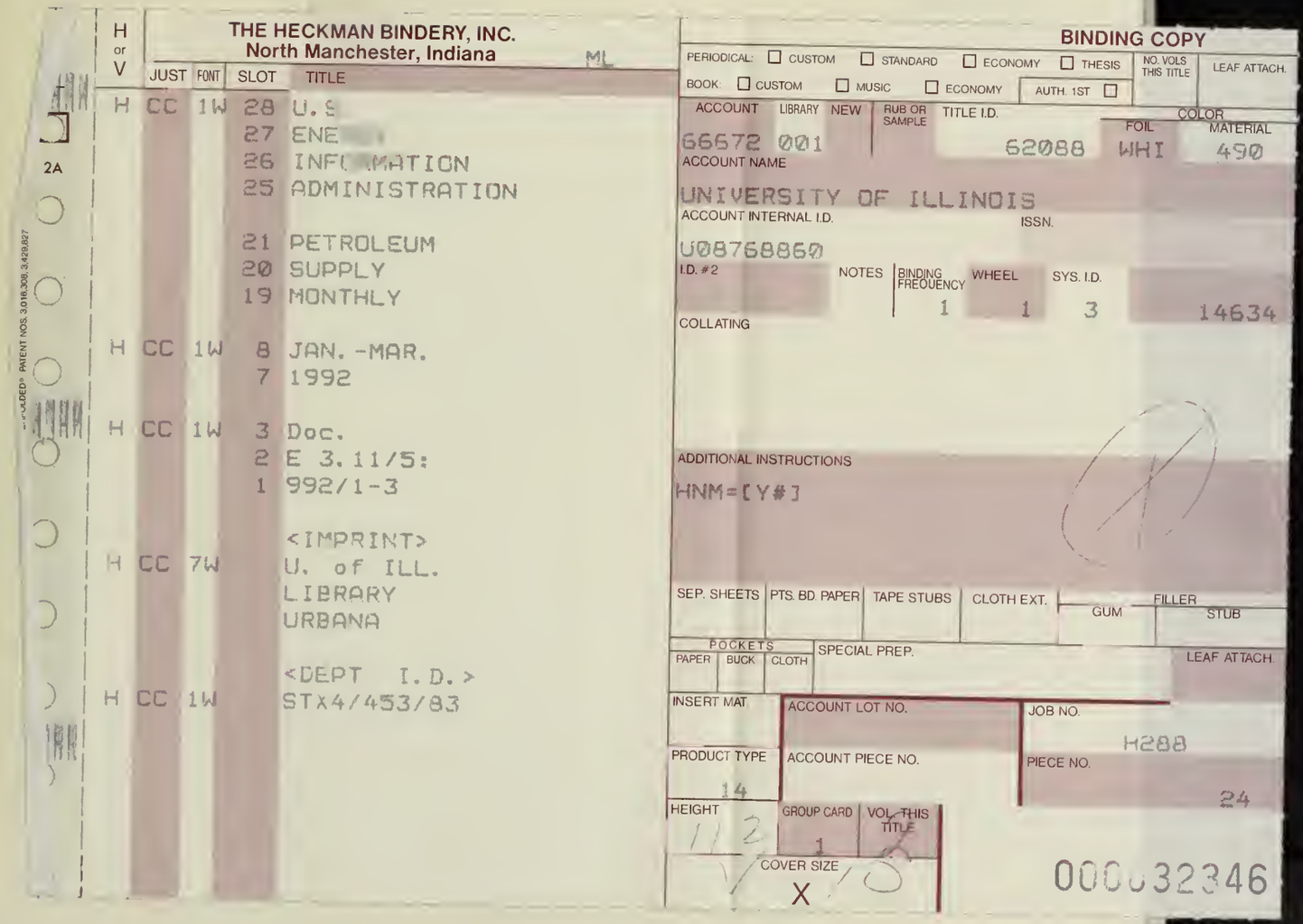
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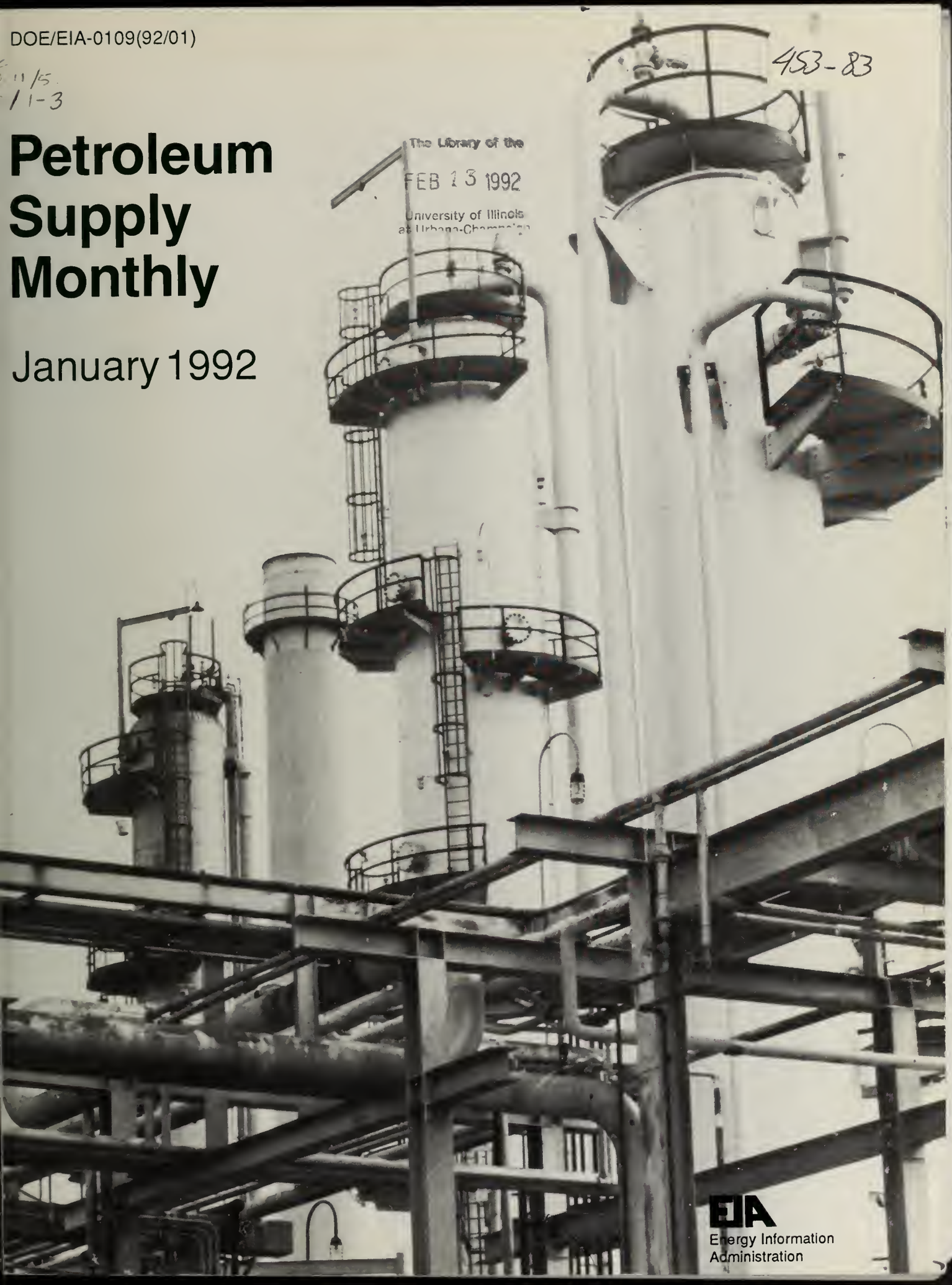
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Petroleum Supply Monthly

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Petroleum Supply Monthly

January 1992

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Office of Oil and Gas
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of three publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other two publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in Primary Supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections (1) the Summary Statistics and (2) the Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS); statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes present information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from an annual refinery survey are published in the *PSA*. During the processing year, a summary of the impact of resubmissions (corrections) on major series is provided in Appendix C. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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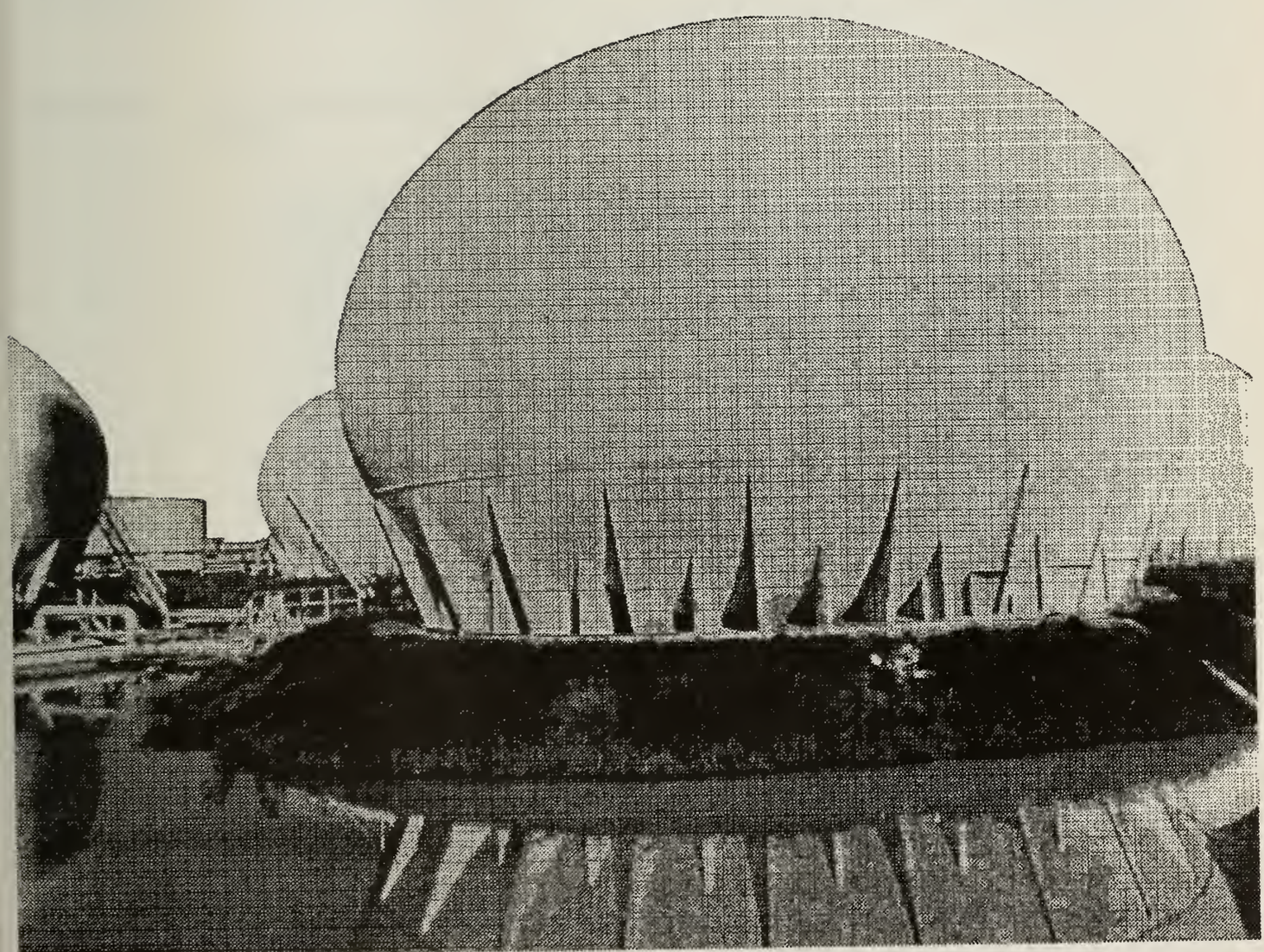
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Articles

Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues.

Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	January 1986
Western Countries Lead U.S. Petroleum Import Sources	January 1986
U.S. Petroleum Exports Show Slight Upturn	January 1986
Motor Gasoline Trends	February 1986
Oil Imports from Saudi Arabia	February 1986
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	March 1986
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1986
Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1986
Winter 1986-1987 Distillate Fuel Outlook	July 1986
Recent Trends for Middle Distillates	July 1986
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1986
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1986	November 1986
U.S. Petroleum Imports, 1986 Regional Highlights	December 1986
Leading Petroleum Importers, 1986	December 1986
U.S. Exports of Petroleum Products Reach Record High	December 1986
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	February 1987
Refinery Capacity: 1987	March 1987
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1987	March 1987
Motor Gasoline Trends Through 1986	March 1987
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Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1987
Petroleum Heating Fuels	July 1987
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U.S. Petroleum Trade 1990	March 1991
Effects of the Clean Air Act's Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions	June 1991
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	June 1991
Regulation of Underground Petroleum Storage	August 1991
Alternative Transportation Fuels	October 1991

Highlights



Spherical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.

Highlights

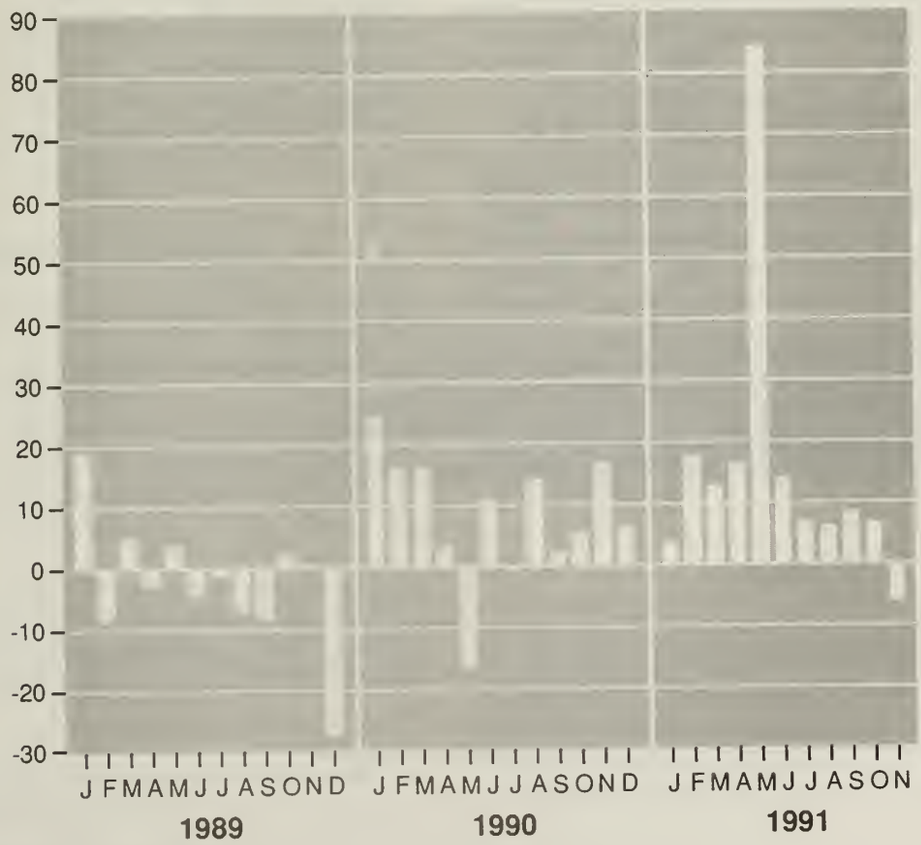
After 16 months of warmer-than-normal temperatures, November 1991 registered temperatures that were 6 percent cooler than normal in the United States (Figure H1), and 28 percent cooler than last year. The weather-related increase in heating use of petroleum was more than offset by the dampening effects of the weak economy, keeping demand relatively low. Demand for petroleum (measured as product supplied) declined seasonally, but was the lowest for November since 1987 at 16.7 million barrels per day (Table H1). The sluggish economy and unusually mild winter weather served to dampen demand this year. Demand during the first 11 months of 1991 of 16.6 million barrels per day was 3 percent lower than for the same period in 1990 and 1989.

Information about the Colonial PipeLine oil spill and proposed changes to the Environmental Protection Agency's Oil Pollution Prevention Regulation begin on page xvi.

Other November 1991 highlights include the following:

- Demand for motor gasoline was the lowest for November since 1986. The low demand and a significant increase in refinery production enabled stock levels to recover somewhat. The average retail price remained stable despite low stocks.
- The sluggish economy offset cooler weather, keeping distillate fuel oil demand flat. Stocks were the highest for this time of year since 1986, and exports remained high.
- Demand for residual fuel oil continued to be depressed by less expensive natural gas. Year-to-date demand was down because of a drop in vessel bunkering and lower-priced alternate fuels.
- The recession and the closing of a major airline contributed to lower demand for kerosene-type jet fuel.
- Demand for liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) was at a record high for November. A seasonal decline in butane

Figure H1. Changes From Normal U.S. Temperature, by Month
(Percent)



Source: *Monthly Energy Review*, November 1988-December 1991, Table 1.11.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary

(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1991			1990	January—November	
	November	October	Difference[a]	November	1991	1990
Products Supplied	**16.7**	**16.9**	**-0.2**	**16.7**	**16.6**	**17.0**
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.0	7.3	-0.3	7.2	7.2	7.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.9	3.0	-0.1	3.1	2.9	3.0
Residual Fuel Oil	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	1.1	1.2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1.8	1.6	0.3	1.7	1.6	1.5
Other Petroleum Products[b]	3.8	4.0	-0.2	3.7	3.7	4.0
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Crude Oil Inputs	**12.9**	**12.9**	**(s)**	**13.0**	**13.3**	**13.5**
Operating Utilization Rate (percent)	**86.9**	**86.4**	**0.5**	**88.3**	**89.1**	**91.2**
Imports	**7.6**	**7.4**	**0.2**	**7.0**	**7.6**	**8.2**
Crude Oil	**5.5**	**5.7**	**-0.1**	**5.1**	**5.8**	**6.0**
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(s)
Other	5.5	5.7	-0.1	5.1	5.8	6.0
Products	**2.0**	**1.7**	**0.3**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**2.2**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.5	0.4	(s)	0.4	0.4	0.5
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0.1	0.2	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other Petroleum Products[b]	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.8
Exports	**0.9**	**0.9**	**(s)**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**0.8**
Crude Oil	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	0.8	0.8	(s)	0.9	0.9	0.7
Total Net Imports	**6.6**	**6.5**	**0.2**	**5.9**	**6.6**	**7.3**
Stock Change[c]	**0.1**	**-0.6**	**0.7**	**-0.7**	**0.1**	**0.2**
Crude Oil	(s)	0.1	(s)	-0.4	(s)	(s)
Products	0.1	-0.7	0.7	-0.3	0.1	0.2
Total Stocks at End of Period (million barrels)	**1,646**	**1,643**	**3**	**1,654**	**—**	**—**
Crude Oil	**913**	**911**	**1**	**925**	**—**	**—**
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	569	569	(s)	586	—	—
Other	344	343	1	339	—	—
Products	**733**	**732**	**2**	**729**	**—**	**—**
Finished Motor Gasoline	173	167	7	177	—	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	144	138	6	132	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil	49	48	1	50	—	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	106	116	-10	109	—	—
Other Petroleum Products[b]	261	263	-2	260	—	—

[a] Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

[b] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, see Explanatory Note 5.

stocks dominated the significant decline in total LPG stocks, but propane stocks were about normal for November.

- The escalating world price of crude oil in recent months contributed to a decline in gross imports of crude oil.
- The refinery utilization rate was slightly higher than in October, although refinery maintenance and process turnarounds continued and refining margins remained low.

Motor Gasoline

Demand for motor gasoline of 7.0 million barrels per day was the lowest for November since 1986, as consumers continued to limit discretionary driving in the face of stagnant economic conditions.

The combination of weak demand and increased refinery production brought relief to the stock situation. Stocks of finished motor gasoline had been unusually low in recent months, but recovered somewhat in November to 173 million barrels. Although finished stocks were below the average range for November, there was no disruption in supplies. In recent years, upgradings at refineries and pipelines have supported normal operations without disruption even when stocks are unusually low.[1]

Sluggish demand during much of 1991 kept prices relatively stable after the Persian Gulf War ended, even though primary stocks were very low at times. The spread in the average retail price for all types of motor gasoline between February and November 1991 was 8 cents, compared to 36 cents during the same period in 1990 and 20 cents in 1989.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oil was slightly lower than a month earlier in November, as the effects of the sluggish economy offset colder weather. Demand of 2.9 million barrels per day was lower than in November 1990, even though the weather was 28 percent colder this November. Demand was held down because of comparatively low industrial use. Industrial production in November declined from the previous month, and was also lower than a year earlier.

The relatively low demand caused a moderate increase in stocks. Stocks of 144 million barrels were the highest for the end of November since 1986, strengthening confidence that no shortages will occur should there be an unexpected cold spell during the winter.

Continued concerns in Europe about winter supplies from the Soviet Union and high demand in the Far East kept exports above normal in November. Exports were slightly lower than in October, however, as Europe experienced mild weather while storage facilities were full after the recent buildup in anticipation of possible disruptions.

Residual Fuel Oil

Demand for residual fuel oil remained lower than normal in November, primarily because of still-favorable natural gas prices at utilities. Demand of 1.1 million barrels per day was considerably stronger than last November, when the weather was unusually mild and residual fuel oil prices were much higher.

Vessel bunkering and utility use were limited this year by several factors. The increased availability of nuclear power and more favorable natural gas prices at utilities served to dampen demand for residual fuel oil at utilities, and the decline in petroleum imports effected a decline in tanker use of bunker fuel.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel declined slightly to 1.3 million barrels per day in November. Air travel was affected by the recession and by a decrease in the number of carriers when a major airline ceased operations early in the month. Demand was somewhat lower than a year earlier, when resupply flights for Operation Desert Storm were taking place.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Demand for LPG's of 1.8 million barrels per day was a record high for November, with all components showing increases from the previous month. Demand for ethane and propane was especially high. Ethane was priced well for petrochemical feedstock use, and propane was in demand for heating.

Although total LPG stocks tumbled to 106 million barrels in November, the major portion of the drop was in butane stocks because of increased use for winter gasoline blending. Propane stocks declined slightly, but were about normal for this time of year, alleviating fears of winter shortages.

Crude Oil

Gross imports of crude oil totaled 5.5 million barrels per day in November, the lowest level of the last 7 months. Imports declined for the third consecutive month, reflecting the escalating world price of crude oil between August and October. The price rise was related to concern about the Soviet Union's declining production and recent political upheavals.

[1] "Gasoline Stocks at Lowest Level on Record," *Bloomberg Oil Buyers Guide*, November 25, 1991, p. 3.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1990-1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,668	13,695	13,080	13,250	13,576	13,893	14,414	14,234	14,298	13,076	13,187	12,961
Operating Refinery Capacity[1]	15,063	15,036	14,844	14,827	14,884	14,884	15,100	15,097	15,120	15,125	14,936	14,755
Idle Capacity[2]	**509**	**542**	**737**	**754**	698	698	498	**604**	**582**	**540**	**730**	**901**
Idle Three Months or Less	92	134	328	289	204	174	7	113	95	65	255	451
Idle More than Three Months	417	408	409	465	494	524	491	491	487	475	475	450
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,572	15,578	15,582	15,582	15,582	15,597	15,598	15,701	15,702	15,666	15,666	15,656
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	90.7	91.1	88.1	89.4	91.2	93.2	95.5	94.3	94.6	86.5	88.3	87.8
Operable Capacity	87.8	87.9	83.9	85.0	87.1	89.1	92.4	90.7	91.1	83.5	84.2	82.8
1991												
Gross Refinery Inputs	12,928	13,218	13,044	13,279	13,728	14,124	13,938	13,991	13,877	13,114	13,154	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity[1]	14,946	15,020	15,114	15,124	15,158	15,208	15,196	15,230	15,204	15,177	15,144	NA
Idle Capacity[2]	**72**	**64**	**558**	**564**	**545**	**513**	**523**	**521**	**547**	**571**	**572**	**NA**
Idle Three Months or Less	294	142	125	90	142	56	63	39	44	59	95	NA
Idle More than Three Months	430	500	433	474	403	457	460	482	503	512	477	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,670	15,662	15,672	15,689	15,703	15,721	15,719	15,751	15,751	15,748	15,716	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	86.5	88.0	86.3	87.8	90.6	92.9	91.7	91.9	91.3	86.4	86.9	NA
Operable Capacity	82.5	84.4	83.2	84.6	87.4	89.8	88.7	88.8	88.1	83.3	83.7	NA

[1] Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.
[2] Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.
NA = Not Available.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* 1991 data issues, Table 28; *Petroleum Supply Annual,* Volume 2, 1990, Table 16; Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

The world price fell in November, however, despite continuing unrest in the Soviet Union, because of abundant world crude oil supplies and generally low demand for refined products. The world price was over $20 at the end of October before dropping to about $18 at the end of November.

Refinery Utilization

Low refinery margins and refinery maintenance and process turnarounds kept the refinery utilization rate close to the month-earlier rate in November. The operating utilization rate increased slightly to 86.9 percent, and gross inputs (crude and other oils) to atmospheric crude oil distillation units edged upward to 13.2 million barrels per day. The operable utilization rate, which reflects the utilization rate if all idle capacity is included, increased to 83.7 percent (Table H2).

News Highlights

Colonial Pipeline Rupture Disrupts No. 2 Oil Flow

A rupture in the Colonial Pipeline on December 19, 1991, resulted in the spill of approximately 10,000 barrels of distillate fuel oil.[2] The pipeline, which runs from Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District III to PAD District I, ruptured in Greensboro, North Carolina. Throughput was shut down from Greensboro and from Atlanta, Georgia, for several days, delaying deliveries of fuel oil. The capacity of the line was reduced from 850,000 barrels per day to 500,000 barrels per day between Houston, Texas and Atlanta, Georgia, for a few days, also.[3]

The brief disruption in pipeline shipments of distillate fuel oil occurred during a period of moderate winter weather and adequate inventories. The spill did not cause shortages or price

[2] "Colonial Rupture Freezes No. 2 Oil," *Platt's Oilgram Price Report*, December 23, 1991, p. 1.
[3] "Rack, Spot Markets Limp into New Year," *The Oil Daily*, December 23-24, 1991, p. 6.

increases in the Northeast, where large amounts of distillate heating oil are needed during the winter.

EPA Seeks Comments On Proposed Changes to the Oil Pollution Prevention Regulation

In response to several notable oil spills in the United States over the last decade, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has proposed changes designed to improve the effectiveness of its Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) rule.[4]

In 1989, in the aftermath of the January 1988 collapse of a storage tank at the Ashland Oil Company in Pennsylvania, both the EPA and the General Accounting Office (GAO) conducted independent investigations. Each concluded that the Federal regulations should be revised to include more stringent requirements in hopes of preventing similar accidents in the future. As a result of the investigations, EPA planned a 2-phased approach to regulatory changes. Phase One revisions to the SPCC rule were published in the *Federal Register* on October 22, 1991. The proposed revisions to the SPCC rule include four significant changes in requirements that may have an impact on the regulated facilities.

All non-transportation-related onshore facilities with an above-ground oil storage capacity greater than 1,320 gallons, or 660 gallons in a single container, and facilities with an underground storage capacity greater than 42,000 gallons are affected by the SPCC rule. Those that, because of their location, could reasonably be expected to discharge oil into navigable waters or adjoining shorelines are regulated.

Implementation of Notification Requirements

The first change is the implementation of a one-time mandatory notification form that will be required within 60 days of the final rulemaking, which is expected to occur in the summer of 1992. The notification form will be used to develop an inventory database for processing specific information about each regulated facility.

Additional SPCC Plan Requirements

Another change in the Phase One rule is the preparation and amendment of SPCC Plans for new and existing facilities. In the proposal, the owner or operator of a new facility will be required to prepare and fully implement a Plan before beginning operations. The current rule permits a 6-month lag time between the start of operations and implementation of an SPCC Plan.

Under the proposed revisions, the Plan must be amended before any change is made that may affect a facility's discharge potential. The SPCC Plan must be certified by a Registered Professional Engineer (PE). EPA is seeking industry comment on whether the PE should be registered in the same State in which the facility is located and whether the PE should be financially independent of the facility.

Revised Secondary Containment Requirements

Clarification of the statutory language pertaining to secondary containment and impermeability of the containment structure is also included in the proposed Phase One rule. This change is to ensure that the containment requirement is not interpreted as a discretionary measure, and to clarify certain aspects of the current impermeability requirement.

The proposed Phase One rule states that the entire containment structure, including the walls and floor, must be impervious to oil for a 72-hour period. In the current rule and the proposed Phase One rule, owners and operators do not have to provide secondary containment if they can demonstrate that it is impracticable, but those not providing it must prepare a strong oil spill contingency plan and a written commitment of personnel, equipment, and materials for spill control and removal.

Under the proposed revisions, facilities unable to provide secondary containment structures will be required to conduct tank integrity testing every 5 years, compared with a 10-year interval required of facilities with appropriate containment structures. Facilities that use oil operationally rather than for storage may not be required to provide a containment structure under the proposed rule.

New EPA Recommendations

The last proposed change to the SPCC rule concerns two EPA recommendations that are intended to decrease the likelihood of oil discharge and will mitigate those spills that may occur. These recommendations do not apply to production facilities.

The first recommendation is that facilities have all buried piping tested annually or monitored monthly for integrity and leaks. Records of these tests are recommended to be kept for 5 years.

The second recommendation is that facilities post vehicle weight restrictions to prevent damage to underground piping.

EPA specifically requests comments regarding the extent to which these provisions would further improve the effectiveness of the SPCC regulation.

[4] Environmental Protection Agency, Oil Spill Response and Abatement Section, "EPA Announces Proposed Changes to the Oil Pollution Prevention Regulation," October 1991.

SPCC Information Line

The Phase One changes will be followed by Phase Two requirements. These changes have resulted from the increased public concern over oil spill prevention and protection in the United States. Over the next year, EPA will conduct a comprehensive outreach program to ensure that all members of the regulated community are aware of the proposed revisions. In addition, an SPCC information line is in place to answer any questions regarding the current oil pollution prevention program. The information line can be reached by dialing (202) 260-2342.

Summary Statistics



Incinerators such as this one at a chemical installation turn toxic chemicals into water vapor and other harmless elements.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change[b]			Ending Stocks[c]
	Total Domestic[d]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[e]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[e] and Petroleum Products
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**10,975**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**-11**	**146**	**17,308**	**1,008**
1974 Average	**10,498**	**8,774**	**1,688**	**62**	**117**	**16,653**	[h] **1,074**
1975 Average	**10,045**	**8,375**	**1,633**	[h] **17**	[h] **15**	**16,322**	**1,133**
1976 Average	**9,774**	**8,132**	**1,603**	**39**	**-96**	**17,461**	**1,112**
1977 Average	**9,913**	**8,245**	**1,618**	**170**	**378**	**18,431**	**1,312**
1978 Average	**10,328**	**8,707**	**1,567**	**78**	**-172**	**18,847**	**1,278**
1979 Average	**10,179**	**8,552**	**1,584**	**148**	**25**	**18,513**	**1,341**
1980 Average	**10,214**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**98**	**42**	**17,056**	[h] **1,392**
1981 Average	**10,230**	**8,572**	**1,609**	[h] **290**	[h] **-130**	**16,058**	**1,484**
1982 Average	**10,252**	**8,649**	**1,550**	**136**	**-283**	**15,296**	[h] **1,430**
1983 Average	**10,299**	**8,688**	**1,559**	[h] **214**	[h] **-234**	**15,231**	**1,454**
1984 Average	**10,554**	**8,879**	**1,630**	**199**	**81**	**15,726**	**1,556**
1985 Average	**10,636**	**8,971**	**1,609**	**50**	**-153**	**15,726**	**1,519**
1986 Average	**10,289**	**8,680**	**1,551**	**78**	**124**	**16,281**	**1,593**
1987 Average	**10,008**	**8,349**	**1,595**	**128**	**-87**	**16,665**	**1,607**
1988 Average	**9,818**	**8,140**	**1,625**	**1**	**-29**	**17,283**	**1,597**
1989 January	9,678	7,937	1,664	179	563	17,269	1,620
February	9,441	7,788	1,607	47	-733	17,920	1,601
March	9,284	7,575	1,650	-127	-924	17,989	1,568
April	9,501	7,772	1,674	494	413	16,624	1,596
May	9,498	7,816	1,620	271	598	16,546	1,623
June	9,188	7,624	1,507	-434	-64	17,497	1,608
July	9,055	7,444	1,541	148	1,182	16,453	1,649
August	9,106	7,544	1,504	283	-104	17,360	1,654
September	9,096	7,548	1,480	-144	577	16,795	1,667
October	8,983	7,453	1,478	73	-378	17,304	1,658
November	9,084	7,536	1,483	541	-367	17,311	1,663
December	8,734	7,337	1,343	-302	-2,335	18,858	1,581
Average	**9,219**	**7,613**	**1,546**	**86**	**-129**	**17,325**	—
1990 January	9,178	7,546	1,541	273	1,284	16,964	1,630
February	9,147	7,497	1,570	-330	507	17,175	1,635
March	9,034	7,433	1,526	1,057	-823	17,087	1,642
April	8,979	7,407	1,493	26	-83	16,778	1,640
May	8,923	7,328	1,502	479	532	16,915	1,672
June	8,645	7,106	1,458	72	378	17,165	1,685
July	8,735	7,173	1,484	-154	929	17,084	1,709
August	8,931	7,287	1,575	-227	-113	18,050	1,699
September	8,891	7,224	1,597	-896	887	16,512	1,698
October	9,301	7,542	1,667	111	-879	16,934	1,674
November	9,155	7,387	1,690	-364	-322	16,695	1,654
December	9,019	7,338	1,604	-528	-544	16,494	1,621
Average	**8,994**	**7,355**	**1,559**	**-35**	**142**	**16,988**	—
1991 January	[E] 9,135	[E] 7,418	1,635	-94	-1,094	16,882	1,587
February	[E] 9,334	[E] 7,548	1,690	250	-688	16,284	1,574
March	[E] 9,225	[E] 7,481	1,670	-242	-261	16,100	1,559
April	[E] 9,206	[E] 7,467	1,656	65	560	16,103	1,578
May	[E] 9,116	[E] 7,368	1,647	638	986	16,098	1,628
June	[E] 8,976	[E] 7,282	1,616	-364	551	16,764	1,634
July	[E] 9,019	[E] 7,326	1,608	-163	174	16,910	1,634
August	[E] 8,972	[E] 7,272	1,617	91	265	17,133	1,645
September	[E] 9,027	[E] 7,332	1,609	-143	701	16,704	1,662
October	[E] 9,162	[E] 7,409	1,673	54	-656	16,894	1,643
November	[RE] 9,107	[RE] 7,307	[R] 1,706	[R] 45	[R] 52	[R] 16,674	[R] 1,646
December*	[PE] 8,988	[PE] 7,270	[E] 1,634	[E] *-399*	[E] *-95*	[E] *17,019*	[E] *1,628*
Average	[PE] **9,104**	[PE] **7,372**	[E] **1,646**	[E] **-23**	[E] **43**	[E] **16,634**	—

a Includes lease condensate.
b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
c Stocks are totals as of end of period.
d Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.
e Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
f Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
g Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.
h In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports[g]
	Total	Crude Oil[f]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	**6,025**
1974 Average	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975 Average	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	**5,846**
1976 Average	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	**7,090**
1977 Average	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	**8,565**
1978 Average	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	**8,002**
1979 Average	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	**472**	**235**	**237**	**7,984**
1980 Average	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981 Average	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982 Average	**5,113**	**3,488**	**1,625**	**815**	**236**	**579**	**4,298**
1983 Average	**5,051**	**3,329**	**1,722**	**739**	**164**	**575**	**4,312**
1984 Average	**5,437**	**3,426**	**2,011**	**722**	**181**	**541**	**4,715**
1985 Average	**5,067**	**3,201**	**1,866**	**781**	**204**	**577**	**4,286**
1986 Average	**6,224**	**4,178**	**2,045**	**785**	**154**	**631**	**5,439**
1987 Average	**6,678**	**4,674**	**2,004**	**764**	**151**	**613**	**5,914**
1988 Average	**7,402**	**5,107**	**2,295**	**815**	**155**	**661**	**6,587**
1989 January	8,255	5,661	2,594	761	137	624	7,494
February	8,032	5,305	2,727	875	208	666	7,157
March	7,456	5,035	2,421	860	156	704	6,596
April	8,078	5,750	2,328	810	139	670	7,268
May	7,778	5,729	2,049	791	131	661	6,986
June	7,977	5,976	2,002	975	243	732	7,002
July	8,369	6,214	2,155	780	69	711	7,589
August	8,560	6,565	1,995	967	162	805	7,593
September	8,002	6,028	1,975	655	32	623	7,347
October	8,301	6,187	2,115	791	61	730	7,511
November	8,341	6,171	2,170	975	120	855	7,366
December	7,579	5,463	2,116	1,067	247	821	6,512
Average	**8,061**	**5,843**	**2,217**	**859**	**142**	**717**	**7,202**
1990 January	9,197	6,212	2,985	709	132	578	8,488
February	8,399	5,895	2,505	822	102	720	7,577
March	7,965	6,117	1,848	880	132	748	7,084
April	7,858	5,813	2,045	761	111	649	7,097
May	8,834	6,454	2,380	690	112	578	8,144
June	8,747	6,423	2,323	803	88	715	7,944
July	9,048	6,855	2,193	696	89	606	8,353
August	8,644	6,452	2,192	850	64	785	7,794
September	7,361	5,664	1,698	847	68	779	6,514
October	6,717	5,132	1,585	949	104	844	5,768
November	7,003	5,085	1,918	1,085	137	948	5,918
December	6,439	4,611	1,828	1,187	162	1,026	5,252
Average	**8,018**	**5,894**	**2,123**	**857**	**109**	**748**	**7,161**
1991 January	7,066	5,303	1,763	1,199	50	1,149	5,867
February	6,844	5,498	1,346	1,441	153	1,288	5,403
March	6,550	5,129	1,421	944	136	807	5,607
April	7,374	5,523	1,851	737	162	575	6,636
May	8,496	6,387	2,109	1,149	165	984	7,347
June	8,177	6,317	1,860	921	78	843	7,256
July	7,714	5,949	1,765	963	139	824	6,752
August	8,622	6,667	1,955	837	55	783	7,785
September	7,745	5,795	1,950	785	109	676	6,960
October	7,396	5,683	1,712	918	91	826	6,478
November	R 7,559	R 5,544	R 2,015	R 926	R 126	R 800	R 6,634
December*	E *7,548*	E *5,666*	E *1,882*	E 869	E 121	E 748	E 6,679
Average	**E 7,596**	**E 5,791**	**E 1,805**	**E 972**	**E 115**	**E 857**	**E 6,624**

Footnotes continued.

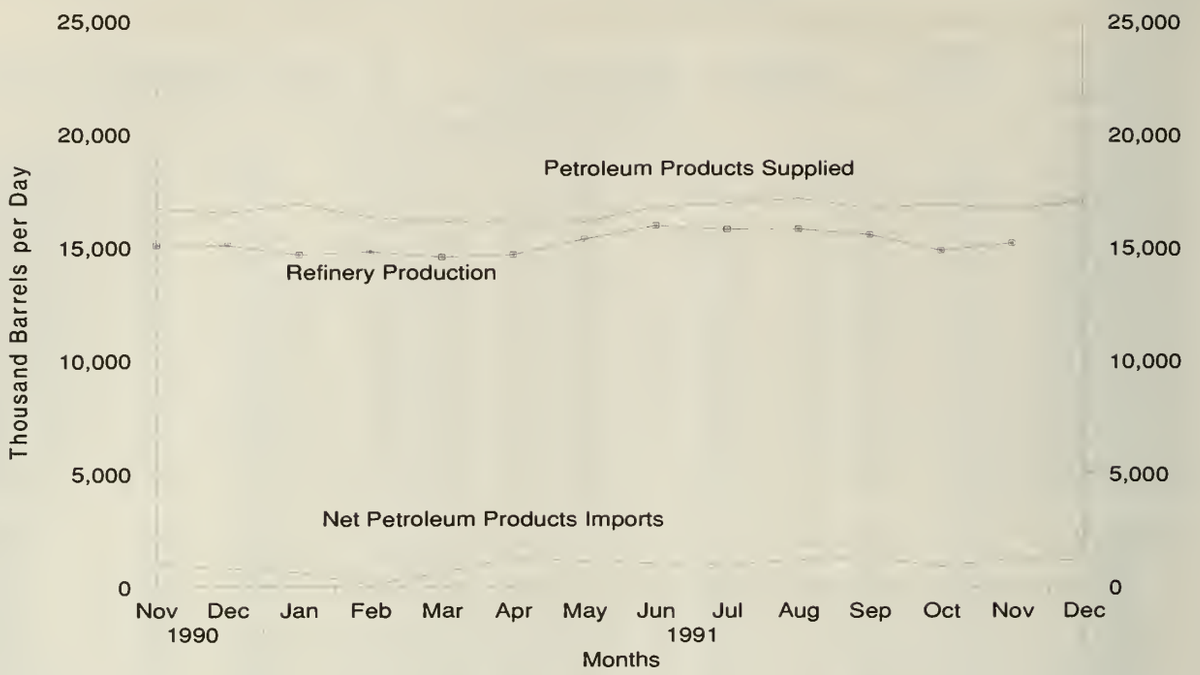
R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

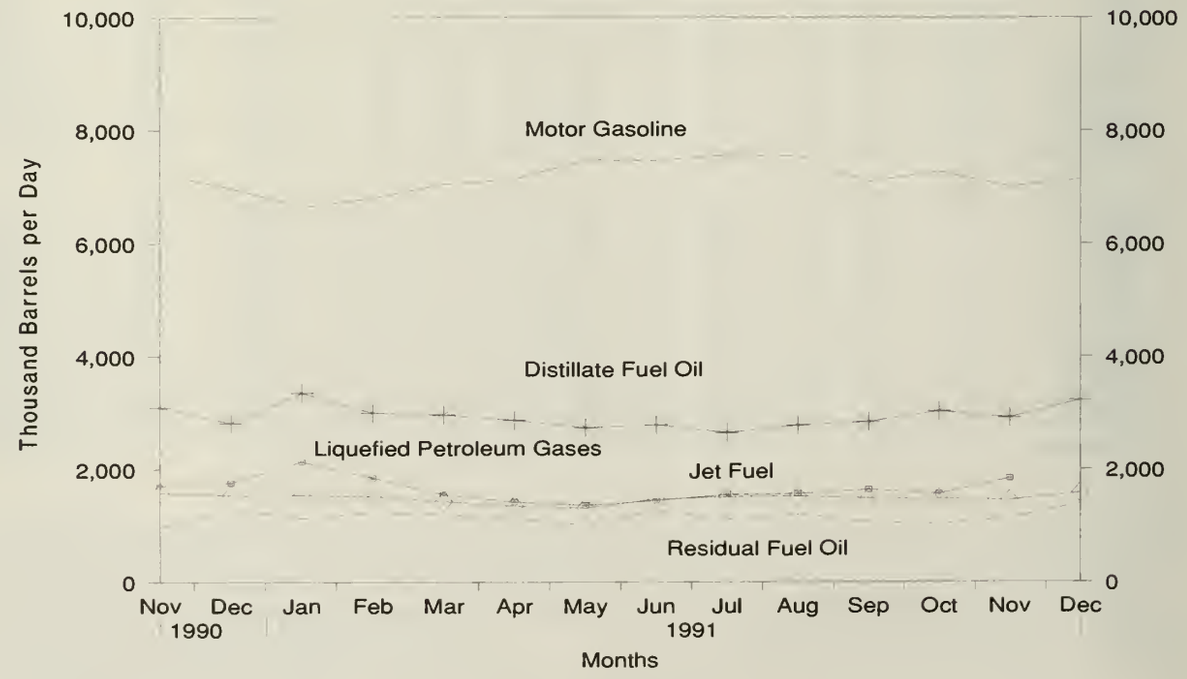
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, November 1990 - Present



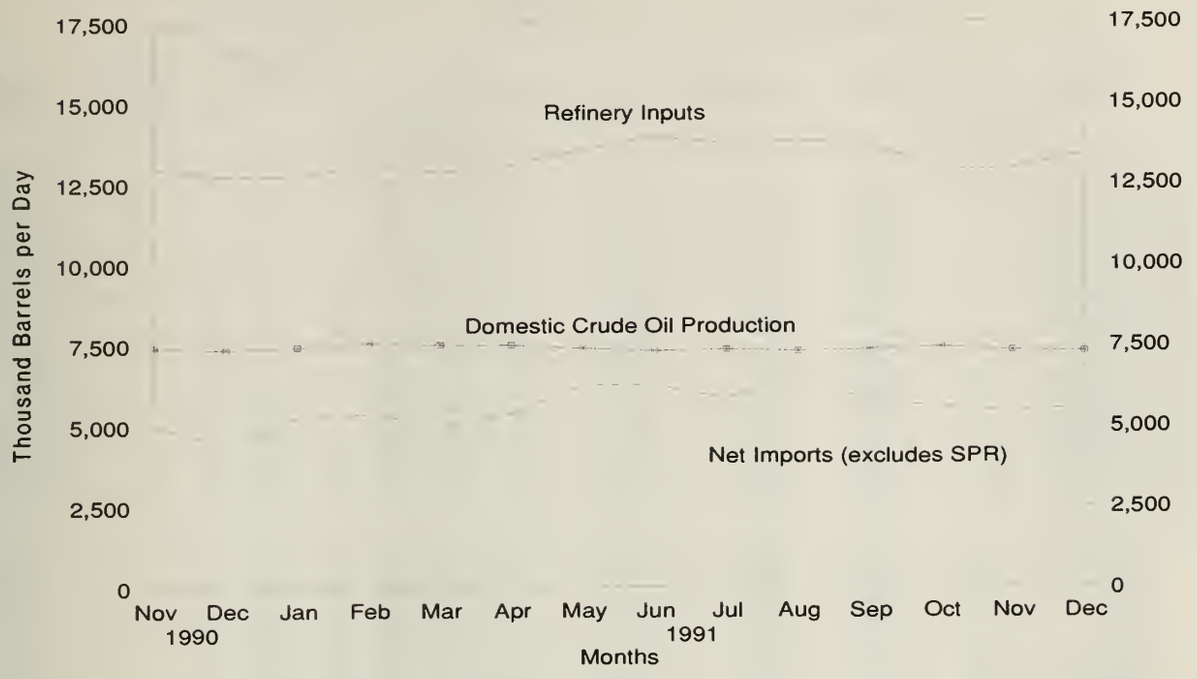
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, November 1990 - Present



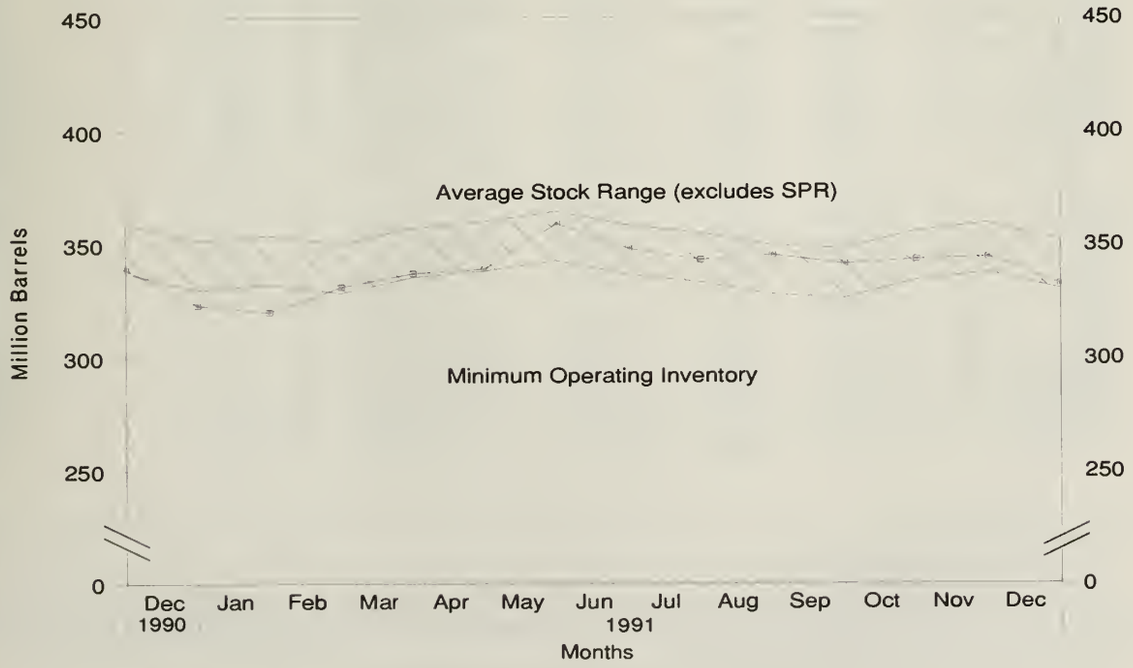
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, November 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks[1], November 1990 - Present



[1]Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 300 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply							Disposition
	Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil[d]	Crude Used Directly[e]	Crude Losses
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other			
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**9,208**	**198**	**3,244**	**—**	**3,244**	**3**	**-19**	**13**
1974 Average	**8,774**	**193**	**3,477**	**—**	**3,477**	**-25**	**-15**	**13**
1975 Average	**8,375**	**191**	**4,105**	**—**	**4,105**	**17**	**-17**	**13**
1976 Average	**8,132**	**173**	**5,287**	**—**	**5,287**	**77**	**-18**	**15**
1977 Average	**8,245**	**464**	**6,615**	**21**	**6,594**	**-6**	**-14**	**16**
1978 Average	**8,707**	**1,229**	**6,356**	**162**	**6,195**	**-57**	**-14**	**16**
1979 Average	**8,552**	**1,401**	**6,519**	**67**	**6,452**	**-11**	**-13**	**16**
1980 Average	**8,597**	**1,617**	**5,263**	**44**	**5,219**	**34**	**-13**	**15**
1981 Average	**8,572**	**1,609**	**4,396**	**256**	**4,141**	**83**	**-58**	**5**
1982 Average	**8,649**	**1,696**	**3,488**	**165**	**3,323**	**71**	**-59**	**3**
1983 Average	**8,688**	**1,714**	**3,329**	**234**	**3,096**	**114**	**—**	**2**
1984 Average	**8,879**	**1,722**	**3,426**	**197**	**3,229**	**185**	**—**	**2**
1985 Average	**8,971**	**1,825**	**3,201**	**118**	**3,083**	**145**	**—**	**1**
1986 Average	**8,680**	**1,867**	**4,178**	**48**	**4,130**	**139**	**—**	**(s)**
1987 Average	**8,349**	**1,962**	**4,674**	**73**	**4,601**	**145**	**—**	**(s)**
1988 Average	**8,140**	**2,017**	**5,107**	**51**	**5,055**	**196**	**—**	**(s)**
1989 January	7,937	1,958	5,661	65	5,596	94	—	(s)
February	7,788	1,962	5,305	84	5,221	-26	—	(s)
March	7,575	1,686	5,035	75	4,960	426	—	(s)
April	7,772	1,890	5,750	59	5,690	91	—	(s)
May	7,816	1,973	5,729	77	5,652	280	—	(s)
June	7,624	1,861	5,976	55	5,920	135	—	(s)
July	7,444	1,725	6,214	75	6,139	426	—	(s)
August	7,544	1,870	6,565	32	6,533	213	—	(s)
September	7,548	1,875	6,028	59	5,969	121	—	1
October	7,453	1,877	6,187	37	6,149	-125	—	0
November	7,536	1,915	6,171	41	6,131	397	—	(s)
December	7,337	1,904	5,463	12	5,452	343	—	(s)
Average	**7,613**	**1,874**	**5,843**	**56**	**5,787**	**200**	**—**	**(s)**
1990 January	7,546	1,864	6,212	24	6,188	178	—	(s)
February	7,497	1,834	5,895	12	5,883	-98	—	0
March	7,433	1,819	6,117	44	6,073	540	—	0
April	7,407	1,802	5,813	38	5,775	-9	—	(s)
May	7,328	1,765	6,454	89	6,365	225	—	0
June	7,106	1,612	6,423	17	6,407	349	—	(s)
July	7,173	1,687	6,855	0	6,855	150	—	0
August	7,287	1,727	6,452	95	6,357	259	—	(s)
September	7,224	1,702	5,664	0	5,664	402	—	(s)
October	7,542	1,884	5,132	0	5,132	382	—	(s)
November	7,387	1,746	5,085	0	5,085	269	—	(s)
December	7,338	1,838	4,611	0	4,611	409	—	(s)
Average	**7,355**	**1,773**	**5,894**	**27**	**5,867**	**258**	**—**	**(s)**
1991 January	E 7,418	E 1,848	5,303	0	5,303	-14	—	0
February	E 7,548	E 1,908	5,498	0	5,498	424	—	0
March	E 7,481	E 1,887	5,129	0	5,129	134	—	(s)
April	E 7,467	E 1,798	5,523	0	5,523	294	—	(s)
May	E 7,368	E 1,771	6,387	0	6,387	596	—	(s)
June	E 7,282	E 1,757	6,317	0	6,317	47	—	(s)
July	E 7,326	E 1,775	5,949	0	5,949	418	—	0
August	E 7,272	E 1,731	6,667	0	6,667	8	—	0
September	E 7,332	E 1,787	5,795	0	5,795	546	—	(s)
October	E 7,409	E 1,843	5,683	0	5,683	-30	—	(s)
November	RE 7,307	RE 1,765	R 5,544	0	R 5,544	R 269	—	(s)
December*	PE 7,270	PE 1,722	E *5,666*	E *0*	E *5,666*	E *197*	—	E (s)
Average	PE **7,372**	PE **1,799**	E **5,791**	E **0**	E **5,791**	E **239**	**—**	E **(s)**

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.
[e] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.
[f] Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks[b]		
	Stock Change[c]		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied[e]	Total	SPR	Other Primary
	SPR	Other						
	Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973 Average	—	**-11**	**12,431**	**2**	—	**242**	—	**242**
1974 Average	—	**62**	**12,133**	**3**	—	**265**	—	**265**
1975 Average	—	**17**	**12,442**	**6**	—	**271**	—	**271**
1976 Average	—	**39**	**13,416**	**8**	—	**285**	—	**285**
1977 Average	**20**	**150**	**14,602**	**50**	—	**348**	**7**	**340**
1978 Average	**163**	**-84**	**14,739**	**158**	—	**376**	**67**	**309**
1979 Average	**67**	**81**	**14,648**	**235**	—	**430**	**91**	**339**
1980 Average	**45**	**52**	**13,481**	**287**	—	[f] **466**	**108**	[f] **358**
1981 Average	**336**	[f] **-46**	**12,470**	**228**	—	**594**	**230**	**363**
1982 Average	**174**	**-38**	**11,774**	**236**	—	[f] **644**	**294**	[f] **350**
1983 Average	**234**	[f] **-20**	**11,685**	**164**	**66**	**723**	**379**	**344**
1984 Average	**195**	**4**	**12,044**	**181**	**64**	**796**	**451**	**345**
1985 Average	**117**	**-67**	**12,002**	**204**	**60**	**814**	**493**	**321**
1986 Average	**50**	**28**	**12,716**	**154**	**49**	**843**	**512**	**331**
1987 Average	**80**	**49**	**12,854**	**151**	**34**	**890**	**541**	**349**
1988 Average	**52**	**-51**	**13,246**	**155**	**40**	**890**	**560**	**330**
1989 January	65	115	13,330	137	47	895	562	334
February	85	-38	12,765	208	48	897	564	333
March	75	-202	12,963	156	45	893	566	327
April	60	434	12,956	139	23	908	568	340
May	77	194	13,405	131	19	916	570	346
June	44	-478	13,905	243	20	903	572	331
July	86	62	13,848	69	19	908	574	333
August	32	251	13,861	162	17	916	575	341
September	59	-203	13,791	32	18	912	577	335
October	37	36	13,360	61	21	914	578	336
November	41	500	13,420	120	25	930	579	351
December	12	-313	13,165	247	33	921	580	341
Average	**56**	**30**	**13,401**	**142**	**28**	—	—	—
1990 January	24	249	13,491	132	40	930	581	349
February	12	-342	13,487	102	36	920	581	339
March	44	1,013	12,876	132	24	953	582	371
April	38	-12	13,051	111	24	954	583	370
May	89	389	13,386	112	30	969	586	383
June	16	56	13,689	88	29	971	587	384
July	0	-154	14,212	89	31	966	587	379
August	94	-321	14,142	64	18	959	590	370
September	(s)	-897	14,104	68	14	932	590	343
October	-8	120	12,825	104	15	936	589	346
November	-111	-253	12,953	137	13	925	586	339
December	-10	-517	12,708	162	15	908	586	323
Average	**16**	**-51**	**13,409**	**109**	**24**	—	—	—
1991 January	0	-94	12,727	50	23	906	586	320
February	-147	397	13,052	153	17	913	582	331
March	-422	180	12,832	136	18	905	568	337
April	0	65	13,037	162	21	907	568	339
May	0	638	13,533	165	15	927	568	359
June	(s)	-364	13,915	78	16	916	568	348
July	(s)	-163	13,701	139	15	911	569	343
August	(s)	91	13,789	55	13	914	569	345
September	0	-143	13,691	109	16	910	569	341
October	(s)	54	12,894	91	22	911	569	343
November	(s)	R 45	R 12,926	R 126	R 22	913	569	R 344
December*	E *(s)*	E *-399*	E *13,395*	E 121	E 18	E *901*	E *569*	E *332*
Average	E **-47**	E **24**	E **13,292**	E **115**	E **18**	—	—	—

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
	Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait		Libya	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**136**	**120**	**4**	**4**	**47**	**42**	**164**	**133**
1974 Average	**190**	**180**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**4**
1975 Average	**282**	**264**	**2**	**2**	**16**	**4**	**232**	**223**
1976 Average	**432**	**408**	**26**	**26**	**5**	**1**	**453**	**444**
1977 Average	**559**	**544**	**74**	**74**	**48**	**42**	**723**	**704**
1978 Average	**649**	**634**	**62**	**62**	**6**	**5**	**654**	**638**
1979 Average	**636**	**608**	**88**	**88**	**8**	**5**	**658**	**642**
1980 Average	**488**	**456**	**28**	**28**	**27**	**27**	**554**	**548**
1981 Average	**311**	**261**	**(s)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**319**	**317**
1982 Average	**170**	**90**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**26**	**23**
1983 Average	**240**	**176**	**10**	**10**	**14**	**7**	**0**	**0**
1984 Average	**323**	**194**	**12**	**12**	**36**	**24**	**1**	**0**
1985 Average	**187**	**84**	**46**	**46**	**21**	**4**	**4**	**0**
1986 Average	**271**	**78**	**81**	**81**	**68**	**28**	**0**	**0**
1987 Average	**295**	**115**	**83**	**82**	**84**	**70**	**0**	**0**
1988 Average	**300**	**58**	**345**	**343**	**92**	**80**	**0**	**0**
1989 January	335	93	345	345	32	32	0	0
February	310	62	430	430	79	79	0	0
March	272	40	361	361	0	0	0	0
April	235	75	555	526	0	0	0	0
May	272	34	424	402	64	64	0	0
June	205	30	384	384	309	303	0	0
July	263	43	530	530	334	314	0	0
August	216	77	528	517	348	348	0	0
September	256	58	513	498	271	271	0	0
October	250	74	509	495	191	191	0	0
November	323	71	443	442	148	148	0	0
December	288	60	372	367	105	105	0	0
Average	**269**	**60**	**449**	**441**	**157**	**155**	**0**	**0**
1990 January	413	97	690	657	250	250	0	0
February	282	47	500	488	150	140	0	0
March	301	67	585	580	100	82	0	0
April	234	62	588	588	50	50	0	0
May	259	38	727	724	64	64	0	0
June	333	72	708	708	105	94	0	0
July	308	70	1,120	1,120	43	33	0	0
August	360	80	966	966	243	207	0	0
September	279	69	318	318	33	33	0	0
October	173	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	177	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	242	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average	**280**	**63**	**518**	**514**	**86**	**79**	**0**	**0**
1991 January	327	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	246	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	222	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	282	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	308	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	304	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	202	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	182	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	205	19	0	0	34	34	0	0
October	217	53	0	0	33	33	0	0
November	278	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-Mo. Average	**252**	**57**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**6**	**0**	**0**
1990 11-Mo. Average	**284**	**60**	**566**	**561**	**94**	**87**	**0**	**0**
1989 11-Mo. Average	**267**	**60**	**457**	**448**	**162**	**160**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
	Qatar		Saudi Arabia[b]		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	7	7	486	462	71	71	915	838
1974 Average	17	17	461	438	74	69	752	713
1975 Average	18	18	715	701	117	117	1,383	1,330
1976 Average	24	24	1,230	1,222	254	254	2,424	2,378
1977 Average	67	67	1,380	1,373	335	333	3,185	3,136
1978 Average	64	64	1,144	1,142	385	385	2,963	2,930
1979 Average	31	31	1,356	1,347	281	281	3,058	3,002
1980 Average	22	22	1,261	1,250	172	172	2,551	2,503
1981 Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982 Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983 Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984 Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985 Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986 Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987 Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988 Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989 January	0	0	1,449	1,335	59	59	2,219	1,863
February	0	0	1,290	1,177	17	17	2,126	1,765
March	0	0	1,108	1,025	64	64	1,805	1,490
April	0	0	1,226	1,074	14	14	2,030	1,689
May	0	0	1,155	1,056	61	61	1,977	1,617
June	0	0	1,249	1,147	17	17	2,164	1,881
July	0	0	1,182	1,096	0	0	2,308	1,982
August	0	0	1,316	1,159	44	0	2,453	2,101
September	26	26	1,109	1,021	20	0	2,195	1,874
October	0	0	1,158	1,047	14	14	2,122	1,819
November	0	0	1,342	1,230	0	0	2,257	1,891
December	0	0	1,115	1,029	26	0	1,905	1,561
Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990 January	0	0	1,214	1,055	37	0	2,605	2,060
February	0	0	1,557	1,372	18	18	2,506	2,065
March	0	0	1,157	1,060	17	17	2,161	1,805
April	43	43	1,149	950	9	0	2,073	1,693
May	0	0	1,225	1,076	73	60	2,349	1,963
June	0	0	1,153	1,041	20	0	2,318	1,916
July	0	0	1,369	1,242	13	13	2,853	2,478
August	0	0	1,189	1,052	0	0	2,757	2,305
September	0	0	1,286	1,168	0	0	1,915	1,588
October	0	0	1,619	1,473	0	0	1,792	1,488
November	0	0	1,581	1,431	0	0	1,758	1,477
December	0	0	1,587	1,431	14	0	1,843	1,523
Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991 January	0	0	1,934	1,782	0	0	2,261	1,846
February	0	0	1,566	1,538	0	0	1,812	1,576
March	0	0	1,623	1,586	0	0	1,845	1,662
April	0	0	1,764	1,702	0	0	2,046	1,792
May	0	0	2,258	2,053	0	0	2,566	2,140
June	0	0	1,841	1,795	0	0	2,145	1,865
July	0	0	1,725	1,641	0	0	1,928	1,685
August	0	0	2,019	1,964	7	0	2,208	1,980
September	0	0	1,708	1,562	0	0	1,947	1,615
October	0	0	1,652	1,545	18	18	1,920	1,649
November	0	0	1,778	1,626	16	0	2,072	1,701
11-Mo. Average	0	0	1,809	1,711	4	2	2,071	1,776
1990 11-Mo. Average	4	4	1,316	1,173	17	10	2,282	1,895
1989 11-Mo. Average	2	2	1,234	1,124	28	22	2,151	1,816

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	**Average**	**48**	**47**	**0**	**0**	**213**	**200**	**223**	**216**
1974	**Average**	**42**	**42**	**23**	**23**	**300**	**284**	**469**	**463**
1975	**Average**	**57**	**57**	**27**	**27**	**390**	**379**	**280**	**278**
1976	**Average**	**51**	**51**	**28**	**26**	**539**	**537**	**298**	**298**
1977	**Average**	**57**	**55**	**42**	**35**	**541**	**507**	**535**	**530**
1978	**Average**	**54**	**38**	**41**	**38**	**573**	**533**	**555**	**554**
1979	**Average**	**42**	**30**	**42**	**42**	**420**	**380**	**304**	**297**
1980	**Average**	**27**	**17**	**26**	**25**	**348**	**314**	**9**	**8**
1981	**Average**	**48**	**38**	**35**	**35**	**366**	**318**	**0**	**0**
1982	**Average**	**42**	**32**	**40**	**40**	**248**	**226**	**35**	**35**
1983	**Average**	**61**	**56**	**59**	**59**	**338**	**315**	**48**	**48**
1984	**Average**	**55**	**47**	**58**	**57**	**343**	**304**	**10**	**10**
1985	**Average**	**67**	**56**	**52**	**51**	**314**	**292**	**27**	**27**
1986	**Average**	**77**	**64**	**26**	**25**	**318**	**297**	**19**	**19**
1987	**Average**	**29**	**23**	**35**	**35**	**285**	**262**	**98**	**98**
1988	**Average**	**47**	**33**	**16**	**15**	**205**	**186**	[d] **(s)**	[d] **(s)**
1989	January	52	46	0	0	218	201	0	0
	February	74	67	11	11	292	244	0	0
	March	100	85	10	10	167	107	0	0
	April	116	111	72	72	128	97	0	0
	May	123	112	19	12	264	264	0	0
	June	75	75	88	88	138	129	0	0
	July	86	86	42	37	113	108	0	0
	August	97	79	87	87	115	100	0	0
	September	115	109	32	32	113	91	0	0
	October	122	105	50	50	167	130	0	0
	November	71	62	99	99	231	208	0	0
	December	41	23	85	85	263	222	0	0
	Average	**89**	**80**	**50**	**49**	**183**	**158**	**0**	**0**
1990	January	48	35	75	75	153	118	0	0
	February	60	40	43	43	254	189	0	0
	March	49	38	134	134	138	97	0	0
	April	31	29	32	28	88	80	0	0
	May	17	12	27	27	85	77	0	0
	June	98	86	59	59	138	129	0	0
	July	60	43	69	69	143	137	0	0
	August	81	69	119	119	69	55	0	0
	September	43	37	59	59	111	111	0	0
	October	49	43	50	50	88	88	0	0
	November	13	13	71	71	72	72	0	0
	December	35	12	30	30	45	36	0	0
	Average	**49**	**38**	**64**	**64**	**114**	**98**	**0**	**0**
1991	January	12	6	41	41	61	61	0	0
	February	66	55	95	95	162	153	0	0
	March	67	58	29	29	93	93	0	0
	April	35	24	72	72	61	61	0	0
	May	109	103	96	96	111	111	0	0
	June	129	126	70	70	187	187	0	0
	July	62	47	137	137	88	88	81	81
	August	112	93	56	56	93	87	48	48
	September	31	25	91	91	83	64	152	152
	October	30	24	137	137	118	91	43	43
	November	55	48	91	91	120	96	64	64
	11-Mo. Average	**64**	**55**	**83**	**83**	**106**	**99**	**35**	**35**
1990	**11-Mo. Average**	**50**	**40**	**67**	**67**	**121**	**104**	**0**	**0**
1989	**11-Mo. Average**	**94**	**85**	**46**	**45**	**176**	**152**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC[c]	
	Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**459**	**448**	**1,135**	**344**	**2,078**	**1,257**	**2,993**	**2,095**
1974 Average	**713**	**697**	**979**	**319**	**2,527**	**1,827**	**3,280**	**2,540**
1975 Average	**762**	**746**	**702**	**395**	**2,219**	**1,882**	**3,601**	**3,211**
1976 Average	**1,025**	**1,014**	**700**	**241**	**2,642**	**2,167**	**5,066**	**4,545**
1977 Average	**1,143**	**1,130**	**690**	**250**	**3,008**	**2,507**	**6,193**	**5,643**
1978 Average	**919**	**910**	**646**	**181**	**2,788**	**2,254**	**5,751**	**5,184**
1979 Average	**1,080**	**1,069**	**690**	**293**	**2,579**	**2,110**	**5,637**	**5,112**
1980 Average	**857**	**841**	**481**	**156**	**1,749**	**1,361**	**4,300**	**3,864**
1981 Average	**620**	**611**	**406**	**147**	**1,476**	**1,149**	**3,323**	**2,922**
1982 Average	**514**	**510**	**412**	**155**	**1,291**	**998**	**2,146**	**1,734**
1983 Average	**302**	**301**	**422**	**164**	**1,231**	**944**	**1,862**	**1,477**
1984 Average	**216**	**207**	**548**	**253**	**1,230**	**878**	**2,049**	**1,512**
1985 Average	**293**	**280**	**605**	**306**	**1,358**	**1,012**	**1,830**	**1,312**
1986 Average	**440**	**437**	**793**	**416**	**1,674**	**1,259**	**2,837**	**2,113**
1987 Average	**535**	**529**	**804**	**488**	**1,787**	**1,435**	**3,060**	**2,400**
1988 Average	**618**	**607**	**794**	**439**	**1,681**	**1,281**	**3,520**	**2,696**
1989 January	782	782	941	470	1,993	1,498	4,212	3,361
February	567	559	775	368	1,719	1,249	3,845	3,015
March	702	696	909	468	1,888	1,366	3,693	2,856
April	750	722	831	424	1,897	1,426	3,927	3,115
May	789	789	853	509	2,048	1,686	4,025	3,303
June	864	841	778	486	1,943	1,619	4,106	3,500
July	1,094	1,085	794	447	2,130	1,764	4,437	3,746
August	946	932	834	486	2,078	1,683	4,531	3,784
September	867	836	914	568	2,041	1,636	4,236	3,510
October	713	694	1,004	592	2,056	1,571	4,177	3,390
November	770	757	924	549	2,096	1,674	4,353	3,565
December	915	886	903	561	2,206	1,777	4,111	3,338
Average	**815**	**800**	**873**	**495**	**2,010**	**1,582**	**4,140**	**3,376**
1990 January	830	830	1,155	696	2,260	1,754	4,865	3,813
February	833	816	898	564	2,088	1,652	4,594	3,717
March	1,054	1,031	893	543	2,268	1,843	4,429	3,648
April	969	941	1,005	692	2,125	1,772	4,198	3,465
May	1,008	997	1,087	705	2,225	1,818	4,574	3,781
June	778	760	1,070	704	2,142	1,737	4,460	3,653
July	860	855	1,007	665	2,139	1,769	4,992	4,246
August	881	881	1,014	617	2,164	1,741	4,921	4,046
September	755	743	1,062	740	2,029	1,690	3,944	3,277
October	557	536	982	717	1,725	1,434	3,517	2,921
November	574	555	1,142	725	1,871	1,435	3,629	2,912
December	499	461	975	616	1,585	1,155	3,428	2,678
Average	**800**	**784**	**1,025**	**666**	**2,052**	**1,650**	**4,296**	**3,514**
1991 January	504	481	1,021	689	1,638	1,277	3,899	3,123
February	721	717	959	686	2,003	1,705	3,815	3,282
March	523	523	991	631	1,703	1,334	3,548	2,996
April	666	638	846	470	1,680	1,265	3,727	3,057
May	860	838	978	581	2,153	1,728	4,719	3,868
June	832	827	1,019	581	2,237	1,791	4,382	3,655
July	836	820	1,084	676	2,289	1,850	4,216	3,536
August	1,016	983	1,038	701	2,363	1,966	4,571	3,946
September	489	467	1,104	773	1,949	1,572	3,897	3,187
October	651	623	1,087	777	2,067	1,694	3,987	3,343
November	704	674	1,053	671	2,087	1,644	4,159	3,346
11-Mo. Average	**710**	**690**	**1,017**	**658**	**2,016**	**1,621**	**4,086**	**3,396**
1990 11-Mo. Average	**828**	**814**	**1,029**	**670**	**2,095**	**1,696**	**4,377**	**3,591**
1989 11-Mo. Average	**806**	**792**	**870**	**489**	**1,992**	**1,564**	**4,143**	**3,380**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China People's Republic	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	**Average**	**49**	**49**	**2**	**0**	**174**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**1,325**	**1,001**	**(s)**	**0**
1974	**Average**	**49**	**48**	**1**	**0**	**164**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1,070**	**791**	**0**	**0**
1975	**Average**	**75**	**71**	**5**	**0**	**152**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**846**	**600**	**0**	**0**
1976	**Average**	**12**	**7**	**2**	**0**	**118**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**599**	**371**	**0**	**0**
1977	**Average**	**24**	**17**	**3**	**0**	**171**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**517**	**279**	**0**	**0**
1978	**Average**	**20**	6	5	**0**	160	**0**	**0**	**0**	467	248	**0**	**0**
1979	**Average**	**43**	**39**	6	**0**	147	**0**	**1**	**0**	538	271	**13**	**13**
1980	**Average**	**42**	**37**	**1**	**0**	78	**0**	3	**1**	455	199	**(s)**	**0**
1981	**Average**	**49**	**45**	5	**0**	74	**0**	**23**	**14**	447	164	18	**0**
1982	**Average**	**44**	**42**	5	**(s)**	65	**0**	**47**	19	482	**214**	**40**	8
1983	**Average**	78	**71**	4	**0**	125	**0**	**41**	**2**	547	274	34	6
1984	**Average**	**90**	85	38	25	88	**0**	60	**(s)**	630	**341**	46	**15**
1985	**Average**	**110**	**104**	37	**21**	40	**0**	61	**0**	770	468	59	36
1986	**Average**	**112**	**102**	**41**	**30**	37	**0**	**50**	**0**	807	570	**90**	68
1987	**Average**	**192**	**180**	58	**49**	37	**0**	84	**0**	848	608	82	63
1988	**Average**	**212**	**203**	64	59	**32**	**0**	98	**0**	**999**	681	88	82
1989	January	160	160	19	19	53	0	93	0	1,065	696	38	38
	February	249	237	32	27	24	0	131	0	1,007	639	32	26
	March	295	285	16	0	41	0	119	0	961	633	25	24
	April	256	256	43	41	55	0	76	0	877	599	97	83
	May	294	294	12	12	29	0	65	0	901	647	125	119
	June	256	245	31	31	28	0	92	0	921	673	66	60
	July	305	305	20	20	32	0	80	0	849	596	150	135
	August	317	306	39	30	19	0	67	0	911	616	68	67
	September	321	321	59	45	8	0	73	0	949	668	87	87
	October	335	335	58	53	44	0	66	0	857	590	85	84
	November	378	368	76	76	41	0	86	0	911	594	94	94
	December	238	238	23	16	29	0	39	0	973	613	90	90
	Average	**284**	**279**	36	**31**	**34**	**0**	**82**	**0**	**931**	630	80	76
1990	January	262	262	41	41	80	0	48	0	982	605	121	121
	February	346	346	58	55	78	0	45	0	946	585	53	51
	March	296	296	41	41	35	0	8	0	850	583	83	83
	April	281	281	25	20	51	0	40	0	925	617	80	74
	May	235	235	69	69	29	0	114	0	981	654	66	65
	June	260	260	44	44	36	0	82	0	942	699	49	43
	July	303	303	126	101	25	0	93	0	899	659	132	122
	August	134	134	56	33	40	0	45	0	952	676	79	77
	September	135	123	57	45	45	0	8	0	924	632	47	42
	October	139	139	31	31	9	0	12	0	917	636	85	85
	November	238	238	28	28	0	0	74	0	902	645	113	113
	December	224	224	64	60	13	0	16	0	987	713	47	47
	Average	**237**	**236**	53	**47**	**37**	**0**	**49**	**0**	**934**	**643**	80	**77**
1991	January	232	232	21	21	25	0	29	0	967	722	68	63
	February	202	202	0	0	14	0	13	0	1,123	877	102	96
	March	186	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,051	764	96	96
	April	337	337	55	55	35	0	17	0	1,092	764	113	113
	May	220	220	57	57	42	0	31	0	1,022	752	119	113
	June	205	205	43	31	30	0	41	0	1,081	806	144	139
	July	264	264	12	12	19	0	21	0	831	606	88	88
	August	298	298	37	22	78	0	27	0	995	687	85	75
	September	230	230	24	24	29	0	19	0	1,132	849	91	86
	October	300	300	13	0	51	0	16	0	925	639	29	24
	November	213	213	25	13	46	0	45	0	1,088	794	96	96
	11-Mo. Average	**245**	**245**	26	**22**	**34**	**0**	**23**	**0**	**1,026**	**749**	**93**	**90**
1990	**11-Mo. Average**	**238**	**237**	52	46	39	**0**	52	**0**	**929**	636	83	**80**
1989	**11-Mo. Average**	**288**	**283**	37	**32**	**34**	**0**	86	**0**	**928**	**632**	**79**	**75**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]									
	Colombia		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 Average	**9**	**2**	**125**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**53**	**0**
1974 Average	**5**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**43**	**0**
1975 Average	**9**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**8**	**5**	**71**	**70**	**19**	**4**
1976 Average	**21**	**6**	**39**	**0**	**18**	**16**	**87**	**87**	**8**	**0**
1977 Average	**17**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**66**	**55**	**179**	**177**	**31**	**4**
1978 Average	**20**	**0**	**38**	**0**	**42**	**37**	**318**	**316**	**5**	**2**
1979 Average	**18**	**0**	**30**	**0**	**66**	**52**	**439**	**437**	**23**	**7**
1980 Average	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**70**	**61**	**533**	**507**	**2**	**(s)**
1981 Average	**1**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**36**	**33**	**522**	**469**	**30**	**(s)**
1982 Average	**5**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**20**	**18**	**685**	**645**	**35**	**(s)**
1983 Average	**10**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**4**	**3**	**826**	**766**	**65**	**3**
1984 Average	**8**	**0**	**45**	**(s)**	**1**	**0**	**748**	**659**	**65**	**3**
1985 Average	**23**	**0**	**60**	**(s)**	**3**	**1**	**816**	**715**	**58**	**0**
1986 Average	**87**	**57**	**76**	**0**	**12**	**11**	**699**	**621**	**54**	**0**
1987 Average	**148**	**115**	**54**	**1**	**13**	**12**	**655**	**602**	**60**	**0**
1988 Average	**134**	**106**	**65**	**5**	**19**	**19**	**747**	**674**	**61**	**0**
1989 January	261	204	19	0	62	62	809	748	57	0
February	146	105	77	12	10	10	756	706	153	0
March	185	146	59	0	15	15	667	621	30	0
April	168	140	9	0	47	47	1,002	941	48	0
May	122	68	26	10	22	22	808	764	31	0
June	139	113	33	0	110	110	688	639	46	0
July	108	71	1	0	16	16	758	708	34	0
August	191	159	30	14	13	13	806	765	32	0
September	163	146	22	0	10	10	721	659	54	0
October	147	116	74	0	28	28	837	760	43	0
November	227	188	42	0	97	97	743	715	33	0
December	199	173	19	0	33	33	610	566	37	0
Average	**172**	**136**	**34**	**3**	**39**	**39**	**767**	**716**	**49**	**0**
1990 January	188	146	124	0	14	14	776	691	129	0
February	203	168	76	0	42	38	725	669	80	0
March	177	146	47	0	28	28	815	757	21	0
April	198	143	53	0	38	38	466	414	47	0
May	220	175	101	10	0	0	788	688	63	0
June	180	117	95	0	9	9	912	815	92	0
July	169	111	56	11	20	20	706	651	54	0
August	203	132	43	0	142	142	773	676	39	0
September	97	84	38	0	105	105	871	807	20	0
October	183	159	21	0	78	78	828	793	37	0
November	209	177	32	0	8	8	761	706	49	0
December	161	121	13	0	6	6	637	595	28	0
Average	**182**	**140**	**58**	**2**	**41**	**40**	**755**	**689**	**55**	**0**
1991 January	194	174	25	0	0	0	779	759	6	0
February	151	98	42	13	9	9	742	693	8	0
March	157	127	29	0	21	21	791	772	33	0
April	163	131	41	12	0	0	889	819	35	0
May	163	112	60	0	66	66	757	736	45	0
June	169	124	46	0	49	49	919	872	49	0
July	163	111	54	0	9	9	835	748	47	0
August	219	179	57	11	14	14	878	797	30	0
September	157	103	89	0	10	10	805	768	44	0
October	128	80	41	0	64	64	799	754	16	0
November	145	135	15	0	10	10	690	656	24	0
11-Mo. Average	**165**	**125**	**45**	**3**	**23**	**23**	**808**	**761**	**31**	**0**
1990 11-Mo. Average	**184**	**142**	**62**	**2**	**44**	**44**	**766**	**697**	**57**	**0**
1989 11-Mo. Average	**169**	**132**	**35**	**3**	**39**	**39**	**782**	**730**	**50**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	**Average**	**585**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**99**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**255**	**60**	**15**	**0**
1974	**Average**	**511**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**90**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**251**	**63**	8	**0**
1975	**Average**	**332**	**0**	**17**	**12**	**90**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**242**	**115**	**14**	(s)
1976	**Average**	**275**	**0**	**36**	**35**	**88**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**274**	**104**	**31**	**13**
1977	**Average**	**211**	**0**	**50**	**48**	**105**	**0**	**10**	**0**	289	**134**	126	97
1978	**Average**	**229**	**0**	**104**	**104**	94	**0**	**3**	**0**	**253**	**142**	**180**	169
1979	**Average**	**231**	**0**	**75**	**75**	**92**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**190**	**123**	**202**	**197**
1980	**Average**	**225**	**0**	**144**	**144**	**88**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**176**	**115**	176	**173**
1981	**Average**	**197**	**0**	**119**	**114**	62	**0**	**1**	(s)	**133**	**102**	**375**	369
1982	**Average**	**175**	**0**	**102**	**102**	**50**	**0**	**3**	(s)	**112**	92	**456**	**441**
1983	**Average**	**189**	**0**	66	65	**40**	**0**	**2**	(s)	96	83	**382**	**365**
1984	**Average**	**188**	**0**	**114**	**112**	**42**	**0**	**11**	**0**	94	87	**402**	**378**
1985	**Average**	**40**	**0**	**32**	**31**	**28**	**0**	**29**	**1**	**113**	98	**310**	**278**
1986	**Average**	**25**	**0**	**60**	**53**	**21**	**0**	**53**	**0**	**125**	**93**	**350**	**317**
1987	**Average**	**29**	**0**	**80**	**70**	**21**	**0**	**55**	**0**	**106**	**75**	**352**	**304**
1988	**Average**	**36**	**0**	**67**	**62**	**22**	**0**	**68**	**0**	97	**71**	315	**254**
1989	January	59	0	33	33	30	0	101	0	105	79	215	138
	February	44	0	233	222	24	0	70	0	92	85	221	130
	March	52	0	167	167	38	0	49	0	82	65	174	130
	April	14	0	186	175	24	0	56	0	117	99	148	88
	May	**32**	0	184	184	46	0	46	0	68	49	202	169
	June	34	0	179	179	32	0	99	0	143	100	181	132
	July	49	0	48	35	39	0	51	0	89	47	328	210
	August	43	0	117	98	21	0	69	0	101	79	370	316
	September	**35**	0	146	119	33	0	70	0	**95**	69	191	149
	October	**38**	0	166	143	32	0	38	0	71	71	309	234
	November	72	0	**155**	132	42	0	71	0	91	80	**165**	141
	December	29	0	**57**	50	24	0	83	0	81	63	78	71
	Average	**42**	**0**	**138**	**127**	**32**	**0**	**67**	**0**	**94**	**73**	**215**	**160**
1990	January	9	0	**75**	67	**35**	0	60	0	109	84	219	147
	February	27	0	43	37	32	0	**53**	0	89	67	74	23
	March	10	0	50	50	32	0	13	0	103	96	257	221
	April	40	0	134	118	**33**	0	17	0	114	81	304	288
	May	20	0	166	166	**38**	0	87	0	88	**58**	369	**305**
	June	21	0	209	199	27	0	66	0	118	83	249	233
	July	30	0	129	129	35	0	104	0	107	73	224	179
	August	41	0	**159**	**159**	**29**	0	**54**	0	108	91	183	179
	September	33	0	125	119	20	0	23	0	89	70	155	155
	October	43	0	67	67	29	0	21	0	**83**	76	81	44
	November	46	0	17	17	**50**	0	**25**	0	81	73	112	56
	December	53	0	43	17	29	0	**38**	0	62	62	33	19
	Average	**31**	**0**	**102**	96	**32**	**0**	**47**	**0**	**96**	**76**	189	**155**
1991	January	103	0	**45**	34	22	0	26	0	**75**	64	32	19
	February	**23**	0	37	37	20	0	18	0	76	76	**34**	21
	March	**56**	0	25	16	14	0	13	0	86	73	48	19
	April	61	0	43	**35**	23	0	66	0	84	64	61	37
	May	113	0	**165**	**156**	42	0	**53**	0	61	61	222	188
	June	84	0	99	84	19	0	41	0	114	104	97	70
	July	86	0	**69**	63	25	0	22	0	91	72	228	164
	August	100	0	142	136	42	0	48	0	91	66	**254**	217
	September	**75**	0	79	72	28	0	42	0	119	**75**	218	194
	October	90	0	98	98	12	0	24	0	88	76	189	166
	November	100	0	**73**	**65**	**35**	0	19	0	77	69	84	18
	11-Mo. Average	**81**	**0**	**80**	**73**	**26**	**0**	**34**	**0**	**87**	**73**	**134**	**102**
1990	**11-Mo. Average**	**29**	**0**	**107**	**103**	**33**	**0**	**48**	**0**	99	78	**204**	**167**
1989	**11-Mo. Average**	**43**	**0**	**146**	**134**	**33**	**0**	65	**0**	96	**74**	**228**	**168**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]								Total Imports	
	U.S.S.R.		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 Average	**26**	**0**	**329**	**0**	**153**	**36**	**3,263**	**1,149**	**6,256**	**3,244**
1974 Average	**20**	**0**	**391**	**0**	**122**	**30**	**2,832**	**937**	**6,112**	**3,477**
1975 Average	**14**	**0**	**406**	**0**	**120**	**14**	**2,454**	**893**	**6,056**	**4,105**
1976 Average	**11**	**2**	**422**	**0**	**203**	**101**	**2,247**	**742**	**7,313**	**5,287**
1977 Average	**12**	**2**	**466**	**0**	**287**	**157**	**2,614**	**971**	**8,807**	**6,615**
1978 Average	**8**	**1**	**428**	**0**	**239**	**146**	**2,612**	**1,172**	**8,363**	**6,356**
1979 Average	**1**	**0**	**431**	**0**	**269**	**192**	**2,819**	**1,407**	**8,456**	**6,519**
1980 Average	**1**	**0**	**388**	**0**	**219**	**162**	**2,609**	**1,399**	**6,909**	**5,263**
1981 Average	**5**	**(s)**	**327**	**0**	**236**	**163**	**2,672**	**1,474**	**5,996**	**4,396**
1982 Average	**1**	**0**	**316**	**0**	**306**	**174**	**2,968**	**1,754**	**5,113**	**3,488**
1983 Average	**1**	**(s)**	**282**	**0**	**378**	**215**	**3,189**	**1,853**	**5,051**	**3,329**
1984 Average	**13**	**(s)**	**294**	**0**	**411**	**210**	**3,388**	**1,914**	**5,437**	**3,426**
1985 Average	**8**	**(s)**	**247**	**0**	**394**	**137**	**3,237**	**1,888**	**5,067**	**3,201**
1986 Average	**18**	**(s)**	**244**	**0**	**426**	**144**	**3,387**	**2,065**	**6,224**	**4,178**
1987 Average	**11**	**0**	**272**	**0**	**459**	**196**	**3,617**	**2,274**	**6,678**	**4,674**
1988 Average	**29**	**0**	**242**	**0**	**487**	**196**	**3,882**	**2,411**	**7,402**	**5,107**
1989 January	19	0	415	0	429	122	4,043	2,300	8,255	5,661
February	12	0	369	0	505	92	4,186	2,290	8,032	5,305
March	58	0	324	0	409	93	3,763	2,179	7,456	5,035
April	49	0	407	0	473	165	4,151	2,635	8,078	5,750
May	27	0	379	0	334	88	3,753	2,426	7,778	5,729
June	79	0	363	0	351	195	3,871	2,476	7,977	5,976
July	100	0	331	0	544	324	3,932	2,468	8,369	6,214
August	43	0	239	0	533	319	4,029	2,781	8,560	6,565
September	68	0	190	0	470	244	3,766	2,517	8,002	6,028
October	66	0	180	0	651	383	4,124	2,796	8,301	6,187
November	48	0	279	0	337	121	3,988	2,606	8,341	6,171
December	0	0	377	0	449	213	3,468	2,126	7,579	5,463
Average	**48**	**0**	**321**	**0**	**457**	**197**	**3,921**	**2,467**	**8,061**	**5,843**
1990 January	62	0	409	0	588	220	4,332	2,399	9,197	6,212
February	40	0	323	0	471	139	3,805	2,177	8,399	5,895
March	0	0	264	0	405	168	3,536	2,469	7,965	6,117
April	20	0	283	0	513	275	3,660	2,348	7,858	5,813
May	0	0	285	0	541	248	4,260	2,673	8,834	6,454
June	19	0	299	0	579	270	4,287	2,771	8,747	6,423
July	92	0	252	0	500	251	4,057	2,609	9,048	6,855
August	73	0	230	0	340	107	3,722	2,406	8,644	6,452
September	49	0	240	0	336	206	3,417	2,386	7,361	5,664
October	87	10	204	0	245	92	3,199	2,210	6,717	5,132
November	63	0	312	0	254	112	3,374	2,173	7,003	5,085
December	34	0	291	0	233	70	3,011	1,933	6,439	4,611
Average	**45**	**1**	**282**	**0**	**417**	**180**	**3,721**	**2,381**	**8,018**	**5,894**
1991 January	28	0	261	0	229	91	3,167	2,180	7,066	5,303
February	17	0	222	0	180	96	3,030	2,217	6,844	5,498
March	13	0	214	0	169	60	3,002	2,133	6,550	5,129
April	33	0	245	0	256	99	3,647	2,466	7,374	5,523
May	42	0	264	0	233	58	3,777	2,519	8,496	6,387
June	0	0	234	0	330	179	3,795	2,662	8,177	6,317
July	58	0	191	0	384	275	3,498	2,414	7,714	5,949
August	80	23	208	0	369	197	4,052	2,721	8,622	6,667
September	23	0	261	0	374	197	3,848	2,608	7,745	5,795
October	13	0	262	0	252	139	3,409	2,340	7,396	5,683
November	16	0	264	0	335	130	3,400	2,199	7,559	5,544
11-Mo. Average	**30**	**2**	**239**	**0**	**283**	**138**	**3,514**	**2,406**	**7,600**	**5,802**
1990 11-Mo. Average	**46**	**1**	**281**	**0**	**434**	**190**	**3,787**	**2,422**	**8,164**	**6,013**
1989 11-Mo. Average	**52**	**0**	316	**0**	**458**	**196**	**3,962**	**2,499**	**8,105**	**5,878**

[a] Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

[b] Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.

[c] Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

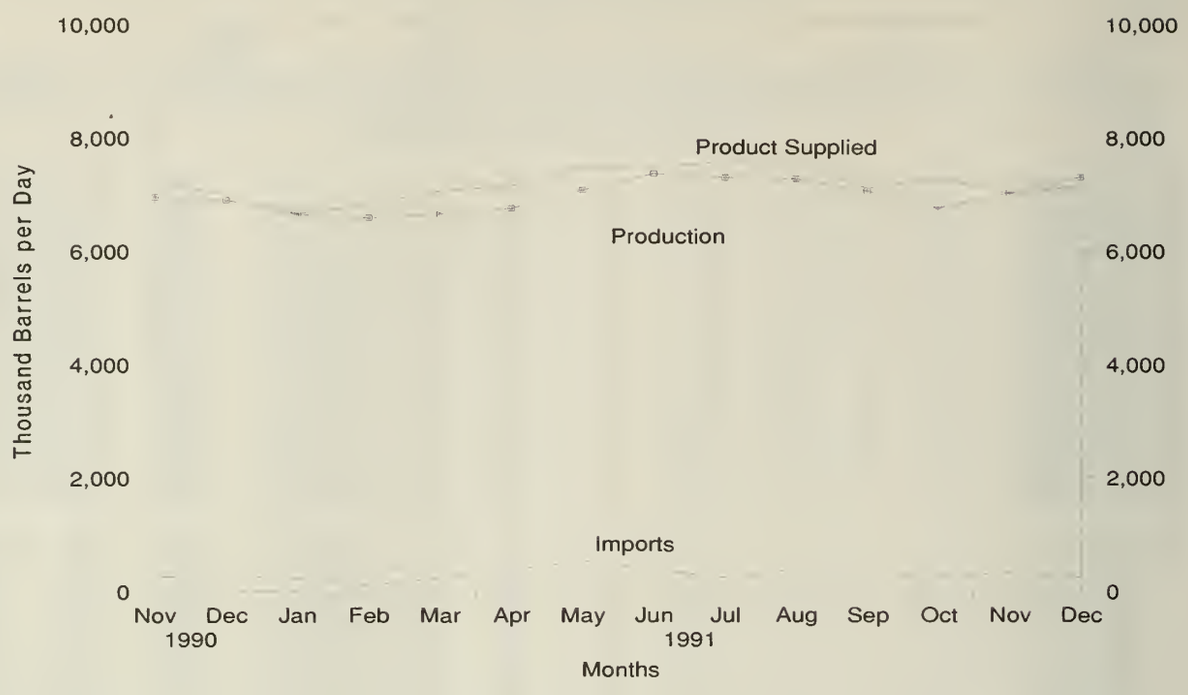
[d] A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. R = Revised data.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

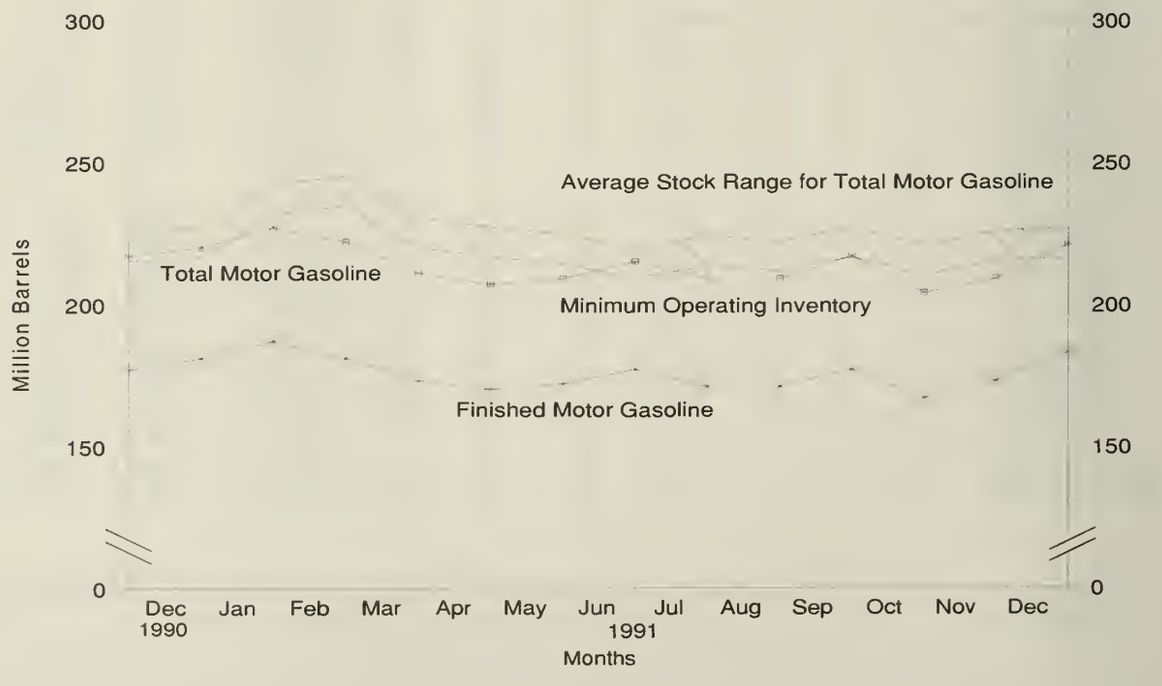
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, November 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, November 1990 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 205 million barrels.

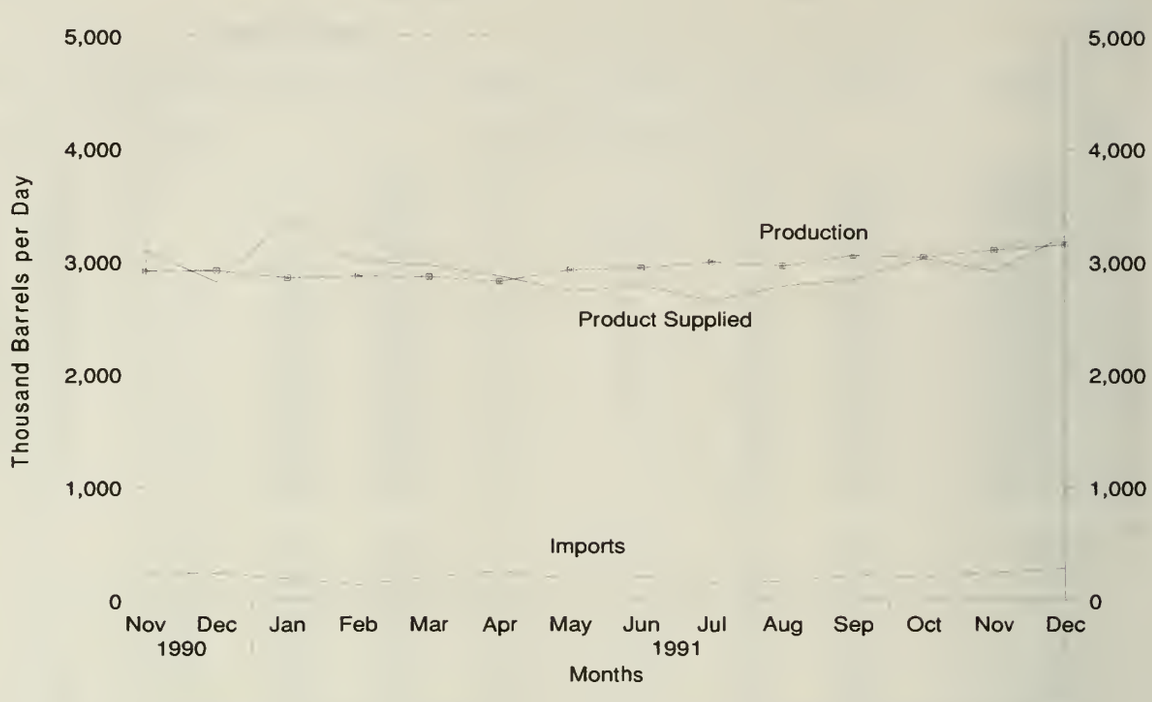
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition					Ending Stocks[a]	
					Product Supplied				
	Total Production	Imports[b]	Stock Change[b,c]	Exports	Total[d]	Unleaded	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[e]	Finished Motor Gasoline
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973 Average	6,535	134	-9	4	6,674	—	—	209	—
1974 Average	6,360	204	24	2	6,537	—	—	[f]218	—
1975 Average	6,520	184	[f]28	2	6,675	—	—	235	—
1976 Average	6,841	131	-10	3	6,978	—	—	231	—
1977 Average	7,033	217	72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	—
1978 Average	7,169	190	-54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	—
1979 Average	6,852	181	-2	(s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	—
1980 Average	6,506	140	66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	[f]261	—
1981 Average[g]	6,405	157	[f]-28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	—
1982 Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	[f]235	—
1983 Average	6,340	247	[f]-45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1	222	186
1984 Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6	243	205
1985 Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	4,406	64.5	223	190
1986 Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	4,854	69.0	233	194
1987 Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	5,470	75.9	226	189
1988 Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	5,995	81.7	228	190
1989 January	6,937	353	512	33	6,745	5,754	85.3	249	206
February	6,650	423	-70	24	7,119	6,141	86.3	248	204
March	6,612	381	-471	43	7,421	6,380	86.0	230	189
April	6,811	370	-22	46	7,157	6,248	87.3	227	188
May	6,894	355	-163	31	7,381	6,454	87.5	223	183
June	7,275	386	-180	60	7,780	6,864	88.2	216	178
July	7,360	383	390	57	7,296	6,509	89.2	229	190
August	7,155	360	-260	58	7,717	6,934	89.8	221	182
September	7,069	320	118	31	7,240	6,443	89.0	227	186
October	6,845	389	-97	29	7,302	6,642	91.0	222	183
November	7,046	406	81	18	7,353	6,756	91.9	224	185
December	6,884	306	-257	37	7,410	6,927	93.5	213	177
Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	6,507	88.8	—	—
1990 January	6,879	417	621	31	6,643	6,246	94.0	236	196
February	6,989	411	169	53	7,179	6,703	93.4	245	201
March	6,613	270	-499	45	7,338	6,894	93.9	227	186
April	6,775	328	-45	28	7,121	6,704	94.1	223	184
May	6,610	585	-189	25	7,358	6,937	94.3	217	178
June	7,101	376	-93	52	7,519	7,099	94.4	213	176
July	7,238	432	133	41	7,496	7,090	94.6	218	180
August	7,326	313	-233	77	7,796	7,383	94.7	210	172
September	7,274	254	511	103	6,914	6,589	95.3	229	188
October	6,880	192	-244	90	7,226	6,883	95.3	220	180
November	6,940	259	-108	66	7,241	6,940	95.8	217	177
December	6,887	264	119	53	6,978	6,713	96.2	220	181
Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	6,850	94.7	—	—
1991 January	6,629	227	164	50	6,643	6,361	95.8	227	187
February	6,573	106	-229	102	6,806	6,592	96.9	222	181
March	6,642	235	-267	97	7,047	6,737	95.6	211	173
April	6,742	371	-77	53	7,137	6,860	96.1	207	170
May	7,063	528	56	59	7,475	7,195	96.3	209	172
June	7,351	371	159	99	7,465	7,193	96.4	215	177
July	7,278	232	-173	122	7,561	7,271	96.2	209	171
August	7,257	385	-10	98	7,555	7,271	96.2	209	171
September	7,044	321	210	63	7,091	6,838	96.4	217	177
October	6,746	236	-350	58	7,273	7,030	96.6	204	167
November	7,018	R 318	R 227	R 104	R 7,005	R 6,827	R 97.5	209	173
December*	E *7,292*	E *235*	E *338*	E 54	E *7,135*	E *6,957*	E *97.5*	E *221*	E *183*
Average	E 6,972	E 298	E 5	E 80	E 7,186	E 6,930	E 96.4	—	—

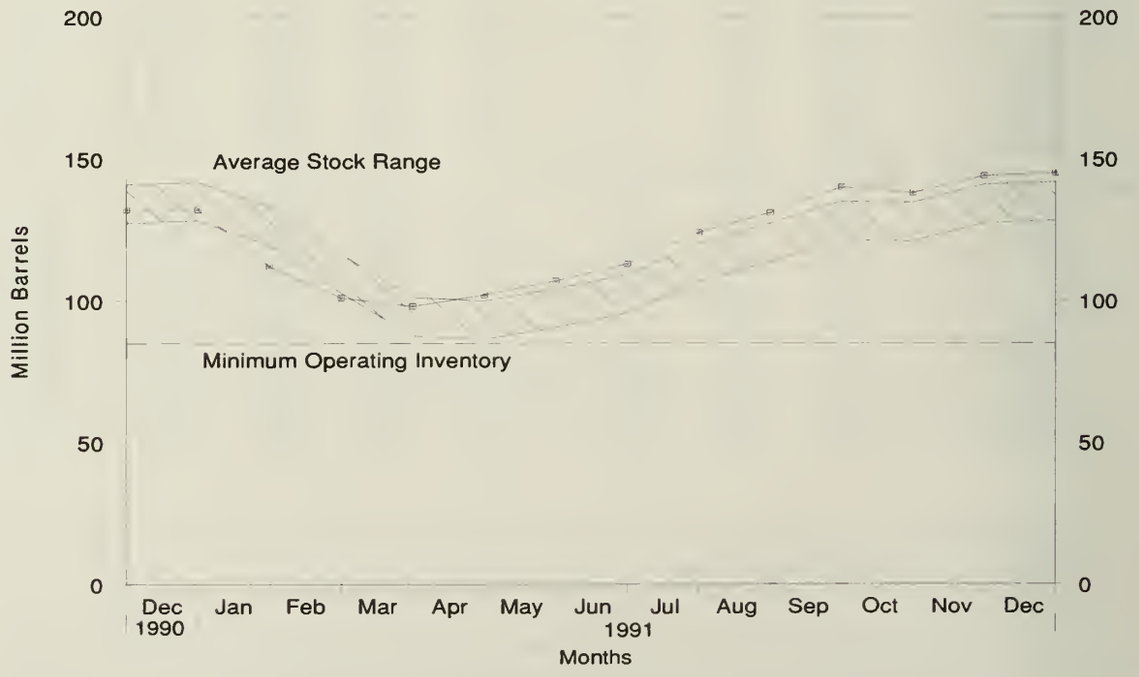
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Includes gasohol.
[e] Includes motor gasoline blending components.
[f] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[g] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, November 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, November 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 85 million barrels.

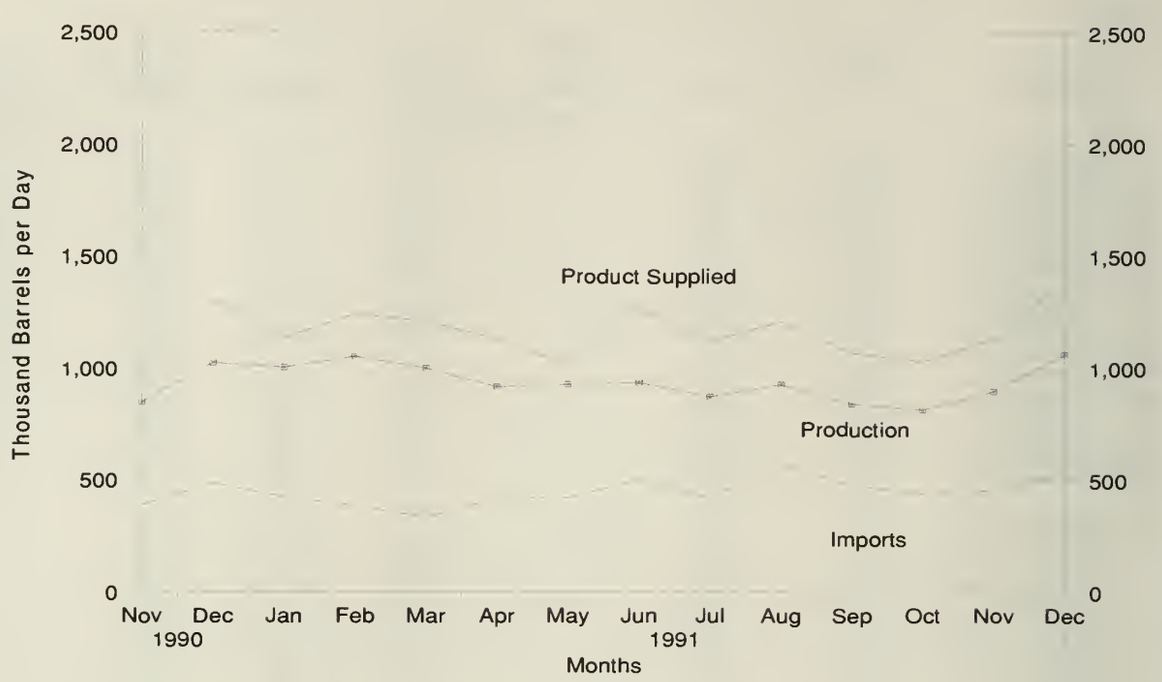
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[c]
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**2,822**	**392**	**2**	**115**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**
1974 Average	**2,669**	**289**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**2,948**	**[d] 200**
1975 Average	**2,654**	**155**	**2**	**[d] -40**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**
1976 Average	**2,924**	**146**	**1**	**-62**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**
1977 Average	**3,278**	**250**	**1**	**176**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**
1978 Average	**3,167**	**173**	**1**	**-93**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**
1979 Average	**3,153**	**193**	**1**	**34**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**
1980 Average	**2,662**	**142**	**1**	**-64**	**3**	**2,866**	**[d] 205**
1981 Average[e]	**2,613**	**173**	**10**	**[d] -38**	**5**	**2,829**	**192**
1982 Average	**2,606**	**93**	**10**	**-35**	**74**	**2,671**	**[d] 179**
1983 Average	**2,456**	**174**	**—**	**[d] -124**	**64**	**2,690**	**140**
1984 Average	**2,681**	**272**	**—**	**57**	**51**	**2,845**	**161**
1985 Average	**2,687**	**200**	**—**	**-48**	**67**	**2,868**	**144**
1986 Average	**2,798**	**247**	**—**	**31**	**100**	**2,914**	**155**
1987 Average	**2,731**	**255**	**—**	**-56**	**66**	**2,976**	**134**
1988 Average	**2,859**	**302**	**—**	**-30**	**69**	**3,122**	**124**
1989 January	2,974	346	—	-93	110	3,303	121
February	2,797	331	—	-463	164	3,427	108
March	2,713	439	—	-352	76	3,428	97
April	2,789	301	—	60	56	2,975	99
May	2,750	290	—	35	51	2,954	100
June	2,809	233	—	(s)	39	3,002	100
July	2,848	334	—	498	89	2,596	115
August	2,907	254	—	41	154	2,966	116
September	2,952	249	—	231	81	2,889	123
October	2,906	261	—	-50	90	3,127	122
November	3,063	307	—	-64	123	3,311	120
December	3,266	324	—	-454	130	3,914	106
Average	**2,899**	**306**	**—**	**-49**	**97**	**3,157**	**—**
1990 January	3,130	505	—	388	62	3,185	118
February	2,753	357	—	-215	65	3,260	112
March	2,657	281	—	-415	75	3,277	99
April	2,803	308	—	9	59	3,043	99
May	2,874	209	—	108	75	2,900	103
June	2,996	257	—	246	84	2,923	110
July	3,008	236	—	487	30	2,726	125
August	3,131	293	—	156	51	3,218	130
September	2,968	226	—	207	123	2,864	136
October	2,928	190	—	8	150	2,960	136
November	2,915	238	—	-129	188	3,094	132
December	2,917	239	—	-7	347	2,816	132
Average	**2,925**	**278**	**—**	**73**	**109**	**3,021**	**—**
1991 January	2,851	190	—	-648	332	3,356	112
February	2,867	138	—	-388	393	3,000	101
March	2,862	206	—	-96	198	2,966	98
April	2,822	258	—	130	81	2,869	102
May	2,924	185	—	156	218	2,735	107
June	2,940	209	—	216	150	2,783	113
July	2,992	153	—	348	149	2,649	124
August	2,959	167	—	203	144	2,779	131
September	3,054	221	—	298	136	2,840	140
October	3,039	206	—	-42	259	3,029	138
November	R 3,103	R 245	—	R 207	R 224	R 2,916	R 144
December*	E *3,151*	E *282*	—	E *68*	E 141	E *3,225*	E *145*
Average	E **2,964**	E **205**	**—**	E 39	E **201**	E 2,929	**—**

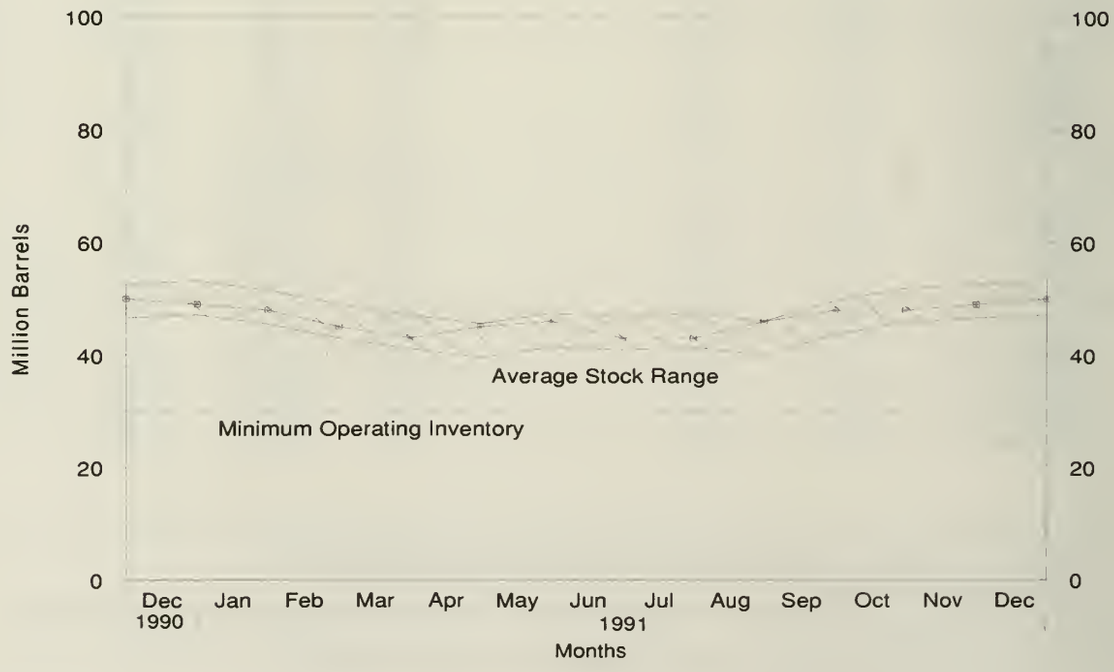
[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, November 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, November 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 30 million barrels.

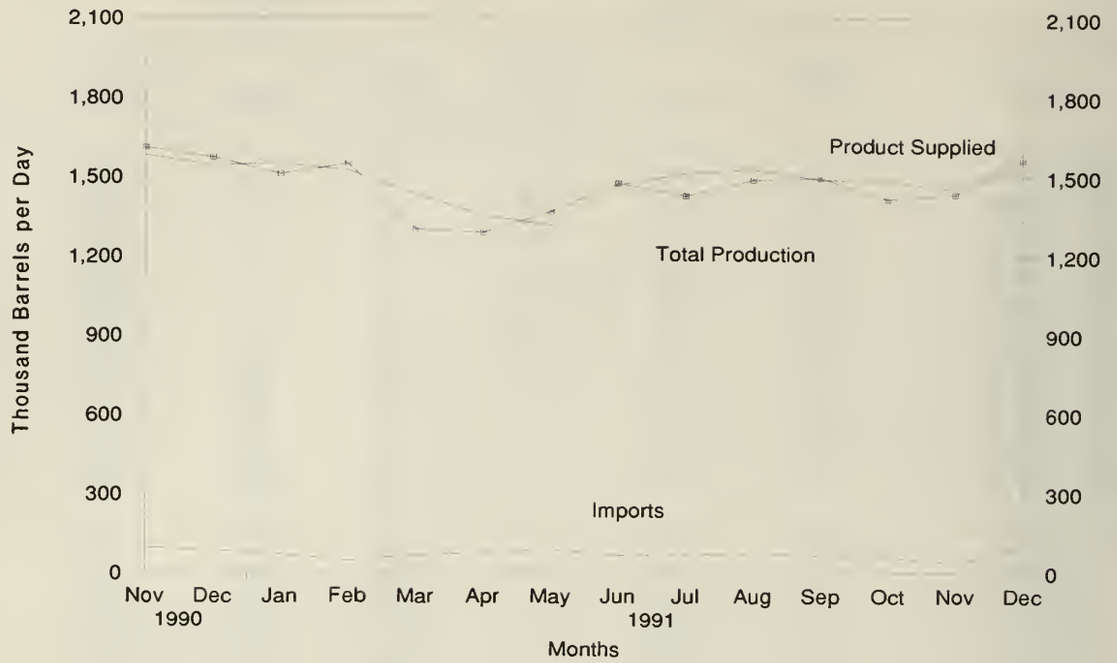
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**971**	**1,853**	**17**	**-5**	**23**	**2,822**	53
1974 Average	**1,070**	**1,587**	**13**	**17**	**14**	**2,639**	[d] 60
1975 Average	**1,235**	**1,223**	**15**	[d] **-2**	**15**	**2,462**	**74**
1976 Average	**1,377**	**1,413**	**17**	**-5**	**12**	**2,801**	**72**
1977 Average	**1,754**	**1,359**	**13**	**48**	6	**3,071**	**90**
1978 Average	**1,667**	**1,355**	**13**	**1**	13	**3,023**	**90**
1979 Average	**1,687**	**1,151**	**12**	**15**	9	**2,826**	96
1980 Average	**1,580**	**939**	**12**	**-10**	**33**	**2,508**	[d] **92**
1981 Average[e]	**1,321**	**800**	**48**	[d] **-37**	**118**	**2,088**	**78**
1982 Average	**1,070**	776	**48**	-32	**209**	**1,716**	[d] 66
1983 Average	**852**	**699**	—	[d] **-55**	**185**	**1,421**	**49**
1984 Average	**891**	**681**	—	**12**	**190**	**1,369**	**53**
1985 Average	**882**	**510**	—	**-7**	**197**	**1,202**	**50**
1986 Average	**889**	**669**	—	**-8**	**147**	**1,418**	**47**
1987 Average	**885**	**565**	—	**(s)**	**186**	**1,264**	**47**
1988 Average	**926**	**644**	—	**-8**	**200**	**1,378**	**45**
1989 January	949	909	—	84	151	1,623	47
February	930	877	—	-58	146	1,719	46
March	937	706	—	-128	220	1,551	42
April	904	681	—	-52	236	1,401	40
May	934	538	—	77	276	1,119	42
June	953	533	—	54	208	1,223	44
July	862	556	—	-44	176	1,286	43
August	903	501	—	58	225	1,121	45
September	856	454	—	162	137	1,010	49
October	1,001	583	—	50	243	1,292	51
November	1,075	543	—	48	330	1,240	52
December	1,140	680	—	-275	226	1,870	44
Average	**954**	629	—	**-2**	**215**	**1,370**	—
1990 January	1,163	825	—	205	186	1,597	50
February	1,060	663	—	36	214	1,474	51
March	976	335	—	-158	277	1,192	46
April	882	559	—	90	200	1,151	49
May	884	507	—	22	141	1,227	50
June	926	485	—	-98	207	1,302	47
July	987	536	—	72	171	1,280	49
August	944	574	—	-1	280	1,238	49
September	909	313	—	15	200	1,007	49
October	799	383	—	-3	160	1,026	49
November	846	387	—	25	243	965	50
December	1,021	484	—	-50	259	1,296	49
Average	**950**	**504**	—	**13**	**211**	**1,229**	—
1991 January	1,000	422	—	-32	320	1,133	48
February	1,049	384	—	-106	299	1,239	45
March	997	331	—	-55	178	1,206	43
April	915	416	—	58	145	1,128	45
May	926	420	—	36	300	1,010	46
June	933	499	—	-78	245	1,265	43
July	870	419	—	-4	176	1,118	43
August	925	568	—	72	216	1,205	46
September	838	473	—	77	168	1,066	48
October	813	438	—	7	217	1,028	**48**
November	R 896	R 454	—	R 30	R 189	R 1,132	R 49
December*	E *1,060*	E *526*	—	E *-22*	E 215	E *1,393*	E *50*
Average	E **935**	E **446**	—	E **-1**	E **222**	E **1,160**	—

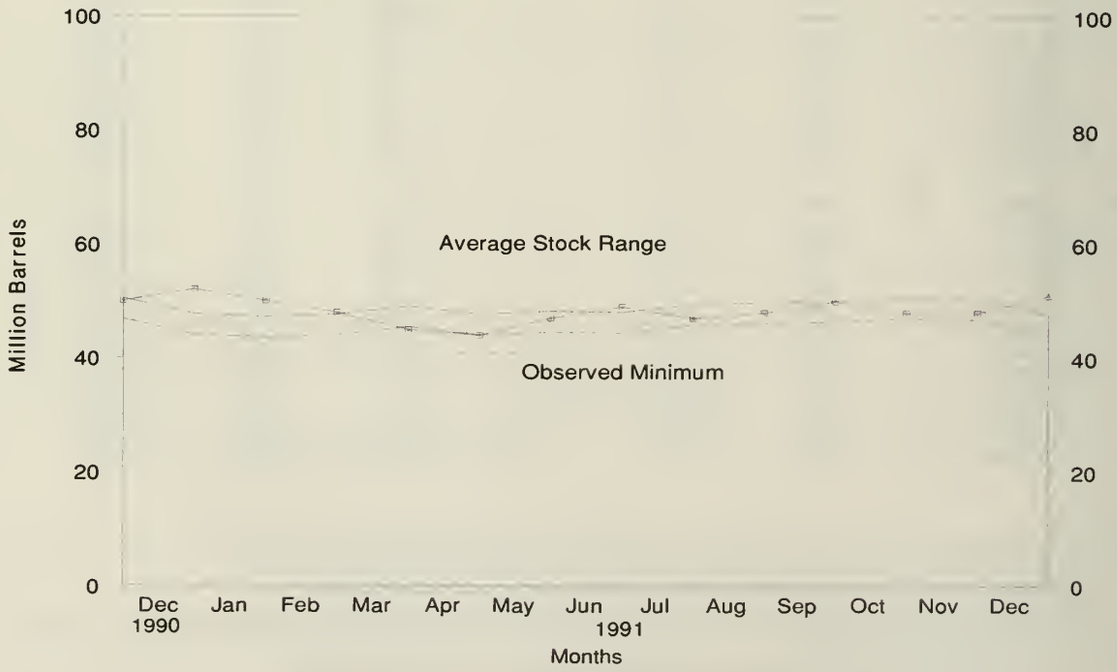
[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, November 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, November 1990 - Present



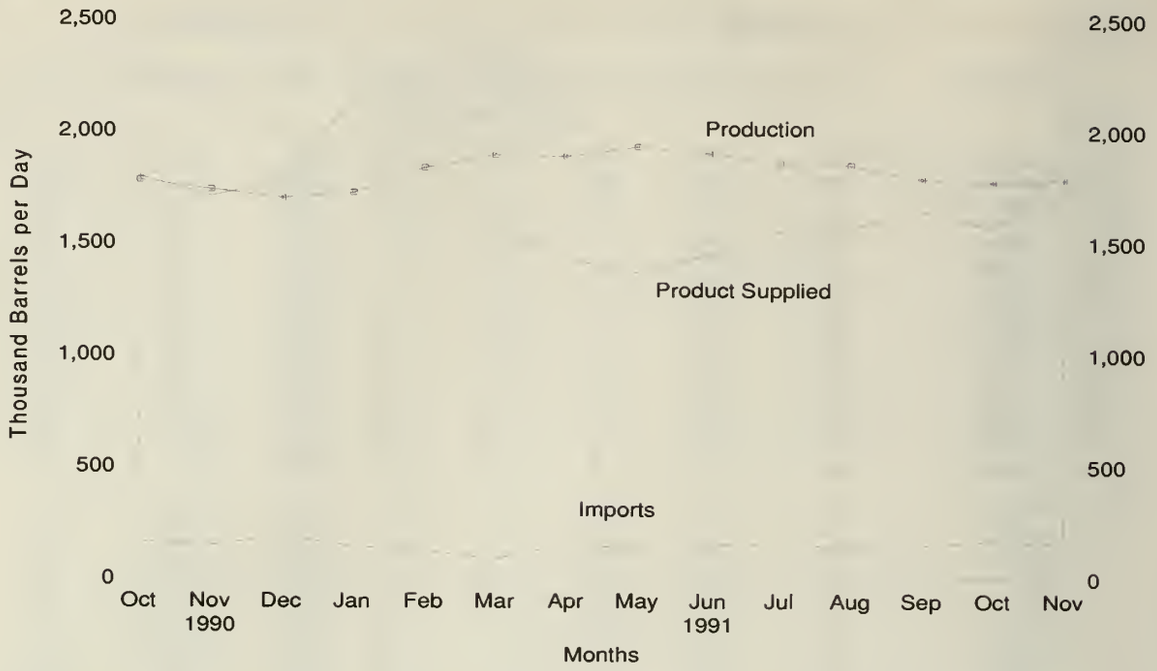
Note: The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 40.9 million barrels, occuring in December 1989.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[a]	
	Production					Product Supplied			
	Total	Kerosene-Type	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Total	Kerosene-Type	Total	Kerosene Type
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels	
1973 Average	859	679	212	8	4	1,059	842	29	23
1974 Average	836	641	163	2	3	993	771	[c] 29	[c] 24
1975 Average	871	691	133	[c] 2	2	1,001	791	30	25
1976 Average	918	731	76	5	2	987	789	32	26
1977 Average	973	787	75	7	2	1,039	831	35	28
1978 Average	970	791	86	-2	1	1,057	858	34	28
1979 Average	1,012	835	78	13	1	1,076	876	39	33
1980 Average	999	811	80	10	1	1,068	851	[c] 42	[c] 36
1981 Average	968	775	38	[c] -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982 Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	[c] 37	[c] 31
1983 Average	1,022	817	29	[c] (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984 Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985 Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986 Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987 Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988 Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989 January	1,503	1,312	101	21	75	1,508	1,334	44	38
February	1,404	1,214	120	-40	21	1,542	1,342	43	37
March	1,396	1,188	101	-2	11	1,488	1,277	43	37
April	1,270	1,074	127	31	16	1,351	1,150	44	38
May	1,249	1,031	120	40	1	1,328	1,103	45	39
June	1,350	1,139	124	-27	1	1,500	1,286	45	38
July	1,410	1,194	113	90	11	1,422	1,219	47	41
August	1,437	1,237	90	28	15	1,484	1,260	48	42
September	1,442	1,218	95	-13	34	1,516	1,316	48	41
October	1,504	1,300	74	74	30	1,474	1,252	50	44
November	1,514	1,305	91	34	52	1,519	1,337	51	44
December	1,354	1,149	115	-335	59	1,745	1,541	41	34
Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	—	—
1990 January	1,527	1,340	163	76	30	1,584	1,404	43	37
February	1,530	1,330	158	120	50	1,519	1,316	47	40
March	1,457	1,256	120	92	30	1,455	1,289	49	42
April	1,357	1,179	103	-91	19	1,531	1,335	47	40
May	1,392	1,194	119	8	8	1,495	1,313	47	40
June	1,388	1,214	125	13	10	1,490	1,320	47	40
July	1,434	1,307	99	117	10	1,406	1,259	51	45
August	1,424	1,250	83	-82	37	1,552	1,363	48	43
September	1,548	1,339	81	48	47	1,534	1,329	50	44
October	1,630	1,463	71	39	77	1,585	1,406	51	45
November	1,606	1,445	93	-19	141	1,578	1,369	50	45
December	1,570	1,411	82	51	60	1,541	1,378	52	46
Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	—	—
1991 January	1,508	1,353	67	-46	73	1,548	1,367	50	44
February	1,548	1,384	44	-91	159	1,523	1,342	48	42
March	1,299	1,157	65	-109	40	1,433	1,279	45	39
April	1,286	1,135	73	-29	38	1,350	1,195	44	38
May	1,365	1,190	87	104	35	1,314	1,123	47	41
June	1,473	1,300	64	56	13	1,468	1,282	49	43
July	1,426	1,255	67	-49	31	1,511	1,344	47	41
August	1,486	1,316	72	20	11	1,527	1,328	48	42
September	1,495	1,322	65	63	10	1,488	1,302	50	45
October	1,415	1,253	59	-60	50	1,483	1,313	48	43
November	[R] 1,433	[R] 1,276	[R] 37	[R] 14	[R] 5	[R] 1,452	[R] 1,267	[R] 48	44
December*	[E] *1,560*	[E] *1,388*	[E] *94*	[E] *34*	[E] 37	[E] *1,582*	[E] *1,392*	[E] *51*	[E] *46*
Average	[E] 1,441	[E] 1,277	[E] 66	[E] -7	[E] 41	[E] 1,473	[E] 1,295	—	—

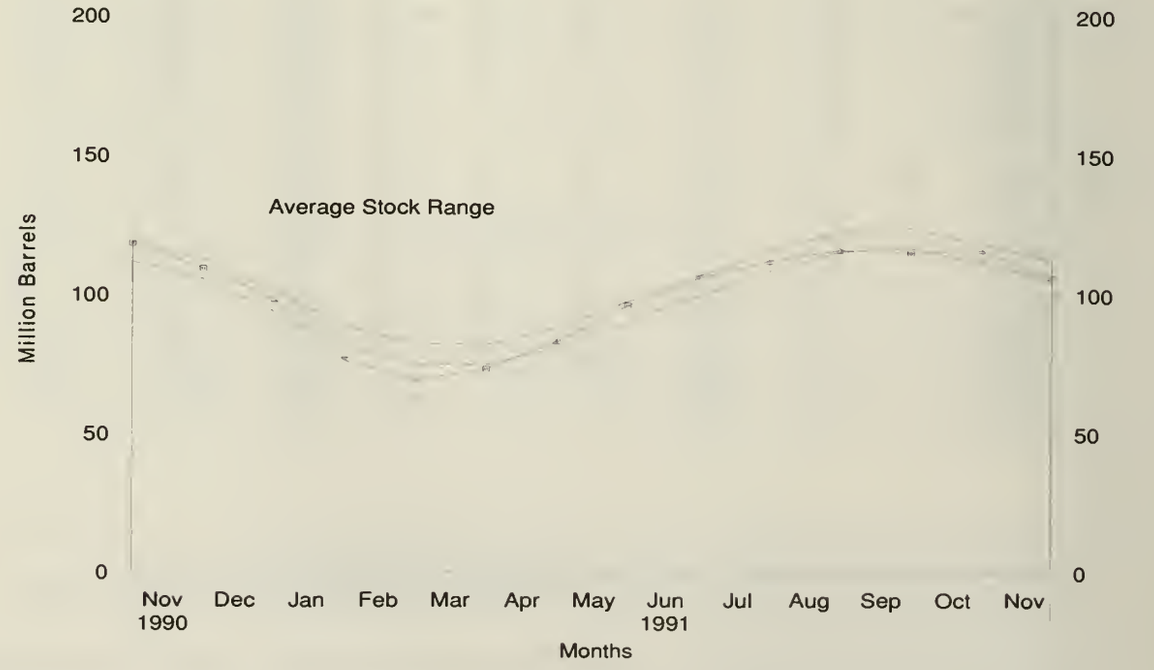
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data.• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, October 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, October 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Liquefied Petroleum Gases[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**1,600**	**132**	**35**	**220**	**27**	**1,449**	**99**
1974 Average	**1,565**	**123**	**38**	**220**	**25**	**1,406**	**[d] 113**
1975 Average	**1,527**	**112**	**[d] 35**	**246**	**26**	**1,333**	**125**
1976 Average	**1,535**	**130**	**-24**	**260**	**25**	**1,404**	**116**
1977 Average	**1,566**	**161**	**55**	**233**	**18**	**1,422**	**136**
1978 Average	**1,537**	**123**	**-12**	**239**	**20**	**1,413**	**132**
1979 Average	**1,556**	**217**	**-70**	**236**	**15**	**1,592**	**111**
1980 Average	**1,535**	**216**	**27**	**233**	**21**	**1,469**	**[d] 120**
1981 Average	**1,571**	**244**	**[d] 18**	**289**	**42**	**1,466**	**135**
1982 Average	**1,528**	**226**	**-111**	**300**	**65**	**1,499**	**[d] 94**
1983 Average	**1,642**	**190**	**[d] -4**	**253**	**73**	**1,509**	**[d] 101**
1984 Average	**1,697**	**195**	**[d] -19**	**291**	**48**	**1,572**	**101**
1985 Average	**1,704**	**187**	**-75**	**304**	**62**	**1,599**	**74**
1986 Average	**1,695**	**242**	**80**	**302**	**42**	**1,512**	**103**
1987 Average	**1,748**	**190**	**-15**	**304**	**38**	**1,612**	**97**
1988 Average	**1,817**	**209**	**1**	**321**	**49**	**1,656**	**97**
1989 January	1,885	239	-335	422	19	2,018	87
February	1,798	260	-333	328	31	2,032	78
March	1,909	150	-85	274	43	1,827	75
April	1,950	121	294	242	27	1,507	84
May	1,943	110	428	226	43	1,357	97
June	1,824	155	269	254	35	1,422	105
July	1,850	192	407	247	45	1,343	118
August	1,787	202	272	245	40	1,433	126
September	1,737	182	-46	303	31	1,631	125
October	1,679	176	-313	371	31	1,766	115
November	1,643	179	-389	446	33	1,732	103
December	1,483	205	-749	424	37	1,975	80
Average	**1,791**	**181**	**-47**	**315**	**35**	**1,668**	**—**
1990 January	1,684	261	-92	414	44	1,580	77
February	1,743	235	11	339	42	1,587	78
March	1,763	155	80	199	44	1,595	80
April	1,751	150	91	195	25	1,589	83
May	1,761	204	287	209	36	1,433	92
June	1,719	202	469	212	28	1,211	106
July	1,756	157	268	217	36	1,392	114
August	1,825	256	339	236	43	1,463	125
September	1,789	149	37	293	41	1,567	126
October	1,773	159	-243	348	38	1,790	118
November	1,731	140	-296	427	39	1,702	109
December	1,692	184	-370	427	58	1,762	98
Average	**1,749**	**188**	**48**	**293**	**40**	**1,556**	**—**
1991 January	1,716	137	-700	359	56	2,139	76
February	1,829	119	-267	304	60	1,850	69
March	1,887	81	121	234	56	1,556	73
April	1,881	149	353	224	31	1,423	83
May	1,924	127	425	221	45	1,360	96
June	1,894	143	324	238	32	1,443	106
July	1,851	146	181	244	24	1,548	112
August	1,844	137	153	244	18	1,566	116
September	1,782	143	-30	284	31	1,640	115
October	1,768	163	12	323	31	1,564	116
November	1,781	150	-336	389	40	1,838	106
11-Mo. Average	**1,832**	**136**	**23**	**278**	**39**	**1,628**	**—**
1990 11-Mo. Average	**1,754**	**188**	**87**	**280**	**38**	**1,537**	**—**
1989 11-Mo. Average	**1,819**	**178**	**18**	**305**	**34**	**1,640**	**—**

[a] Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Other Petroleum Products[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**2,833**	**290**	**1**	**750**	**162**	**2,211**	**179**
1974 Average	**2,722**	**269**	**[d]25**	**665**	**172**	**2,129**	**[d]188**
1975 Average	**2,547**	**144**	**[d]-6**	**537**	**158**	**2,001**	**188**
1976 Average	**2,725**	**129**	**(s)**	**524**	**172**	**2,158**	**188**
1977 Average	**2,939**	**130**	**20**	**514**	**164**	**2,371**	**195**
1978 Average	**3,076**	**80**	**-12**	**492**	**165**	**2,511**	**191**
1979 Average	**3,141**	**116**	**24**	**352**	**208**	**2,673**	**200**
1980 Average	**2,957**	**130**	**15**	**310**	**197**	**2,566**	**[d]205**
1981 Average	**2,771**	**188**	**[d]-42**	**723**	**197**	**2,081**	**241**
1982 Average	**2,475**	**305**	**-68**	**787**	**205**	**1,856**	**[d]216**
1983 Average	**2,437**	**382**	**[d]-6**	**712**	**236**	**1,877**	**[d]217**
1984 Average	**2,500**	**503**	**[d]-32**	**791**	**236**	**2,007**	**198**
1985 Average	**2,532**	**550**	**22**	**886**	**227**	**1,947**	**206**
1986 Average	**2,704**	**504**	**-15**	**888**	**291**	**2,045**	**201**
1987 Average	**2,737**	**543**	**-1**	**829**	**264**	**2,187**	**200**
1988 Average	**2,773**	**645**	**22**	**799**	**294**	**2,303**	**208**
1989 January	2,696	646	375	706	236	2,024	220
February	2,553	717	231	726	281	2,032	226
March	2,671	644	114	660	311	2,230	230
April	2,683	727	102	808	290	2,210	233
May	2,882	635	181	688	258	2,391	239
June	3,025	571	-179	838	388	2,549	233
July	3,044	576	-159	955	333	2,491	228
August	2,998	587	-244	893	313	2,623	221
September	2,986	675	125	737	309	2,490	224
October	2,687	632	-42	730	308	2,323	223
November	2,608	645	-77	900	299	2,131	221
December	2,409	486	-266	918	332	1,910	213
Average	**2,771**	**627**	**12**	**797**	**305**	**2,285**	**—**
1990 January	2,567	814	86	735	225	2,335	215
February	2,781	680	387	654	298	2,122	226
March	2,670	687	78	795	276	2,207	229
April	2,774	596	-138	869	318	2,320	224
May	2,847	756	295	544	292	2,471	234
June	2,907	879	-160	919	334	2,692	229
July	3,146	732	-148	958	317	2,752	224
August	3,097	673	-291	998	297	2,766	215
September	3,029	674	68	760	265	2,611	217
October	2,848	590	-436	1,211	329	2,334	204
November	2,788	800	206	1,010	270	2,102	210
December	2,644	575	-288	1,172	249	2,087	201
Average	**2,842**	**705**	**-32**	**887**	**289**	**2,402**	**—**
1991 January	2,640	720	167	835	317	2,041	207
February	2,683	555	391	723	275	1,849	218
March	2,585	504	145	832	239	1,873	223
April	2,735	584	125	790	228	2,176	226
May	2,884	762	209	921	327	2,190	233
June	3,032	574	-125	1,102	304	2,325	229
July	3,036	747	-129	1,082	321	2,508	225
August	3,005	625	-173	1,019	296	2,489	220
September	3,012	728	83	827	267	2,563	222
October	2,812	610	-224	940	211	2,495	215
November	2,741	811	-90	1,094	238	2,309	213
11-Mo. Average	**2,834**	**657**	**32**	**926**	**275**	**2,259**	**—**
1990 11-Mo. Average	**2,860**	**717**	**-8**	**861**	**293**	**2,431**	**—**
1989 11-Mo. Average	**2,805**	**640**	**38**	**786**	**302**	**2,320**	**—**

[a] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual* (1973 through 1976).
- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual, PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual,* and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* (1977 through 1980).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1990).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1991 through November 1991).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (December 1991). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1991 through December 1991). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems — the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly exports data are derived from the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.* Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of past data are used to obtain the forecast. In addition, for the

major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series.

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12 and S14) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum Council (NPC) and published in April 1989 in a report of the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Storage & Transportation. The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC Committee. MOI estimates presented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the EIA. The estimated MOI values are: Crude oil — 300 million barrels; finished motor

gasoline — 205 million barrels; distillate fuel oil — 85 million barrels; and residual fuel oil — 30 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for jet fuel stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Jet Fuel Ending Stocks" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

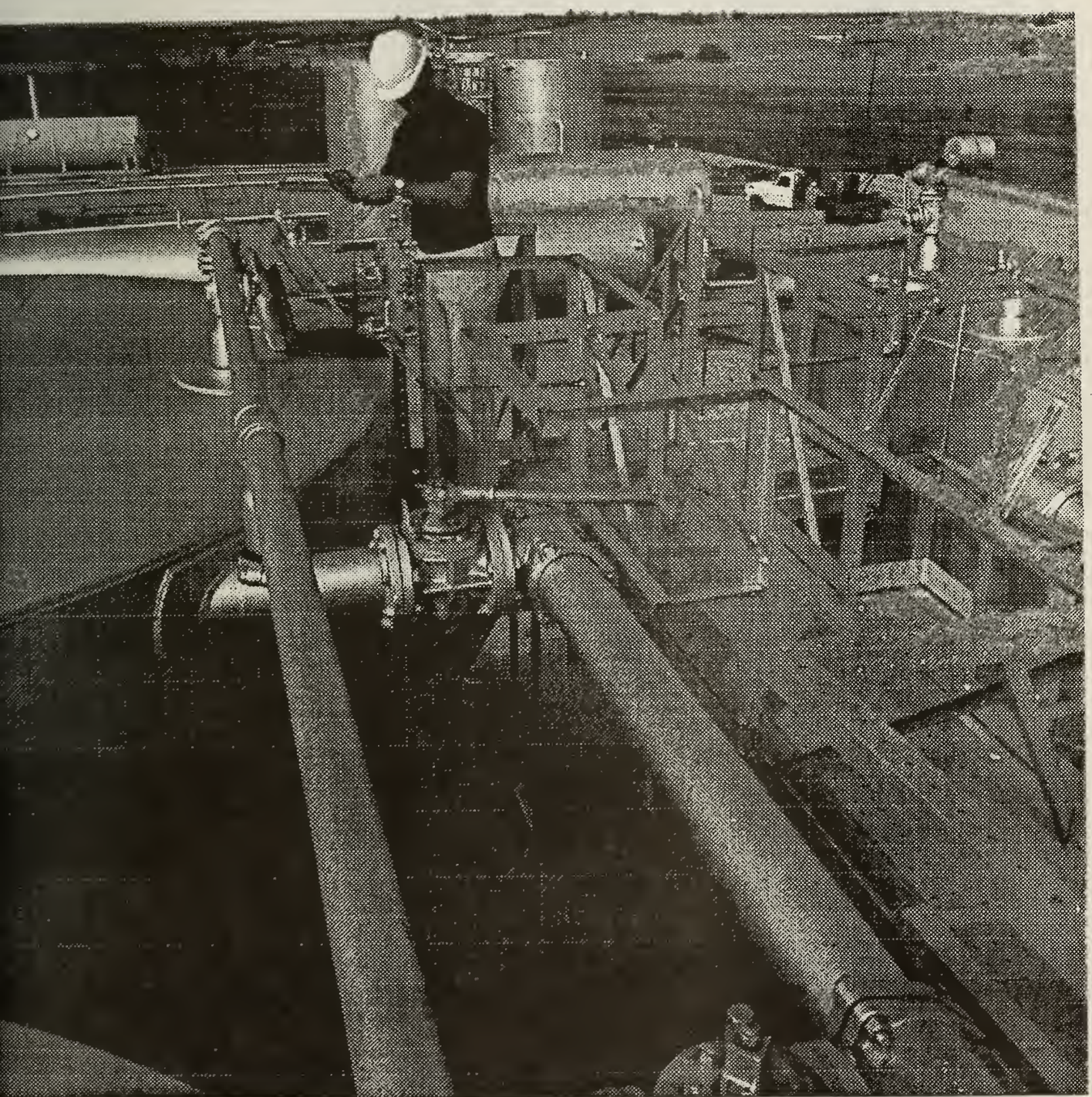
In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

- Crude Oil: 1980-488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary); 1982-645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974-1,121; 1980-1,425; and 1982-1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974-225 (Total); 1980-263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982-244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974-224; 1980-205; and 1982-186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974-75; 1980-91; and 1982-69.
- Jet Fuel: 1974-30 (Total) and 24 (Kerosene-type); 1980-42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982-39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974-113; 1980-128; 1982-102; and 1983-108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974-190; 1980-207; 1982-219; and 1983-210.
- Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

Detailed Statistics



At some locations, oil skimmers and knockout tanks (in background) are used to remove waste water from the crude oil. The crude oil is then put into storage tanks and gauged.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, November 1991

	Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
		Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
	Crude Oil				
	Field Production				
(1)	Alaska	E 52,952	E 1,765	E 603,081	E 1,806
(2)	Lower 48 States	E 166,250	E 5,542	E 1,862,448	E 5,576
(3)	**Total U.S.**	E **219,202**	E **7,307**	E **2,465,530**	E **7,382**
	Net Imports				
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	166,326	5,544	1,937,989	5,802
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6)	Exports	3,773	126	38,275	115
(7)	**Imports (Net Including SPR)**	**162,553**	**5,418**	**1,899,714**	5,688
	Other Sources				
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	3	(s)	17,190	51
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-1,359	-45	-21,120	-63
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	-672	-22	-6,024	-18
(11)	Unaccounted for[a]	8,064	269	81,001	243
(12)	**Total Other Sources**	**6,036**	**201**	**71,047**	**213**
(13)	**Crude Input to Refineries**	387,791	12,926	4,436,290	13,282
	(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
	Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14)	Field Production	51,177	1,706	550,270	1,648
(15)	Net Imports[b]	227	8	2,319	7
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))[b]	1,064	35	-1,180	-4
(17)	**Total NGL Supply**	**52,468**	**1,749**	**551,409**	**1,651**
	Other Liquids				
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	3,674	122	-7,638	-23
(19)	Imports	16,606	554	151,303	453
(20)	Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	2,836	95	28,517	85
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain[a]	22,826	761	230,180	689
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	671	22	6,009	18
(23)	**Total Other Liquids**	**46,613**	**1,554**	**408,371**	**1,223**
	(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24)	**Total Production of Products**	486,872	16,229	5,396,070	16,156
	(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
	Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25)	Imports (Gross)	43,619	1,454	446,678	1,337
(26)	Exports	23,993	800	289,268	866
(27)	**Imports (Net)**	**19,626**	**654**	**157,410**	**471**
(28)	**Total New Supply of Products**	506,498	16,883	5,553,480	16,627
	(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-6,289	-210	-9,661	-29
(30)	**Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use**	500,209	16,674	5,543,819	16,598
	(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	210,155	7,005	2,401,644	7,191
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	87,478	2,916	969,155	2,902
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	33,946	1,132	380,089	1,138
(34)	Jet Fuel	43,548	1,452	488,632	1,463
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	55,134	1,838	543,854	1,628
(36)	Other[c]	69,277	2,309	754,436	2,259
(37)	Crude Oil	671	22	6,009	18
(38)	**Total Products Supplied**	**500,209**	**16,674**	5,543,819	16,598
	(38) = (31) through (37)				
	Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	344,099	—	344,099	—
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	568,502	—	568,502	—
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	173,347	—	173,347	—
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil	144,397	—	144,397	—
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	49,030	—	49,030	—
(44)	Jet Fuel	48,172	—	48,172	—
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	105,761	—	105,761	—
(46)	Other[c]	212,668	—	212,668	—
(47)	**Total Stocks**	**1,645,976**	—	**1,645,976**	—
	(47) = (39) through (46)				

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

[c] Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 219,202	—	166,326	8,064	1,356	1	387,791	3,773	671	912,601
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	51,177	11,864	4,724	—	-11,153	—	16,542	1,208	61,168	113,099
Pentanes Plus	9,611	—	229	—	-1,064	—	4,868	2	6,034	7,338
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41,566	11,864	4,495	—	-10,089	—	11,674	1,206	55,134	105,761
Ethane/Ethylene	16,516	750	240	—	-1,066	—	0	0	18,572	18,660
Propane/Propylene	15,112	12,850	2,422	—	-1,167	—	0	596	30,955	50,843
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,023	-1,482	1,604	—	-7,057	—	7,598	609	3,995	27,276
Isobutane	4,915	-254	229	—	-799	—	4,076	0	1,613	8,982
Other Liquids	2,836	—	16,606	—	-3,674	—	27,963	0	-4,847	147,561
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,836	—	0	—	311	—	2,525	0	0	4,194
Unfinished Oils	—	—	15,713	—	-2,677	—	24,425	0	-6,035	107,431
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	893	—	-1,302	—	1,001	0	1,194	35,866
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-6	—	12	0	-6	70
Finished Petroleum Products	—	443,258	39,124	—	16,378	—	—	22,787	443,217	472,715
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	210,533	9,537	—	6,800	—	—	3,115	210,155	173,347
Leaded	—	4,988	4	—	-452	—	—	94	5,350	5,531
Unleaded	—	205,545	9,533	—	7,252	—	—	3,021	204,805	167,816
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	388	0	—	-142	—	—	0	530	1,562
Jet Fuel	—	42,980	1,116	—	411	—	—	137	43,548	48,172
Naphtha-Type	—	4,693	220	—	-626	—	—	(s)	5,539	4,256
Kerosene-Type	—	38,287	896	—	1,037	—	—	137	38,009	43,916
Kerosene	—	1,642	1,356	—	-467	—	—	31	3,434	5,920
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	93,083	7,339	—	6,210	—	—	6,734	87,478	144,397
Residual Fuel Oil	—	26,877	13,631	—	906	—	—	5,656	33,946	49,030
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	3,244	1,454	—	135	—	—	0	4,563	1,629
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	9,335	3,536	—	-51	—	—	0	12,922	1,785
Special Naphthas	—	1,383	172	—	-40	—	—	278	1,317	1,888
Lubricants	—	4,254	216	—	-169	—	—	553	4,086	12,053
Waxes	—	569	29	—	18	—	—	52	528	919
Petroleum Coke	—	17,525	38	—	1,264	—	—	6,119	10,180	9,439
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	10,592	656	—	1,466	—	—	107	9,675	19,893
Still Gas	—	18,796	0	—	0	—	—	0	18,796	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,057	44	—	37	—	—	6	2,058	2,681
Total	273,215	455,122	226,780	8,064	2,907	1	432,296	27,769	500,209	1,645,976

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E 2,465,530	—	1,937,989	81,001	3,930	15	4,436,290	38,275	6,009	912,601
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	550,270	169,506	47,946	—	8,988	—	149,668	13,042	596,024	113,099
Pentanes Plus	107,729	—	2,500	—	1,180	—	56,698	181	52,170	7,338
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	442,541	169,506	45,446	—	7,808	—	92,970	12,861	543,854	105,761
Ethane/Ethylene	176,238	5,650	2,548	—	-1,386	—	0	0	185,822	18,660
Propane/Propylene	161,785	138,815	27,952	—	2,327	—	9	8,913	317,303	50,843
Normal Butane/Butylene	49,664	23,293	11,385	—	7,710	—	41,544	3,948	31,140	27,276
Isobutane	54,854	1,748	3,561	—	-843	—	51,417	0	9,589	8,982
Other Liquids	28,517	—	151,303	—	7,638	—	252,426	0	-80,244	147,561
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	28,517	—	841	—	2,957	—	26,401	0	0	4,194
Unfinished Oils	—	—	138,510	—	8,157	—	203,030	0	-72,677	107,431
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	11,952	—	-3,391	—	22,892	0	-7,549	35,866
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-85	—	103	0	-18	70
Finished Petroleum Products	—	4,899,058	401,232	—	1,853	—	—	276,407	5,022,030	472,715
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	2,318,748	101,540	—	-8,811	—	—	27,455	2,401,644	173,347
Leaded	—	84,997	41	—	-4,456	—	—	1,746	87,748	5,531
Unleaded	—	2,233,751	101,499	—	-4,355	—	—	25,710	2,313,895	167,816
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	7,524	64	—	-187	—	—	0	7,775	1,562
Jet Fuel	—	477,435	21,346	—	-3,733	—	—	13,882	488,632	48,172
Naphtha-Type	—	54,472	3,793	—	-1,909	—	—	891	59,283	4,256
Kerosene-Type	—	422,963	17,553	—	-1,824	—	—	12,991	429,349	43,916
Kerosene	—	12,236	2,893	—	4	—	—	1,209	13,916	5,920
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	984,276	66,143	—	12,210	—	—	69,054	969,155	144,397
Residual Fuel Oil	—	308,303	146,570	—	436	—	—	74,348	380,089	49,030
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	47,571	8,639	—	168	—	—	0	56,042	1,629
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	90,803	38,627	—	-268	—	—	0	129,698	1,785
Special Naphthas	—	17,244	2,467	—	-1,121	—	—	4,967	15,865	1,888
Lubricants	—	52,298	2,246	—	-320	—	—	5,919	48,945	12,053
Waxes	—	6,069	446	—	-58	—	—	677	5,896	919
Petroleum Coke	—	188,070	550	—	2,043	—	—	77,805	108,772	9,439
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	147,573	8,702	—	1,161	—	—	1,014	154,100	19,893
Still Gas	—	217,414	0	—	0	—	—	0	217,414	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	23,494	999	—	329	—	—	78	24,086	2,681
Total	3,044,317	5,068,564	2,538,470	81,001	22,409	15	4,838,384	327,724	5,543,819	1,645,976

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,307	—	5,544	269	45	(s)	12,926	126	22
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,706	395	157	—	-372	—	551	40	2,039
Pentanes Plus	320	—	8	—	-35	—	162	(s)	201
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,386	395	150	—	-336	—	389	40	1,838
Ethane/Ethylene	551	25	8	—	-36	—	0	0	619
Propane/Propylene	504	428	81	—	-39	—	0	20	1,032
Normal Butane/Butylene	167	-49	53	—	-235	—	253	20	133
Isobutane	164	-8	8	—	-27	—	136	0	54
Other Liquids	95	—	554	—	-122	—	932	0	-162
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	95	—	0	—	10	—	84	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	524	—	-89	—	814	0	-201
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	30	—	-43	—	33	0	40
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	14,775	1,304	—	546	—	—	760	14,774
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	7,018	318	—	227	—	—	104	7,005
Leaded	—	166	(s)	—	-15	—	—	3	178
Unleaded	—	6,852	318	—	242	—	—	101	6,827
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	13	0	—	-5	—	—	0	18
Jet Fuel	—	1,433	37	—	14	—	—	5	1,452
Naphtha-Type	—	156	7	—	-21	—	—	(s)	185
Kerosene-Type	—	1,276	30	—	35	—	—	5	1,267
Kerosene	—	55	45	—	-16	—	—	1	114
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,103	245	—	207	—	—	224	2,916
Residual Fuel Oil	—	896	454	—	30	—	—	189	1,132
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	108	48	—	5	—	—	0	152
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	311	118	—	-2	—	—	0	431
Special Naphthas	—	46	6	—	-1	—	—	9	44
Lubricants	—	142	7	—	-6	—	—	18	136
Waxes	—	19	1	—	1	—	—	2	18
Petroleum Coke	—	584	1	—	42	—	—	204	339
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	353	22	—	49	—	—	4	322
Still Gas	—	627	0	—	0	—	—	0	627
Miscellaneous Products	—	69	1	—	1	—	—	(s)	69
Total	9,107	15,171	7,559	269	97	(s)	14,410	926	16,674

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-November 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,382	—	5,802	243	12	(s)	13,282	115	18
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,648	508	144	—	27	—	448	39	1,785
Pentanes Plus	323	—	7	—	4	—	170	1	156
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,325	508	136	—	23	—	278	39	1,628
Ethane/Ethylene	528	17	8	—	-4	—	0	0	556
Propane/Propylene	484	416	84	—	7	—	(s)	27	950
Normal Butane/Butylene	149	70	34	—	23	—	124	12	93
Isobutane	164	5	11	—	-3	—	154	0	29
Other Liquids	85	—	453	—	23	—	756	0	-240
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	85	—	3	—	9	—	79	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	415	—	24	—	608	0	-218
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	36	—	-10	—	69	0	-23
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	14,668	1,201	—	6	—	—	828	15,036
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	6,942	304	—	-26	—	—	82	7,191
Leaded	—	254	(s)	—	-13	—	—	5	263
Unleaded	—	6,688	304	—	-13	—	—	77	6,928
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	23	(s)	—	-1	—	—	0	23
Jet Fuel	—	1,429	64	—	-11	—	—	42	1,463
Naphtha-Type	—	163	11	—	-6	—	—	3	177
Kerosene-Type	—	1,266	53	—	-5	—	—	39	1,285
Kerosene	—	37	9	—	(s)	—	—	4	42
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	2,947	198	—	37	—	—	207	2,902
Residual Fuel Oil	—	923	439	—	1	—	—	223	1,138
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	142	26	—	1	—	—	0	168
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	272	116	—	-1	—	—	0	388
Special Naphthas	—	52	7	—	-3	—	—	15	48
Lubricants	—	157	7	—	-1	—	—	18	147
Waxes	—	18	1	—	(s)	—	—	2	18
Petroleum Coke	—	563	2	—	6	—	—	233	326
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	442	26	—	3	—	—	3	461
Still Gas	—	651	0	—	0	—	—	0	651
Miscellaneous Products	—	70	3	—	1	—	—	(s)	72
Total	9,115	15,175	7,600	243	67	(s)	14,486	981	16,598

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 849	—	33,587	-362	-19	-817	0	34,872	0	0	15,149
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	791	640	783	—	3,936	-579	—	125	9	6,595	6,019
Pentanes Plus	103	—	70	—	0	-7	—	0	(s)	180	24
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	688	640	713	—	3,936	-572	—	125	9	6,415	5,995
Ethane/Ethylene	212	0	0	—	0	-3	—	0	0	215	0
Propane/Propylene	312	1,184	543	—	3,661	125	—	0	4	5,571	4,201
Normal Butane/Butylene	120	-497	168	—	275	-704	—	104	5	661	1,633
Isobutane	44	-47	2	—	0	10	—	21	0	-32	161
Other Liquids	309	—	6,487	—	793	479	—	7,387	0	-277	20,371
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	309	—	0	—	0	201	—	108	0	0	651
Unfinished Oils	—	—	5,847	—	160	545	—	6,781	0	-1,319	15,127
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	640	—	633	-267	—	498	0	1,042	4,593
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	43,568	30,335	—	71,765	3,837	—	—	918	140,913	164,005
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	19,118	8,851	—	41,508	2,262	—	—	25	67,190	50,951
Leaded	—	196	0	—	0	-28	—	—	(s)	224	42
Unleaded	—	18,922	8,851	—	41,508	2,290	—	—	24	66,967	50,909
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	0	0	—	29	-78	—	—	0	107	147
Jet Fuel	—	2,370	1,024	—	10,031	242	—	—	(s)	13,183	12,300
Naphtha-Type	—	114	135	—	142	2	—	—	(s)	389	331
Kerosene-Type	—	2,256	889	—	9,889	240	—	—	(s)	12,794	11,969
Kerosene	—	145	1,122	—	544	-373	—	—	1	2,183	2,717
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	11,484	6,878	—	17,215	1,206	—	—	24	34,347	66,745
Residual Fuel Oil	—	3,837	11,378	—	1,106	350	—	—	481	15,490	21,615
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	286	306	—	-59	2	—	—	0	531	109
Special Naphthas	—	36	46	—	117	23	—	—	6	170	318
Lubricants	—	476	203	—	457	-67	—	—	204	999	2,681
Waxes	—	118	23	—	4	11	—	—	11	123	133
Petroleum Coke	—	1,195	0	—	0	113	—	—	138	944	1,087
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,377	466	—	474	-177	—	—	23	3,471	4,231
Still Gas	—	1,837	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1,837	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	289	38	—	339	323	—	—	5	338	971
Total	1,949	44,208	71,192	-362	76,475	2,920	0	42,384	927	147,231	205,544

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 8,522	—	402,118	5,143	497	629	0	415,379	272	0	15,149
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	7,961	14,029	7,293	—	29,378	-422	—	750	741	57,592	6,019
Pentanes Plus	1,054	—	1,148	—	0	-21	—	14	13	2,196	24
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,907	14,029	6,145	—	29,378	-401	—	736	728	55,396	5,995
Ethane/Ethylene	2,209	154	0	—	0	-16	—	0	0	2,379	0
Propane/Propylene	3,149	13,919	4,687	—	28,121	-788	—	0	483	50,181	4,201
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,129	512	1,278	—	923	468	—	399	246	2,729	1,633
Isobutane	420	-556	180	—	334	-65	—	337	0	106	161
Other Liquids	2,539	—	60,996	—	5,612	3,969	—	77,148	0	-11,970	20,371
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,539	—	264	—	0	351	—	2,452	0	0	651
Unfinished Oils	—	—	51,417	—	1,767	3,259	—	65,034	0	-15,109	15,127
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	9,315	—	3,845	359	—	9,662	0	3,139	4,593
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	500,814	308,683	—	769,363	2,722	—	—	14,336	1,561,802	164,005
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	225,647	93,343	—	457,935	-5,082	—	—	872	781,135	50,951
Leaded	—	2,360	0	—	-177	-58	—	—	24	2,217	42
Unleaded	—	223,287	93,343	—	458,112	-5,024	—	—	847	778,919	50,909
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	170	11	—	957	-59	—	—	0	1,197	147
Jet Fuel	—	28,185	19,321	—	110,573	-1,292	—	—	1,565	157,806	12,300
Naphtha-Type	—	1,830	3,282	—	2,028	-197	—	—	16	7,321	331
Kerosene-Type	—	26,355	16,039	—	108,545	-1,095	—	—	1,549	150,485	11,969
Kerosene	—	1,376	2,257	—	3,187	-195	—	—	478	6,537	2,717
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	118,417	60,282	—	175,458	11,154	—	—	3,338	339,665	66,745
Residual Fuel Oil	—	45,510	120,362	—	9,504	-1,659	—	—	3,807	173,228	21,615
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	3,616	2,647	—	-708	30	—	—	0	5,525	109
Special Naphthas	—	1,404	630	—	1,708	-289	—	—	444	3,587	318
Lubricants	—	5,789	2,040	—	5,286	-328	—	—	1,842	11,601	2,681
Waxes	—	919	374	—	33	78	—	—	101	1,147	133
Petroleum Coke	—	14,367	0	—	0	338	—	—	1,603	12,426	1,087
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	30,994	6,712	—	4,364	-260	—	—	213	42,117	4,231
Still Gas	—	20,939	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20,939	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	3,481	704	—	1,066	286	—	—	72	4,893	971
Total	19,022	514,843	779,090	5,143	804,850	6,898	0	493,277	15,349	1,607,424	205,544

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 28	—	1,120	-12	-1	-27	0	1,162	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	21	26	—	131	-19	—	4	(s)	220
Pentanes Plus	3	—	2	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	6
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	21	24	—	131	-19	—	4	(s)	214
Ethane/Ethylene	7	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	7
Propane/Propylene	10	39	18	—	122	4	—	0	(s)	186
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-17	6	—	9	-23	—	3	(s)	22
Isobutane	1	-2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	1	0	-1
Other Liquids	10	—	216	—	26	16	—	246	0	-9
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	10	—	0	—	0	7	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	195	—	5	18	—	226	0	-44
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	21	—	21	-9	—	17	0	35
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,452	1,011	—	2,392	128	—	—	31	4,697
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	637	295	—	1,384	75	—	—	1	2,240
Leaded	—	7	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	7
Unleaded	—	631	295	—	1,384	76	—	—	1	2,232
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	0	0	—	1	-3	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	79	34	—	334	8	—	—	(s)	439
Naphtha-Type	—	4	5	—	5	(s)	—	—	(s)	13
Kerosene-Type	—	75	30	—	330	8	—	—	(s)	426
Kerosene	—	5	37	—	18	-12	—	—	(s)	73
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	383	229	—	574	40	—	—	1	1,145
Residual Fuel Oil	—	128	379	—	37	12	—	—	16	516
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	10	10	—	-2	(s)	—	—	0	18
Special Naphthas	—	1	2	—	4	1	—	—	(s)	6
Lubricants	—	16	7	—	15	-2	—	—	7	33
Waxes	—	4	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	—	40	0	—	0	4	—	—	5	31
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	79	16	—	16	-6	—	—	1	116
Still Gas	—	61	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	61
Miscellaneous Products	—	10	1	—	11	11	—	—	(s)	11
Total	65	1,474	2,373	-12	2,549	97	0	1,413	31	4,908

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-November 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 26	—	1,204	15	1	2	0	1,244	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	24	42	22	—	88	-1	—	2	2	172
Pentanes Plus	3	—	3	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	7
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	21	42	18	—	88	-1	—	2	2	166
Ethane/Ethylene	7	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	7
Propane/Propylene	9	42	14	—	84	-2	—	0	1	150
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	2	4	—	3	1	—	1	1	8
Isobutane	1	-2	1	—	1	(s)	—	1	0	(s)
Other Liquids	8	—	183	—	17	12	—	231	0	-36
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	8	—	1	—	0	1	—	7	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	154	—	5	10	—	195	0	-45
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	28	—	12	1	—	29	0	9
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,499	924	—	2,303	8	—	—	43	4,676
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	676	279	—	1,371	-15	—	—	3	2,339
Leaded	—	7	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	(s)	7
Unleaded	—	669	279	—	1,372	-15	—	—	3	2,332
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	84	58	—	331	-4	—	—	5	472
Naphtha-Type	—	5	10	—	6	-1	—	—	(s)	22
Kerosene-Type	—	79	48	—	325	-3	—	—	5	451
Kerosene	—	4	7	—	10	-1	—	—	1	20
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	355	180	—	525	33	—	—	10	1,017
Residual Fuel Oil	—	136	360	—	28	-5	—	—	11	519
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	11	8	—	-2	(s)	—	—	0	17
Special Naphthas	—	4	2	—	5	-1	—	—	1	11
Lubricants	—	17	6	—	16	-1	—	—	6	35
Waxes	—	3	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	43	0	—	0	1	—	—	5	37
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	93	20	—	13	-1	—	—	1	126
Still Gas	—	63	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	63
Miscellaneous Products	—	10	2	—	3	1	—	—	(s)	15
Total	57	1,541	2,333	15	2,410	21	0	1,477	46	4,813

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 20,649	—	18,037	970	49,525	2,319	0	86,835	27	0	72,591
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,803	2,791	2,542	—	1,106	-4,880	—	5,098	69	15,955	37,613
Pentanes Plus	1,412	—	36	—	694	-391	—	1,052	0	1,481	2,669
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,391	2,791	2,506	—	412	-4,489	—	4,046	69	14,474	34,944
Ethane/Ethylene	2,977	0	240	—	-1,214	-267	—	0	0	2,270	5,289
Propane/Propylene	3,545	2,891	1,312	—	796	-2,299	—	0	56	10,787	19,785
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,150	-109	954	—	329	-1,842	—	2,776	13	1,377	7,293
Isobutane	719	9	0	—	501	-81	—	1,270	0	40	2,577
Other Liquids	123	—	66	—	2	-714	—	3,908	0	-3,003	22,452
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	123	—	0	—	0	3	—	120	0	0	205
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	27	-700	—	3,119	0	-2,392	15,051
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	66	—	-25	-32	—	684	0	-611	7,163
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	15	—	-15	0	0	33
Finished Petroleum Products	—	97,111	769	—	15,354	1,953	—	—	685	110,596	106,570
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	51,878	239	—	9,305	-510	—	—	133	61,799	46,931
Leaded	—	163	0	—	41	-10	—	—	0	214	783
Unleaded	—	51,715	239	—	9,264	-500	—	—	133	61,585	46,148
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	61	0	—	58	21	—	—	0	98	442
Jet Fuel	—	5,442	85	—	2,172	-235	—	—	(s)	7,934	9,843
Naphtha-Type	—	344	85	—	34	-230	—	—	0	693	696
Kerosene-Type	—	5,098	0	—	2,138	-5	—	—	(s)	7,241	9,147
Kerosene	—	851	0	—	37	3	—	—	8	877	1,714
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	22,406	231	—	3,626	1,831	—	—	28	24,404	32,186
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,800	128	—	-223	-78	—	—	0	2,783	3,392
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1,221	4	—	78	-90	—	—	0	1,393	258
Special Naphthas	—	429	58	—	49	-2	—	—	254	284	450
Lubricants	—	618	13	—	232	-9	—	—	43	829	1,400
Waxes	—	68	4	—	0	-2	—	—	5	69	111
Petroleum Coke	—	3,648	0	—	0	102	—	—	159	3,387	2,063
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,647	1	—	31	961	—	—	54	2,664	7,534
Still Gas	—	3,597	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	3,597	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	445	6	—	-11	-39	—	—	(s)	479	246
Total	30,575	99,902	21,414	970	65,987	-1,322	0	95,841	781	123,548	239,226

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	[E] 240,602	—	199,223	-314	582,943	4,221	1	1,017,773	459	0	72,591
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	103,874	35,406	22,382	—	9,245	4,285	—	38,275	1,534	126,813	37,613
Pentanes Plus	15,602	—	413	—	5,537	519	—	11,410	0	9,623	2,669
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	88,272	35,406	21,969	—	3,708	3,766	—	26,865	1,534	117,190	34,944
Ethane/Ethylene	30,981	83	2,315	—	-12,774	-338	—	0	0	20,943	5,289
Propane/Propylene	37,317	33,581	14,792	—	7,278	1,906	—	0	1,169	89,893	19,785
Normal Butane/Butylene	12,149	2,115	4,370	—	2,817	2,118	—	11,415	365	7,553	7,293
Isobutane	7,825	-373	492	—	6,387	80	—	15,450	0	-1,199	2,577
Other Liquids	1,381	—	714	—	1,502	2	—	22,419	0	-18,824	22,452
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,381	—	0	—	0	18	—	1,363	0	0	205
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	1,442	512	—	11,400	0	-10,470	15,051
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	714	—	60	-476	—	9,603	0	-8,353	7,163
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-52	—	53	0	-1	33
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,086,915	9,470	—	196,382	-1,235	—	—	5,126	1,288,876	106,570
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	579,772	2,996	—	129,342	-1,121	—	—	1,130	712,101	46,931
Leaded	—	4,770	0	—	650	-1,617	—	—	101	6,936	783
Unleaded	—	575,002	2,996	—	128,692	496	—	—	1,029	705,165	46,148
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,037	14	—	778	-115	—	—	0	1,944	442
Jet Fuel	—	66,743	493	—	26,672	-889	—	—	377	94,420	9,843
Naphtha-Type	—	6,420	493	—	498	-288	—	—	1	7,698	696
Kerosene-Type	—	60,323	0	—	26,174	-601	—	—	375	86,723	9,147
Kerosene	—	4,590	0	—	5	144	—	—	169	4,282	1,714
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	240,174	3,439	—	42,133	-521	—	—	212	286,055	32,186
Residual Fuel Oil	—	25,821	820	—	-6,902	77	—	—	227	19,435	3,392
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	12,954	277	—	532	-40	—	—	0	13,803	258
Special Naphthas	—	4,816	986	—	492	-34	—	—	549	5,779	450
Lubricants	—	7,657	206	—	2,264	-358	—	—	341	10,144	1,400
Waxes	—	682	25	—	0	-31	—	—	52	686	111
Petroleum Coke	—	40,171	0	—	0	1,049	—	—	1,634	37,488	2,063
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	53,479	149	—	1,205	675	—	—	434	53,724	7,534
Still Gas	—	45,009	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	45,009	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	4,010	65	—	-139	-71	—	—	(s)	4,007	246
Total	345,857	1,122,321	231,789	-314	790,072	7,273	1	1,078,467	7,119	1,396,865	239,226

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 688	—	601	32	1,651	77	0	2,895	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	327	93	85	—	37	-163	—	170	2	532
Pentanes Plus	47	—	1	—	23	-13	—	35	0	49
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	280	93	84	—	14	-150	—	135	2	482
Ethane/Ethylene	99	0	8	—	-40	-9	—	0	0	76
Propane/Propylene	118	96	44	—	27	-77	—	0	2	360
Normal Butane/Butylene	38	-4	32	—	11	-61	—	93	(s)	46
Isobutane	24	(s)	0	—	17	-3	—	42	0	1
Other Liquids	4	—	2	—	(s)	-24	—	130	0	-100
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	1	-23	—	104	0	-80
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	2	—	-1	-1	—	23	0	-20
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,237	26	—	512	65	—	—	23	3,687
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,729	8	—	310	-17	—	—	4	2,060
Leaded	—	5	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	7
Unleaded	—	1,724	8	—	309	-17	—	—	4	2,053
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	0	—	2	1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	181	3	—	72	-8	—	—	(s)	264
Naphtha-Type	—	11	3	—	1	-8	—	—	0	23
Kerosene-Type	—	170	0	—	71	(s)	—	—	(s)	241
Kerosene	—	28	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	(s)	29
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	747	8	—	121	61	—	—	1	813
Residual Fuel Oil	—	93	4	—	-7	-3	—	—	0	93
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	41	(s)	—	3	-3	—	—	0	46
Special Naphthas	—	14	2	—	2	(s)	—	—	8	9
Lubricants	—	21	(s)	—	8	(s)	—	—	1	28
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	122	0	—	0	3	—	—	5	113
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	122	(s)	—	1	32	—	—	2	89
Still Gas	—	120	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	120
Miscellaneous Products	—	15	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	(s)	16
Total	1,019	3,330	714	32	2,200	-44	0	3,195	26	4,118

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-November 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 720	—	596	-1	1,745	13	(s)	3,047	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	311	106	67	—	28	13	—	115	5	380
Pentanes Plus	47	—	1	—	17	2	—	34	0	29
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	264	106	66	—	11	11	—	80	5	351
Ethane/Ethylene	93	(s)	7	—	-38	-1	—	0	0	63
Propane/Propylene	112	101	44	—	22	6	—	0	4	269
Normal Butane/Butylene	36	6	13	—	8	6	—	34	1	23
Isobutane	23	-1	1	—	19	(s)	—	46	0	-4
Other Liquids	4	—	2	—	4	(s)	—	67	0	-56
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	4	2	—	34	0	-31
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	2	—	(s)	-1	—	29	0	-25
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,254	28	—	588	-4	—	—	15	3,859
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,736	9	—	387	-3	—	—	3	2,132
Leaded	—	14	0	—	2	-5	—	—	(s)	21
Unleaded	—	1,722	9	—	385	1	—	—	3	2,111
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	200	1	—	80	-3	—	—	1	283
Naphtha-Type	—	19	1	—	1	-1	—	—	(s)	23
Kerosene-Type	—	181	0	—	78	-2	—	—	1	260
Kerosene	—	14	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	13
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	719	10	—	126	-2	—	—	1	856
Residual Fuel Oil	—	77	2	—	-21	(s)	—	—	1	58
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	39	1	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	41
Special Naphthas	—	14	3	—	1	(s)	—	—	2	17
Lubricants	—	23	1	—	7	-1	—	—	1	30
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	120	0	—	0	3	—	—	5	112
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	160	(s)	—	4	2	—	—	1	161
Still Gas	—	135	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	135
Miscellaneous Products	—	12	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	12
Total	1,036	3,360	694	-1	2,365	22	(s)	3,229	21	4,182

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	[E] 101,191	—	108,756	4,334	-36,931	-527	0	177,877	0	0	737,741
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	33,856	6,976	744	—	-3,114	-4,934	—	7,839	1,041	34,516	63,789
Pentanes Plus	5,808	—	0	—	-381	-668	—	2,588	0	3,507	4,465
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	28,048	6,976	744	—	-2,733	-4,266	—	5,251	1,041	31,009	59,324
Ethane/Ethylene	12,340	750	0	—	1,961	-799	—	0	0	15,850	13,195
Propane/Propylene	9,734	7,261	229	—	-4,051	1,064	—	0	455	11,654	24,474
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,487	-853	314	—	-345	-3,855	—	3,125	586	1,747	15,867
Isobutane	3,487	-182	201	—	-298	-676	—	2,126	0	1,758	5,788
Other Liquids	1,660	—	10,053	—	-795	-3,240	—	16,162	0	-2,004	67,032
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,660	—	0	—	0	128	—	1,532	0	0	1,242
Unfinished Oils	—	—	9,866	—	-187	-2,056	—	14,411	0	-2,676	51,341
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	187	—	-608	-1,291	—	192	0	678	14,417
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-21	—	27	0	-6	32
Finished Petroleum Products	—	206,235	7,034	—	-90,535	7,442	—	—	13,690	101,602	133,766
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	94,973	0	—	-53,151	2,524	—	—	2,550	36,748	47,578
Leaded	—	1,291	0	—	-311	-85	—	—	92	973	572
Unleaded	—	93,682	0	—	-52,840	2,609	—	—	2,459	35,774	47,006
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	215	0	—	-95	-5	—	—	0	125	498
Jet Fuel	—	21,834	0	—	-13,078	485	—	—	56	8,215	17,585
Naphtha-Type	—	2,597	0	—	-238	-384	—	—	0	2,743	1,497
Kerosene-Type	—	19,237	0	—	-12,840	869	—	—	56	5,472	16,088
Kerosene	—	523	234	—	-581	-113	—	—	0	289	1,368
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	42,288	0	—	-21,115	2,613	—	—	4,687	13,873	31,150
Residual Fuel Oil	—	12,415	1,920	—	-883	808	—	—	2,396	10,248	15,312
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	10,729	4,644	—	-19	162	—	—	0	15,192	2,769
Special Naphthas	—	882	52	—	-166	-53	—	—	17	804	1,073
Lubricants	—	2,694	0	—	-610	147	—	—	223	1,714	6,428
Waxes	—	285	0	—	-4	-24	—	—	23	282	484
Petroleum Coke	—	7,597	0	—	0	854	—	—	3,731	3,012	3,929
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,339	184	—	-505	237	—	—	7	1,774	4,253
Still Gas	—	8,399	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	8,399	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,062	0	—	-328	-193	—	—	(s)	927	1,339
Total	136,707	213,211	126,587	4,334	-131,375	-1,259	0	201,878	14,731	134,114	1,002,328

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 1,130,243	—	1,253,033	61,958	-448,789	601	0	1,995,844	0	0	737,741
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	364,889	96,314	14,198	—	-15,669	3,476	—	77,461	7,721	371,074	63,789
Pentanes Plus	65,394	—	130	—	-2,049	703	—	30,963	150	31,659	4,465
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	299,495	96,314	14,068	—	-13,620	2,773	—	46,498	7,571	339,415	59,324
Ethane/Ethylene	131,193	5,312	233	—	21,747	-1,034	—	0	0	159,519	13,195
Propane/Propylene	104,081	75,556	6,667	—	-30,138	39	—	0	4,991	151,136	24,474
Normal Butane/Butylene	23,365	12,798	4,664	—	-585	4,689	—	17,810	2,580	15,163	15,867
Isobutane	40,856	2,648	2,504	—	-4,644	-921	—	28,688	0	13,597	5,788
Other Liquids	16,997	—	86,529	—	-7,628	3,184	—	138,353	0	-45,639	67,032
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	16,997	—	28	—	0	789	—	16,236	0	0	1,242
Unfinished Oils	—	—	84,689	—	-3,723	4,996	—	119,079	0	-43,109	51,341
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1,812	—	-3,905	-2,565	—	2,985	0	-2,513	14,417
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-36	—	53	0	-17	32
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,224,093	66,622	—	-996,912	2,568	—	—	149,894	1,141,341	133,766
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,022,303	756	—	-606,278	-1,883	—	—	17,441	401,223	47,578
Leaded	—	14,618	1	—	-1,735	-279	—	—	1,567	11,596	572
Unleaded	—	1,007,685	755	—	-604,543	-1,604	—	—	15,874	389,627	47,006
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4,168	0	—	-1,931	-81	—	—	0	2,318	498
Jet Fuel	—	237,986	346	—	-146,712	-126	—	—	7,592	84,154	17,585
Naphtha-Type	—	29,111	0	—	-3,696	-748	—	—	763	25,400	1,497
Kerosene-Type	—	208,875	346	—	-143,016	622	—	—	6,830	58,753	16,088
Kerosene	—	5,055	636	—	-3,192	39	—	—	535	1,925	1,368
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	439,255	23	—	-220,244	3,022	—	—	48,189	167,823	31,150
Residual Fuel Oil	—	125,620	18,207	—	-2,602	929	—	—	27,171	113,125	15,312
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	117,589	44,072	—	176	-31	—	—	0	161,868	2,769
Special Naphthas	—	10,619	770	—	-2,200	-733	—	—	2,850	7,072	1,073
Lubricants	—	32,225	0	—	-7,400	566	—	—	2,708	21,551	6,428
Waxes	—	3,562	26	—	-33	9	—	—	286	3,260	484
Petroleum Coke	—	82,380	105	—	0	336	—	—	43,031	39,118	3,929
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	32,786	1,451	—	-5,569	385	—	—	87	28,196	4,253
Still Gas	—	97,094	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	97,094	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	13,451	230	—	-927	136	—	—	3	12,615	1,339
Total	1,512,129	2,320,407	1,420,382	61,958	-1,468,998	9,829	0	2,211,658	157,615	1,466,776	1,002,328

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E] 3,373	—	3,625	144	**-1,231**	**-18**	**0**	5,929	**0**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**1,129**	233	**25**	—	**-104**	**-164**	—	**261**	35	**1,151**
Pentanes Plus	194	—	0	—	-13	-22	—	86	0	117
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	935	233	25	—	-91	-142	—	175	35	1,034
Ethane/Ethylene	411	25	0	—	65	-27	—	0	0	528
Propane/Propylene	324	242	8	—	-135	35	—	0	15	388
Normal Butane/Butylene	83	-28	10	—	-12	-129	—	104	20	58
Isobutane	116	-6	7	—	-10	-23	—	71	0	59
Other Liquids	55	—	335	—	**-27**	**-108**	—	539	**0**	**-67**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	55	—	0	—	0	4	—	51	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	329	—	-6	-69	—	480	0	-89
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	6	—	-20	-43	—	6	0	23
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,875	234	—	**-3,018**	**248**	—	—	456	**3,387**
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,166	0	—	-1,772	84	—	—	85	1,225
Leaded	—	43	0	—	-10	-3	—	—	3	32
Unleaded	—	3,123	0	—	-1,761	87	—	—	82	1,192
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	7	0	—	-3	(s)	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	728	0	—	-436	16	—	—	2	274
Naphtha-Type	—	87	0	—	-8	-13	—	—	0	91
Kerosene-Type	—	641	0	—	-428	29	—	—	2	182
Kerosene	—	17	8	—	-19	-4	—	—	0	10
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,410	0	—	-704	87	—	—	156	462
Residual Fuel Oil	—	414	64	—	-29	27	—	—	80	342
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	358	155	—	-1	5	—	—	0	506
Special Naphthas	—	29	2	—	-6	-2	—	—	1	27
Lubricants	—	90	0	—	-20	5	—	—	7	57
Waxes	—	10	0	—	(s)	-1	—	—	1	9
Petroleum Coke	—	253	0	—	0	28	—	—	124	100
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	78	6	—	-17	8	—	—	(s)	59
Still Gas	—	280	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	280
Miscellaneous Products	—	35	0	—	-11	-6	—	—	(s)	31
Total	**4,557**	**7,107**	**4,220**	**144**	**-4,379**	**-42**	**0**	6,729	**491**	**4,470**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-November 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 3,384	—	3,752	186	-1,344	2	0	5,976	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,092	288	43	—	-47	10	—	232	23	1,111
Pentanes Plus	196	—	(s)	—	-6	2	—	93	(s)	95
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	897	288	42	—	-41	8	—	139	23	1,016
Ethane/Ethylene	393	16	1	—	65	-3	—	0	0	478
Propane/Propylene	312	226	20	—	-90	(s)	—	0	15	453
Normal Butane/Butylene	70	38	14	—	-2	14	—	53	8	45
Isobutane	122	8	7	—	-14	-3	—	86	0	41
Other Liquids	51	—	259	—	-23	10	—	414	0	-137
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	51	—	(s)	—	0	2	—	49	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	254	—	-11	15	—	357	0	-129
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	5	—	-12	-8	—	9	0	-8
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,659	199	—	-2,985	8	—	—	449	3,417
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,061	2	—	-1,815	-6	—	—	52	1,201
Leaded	—	44	(s)	—	-5	-1	—	—	5	35
Unleaded	—	3,017	2	—	-1,810	-5	—	—	48	1,167
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	12	0	—	-6	(s)	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	713	1	—	-439	(s)	—	—	23	252
Naphtha-Type	—	87	0	—	-11	-2	—	—	2	76
Kerosene-Type	—	625	1	—	-428	2	—	—	20	176
Kerosene	—	15	2	—	-10	(s)	—	—	2	6
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,315	(s)	—	-659	9	—	—	144	502
Residual Fuel Oil	—	376	55	—	-8	3	—	—	81	339
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	352	132	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	485
Special Naphthas	—	32	2	—	-7	-2	—	—	9	21
Lubricants	—	96	0	—	-22	2	—	—	8	65
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	10
Petroleum Coke	—	247	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	129	117
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	98	4	—	-17	1	—	—	(s)	84
Still Gas	—	291	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	291
Miscellaneous Products	—	40	1	—	-3	(s)	—	—	(s)	38
Total	4,527	6,947	4,253	186	-4,398	29	0	6,622	472	4,392

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 14,101	—	2,683	435	-3,681	-170	0	13,708	0	0	11,187
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,909	177	606	—	-1,928	-30	—	785	1	2,008	1,307
Pentanes Plus	812	—	123	—	-313	2	—	202	0	418	137
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,097	177	483	—	-1,615	-32	—	583	1	1,590	1,170
Ethane/Ethylene	986	0	0	—	-747	3	—	0	0	236	176
Propane/Propylene	1,223	242	291	—	-406	-36	—	0	0	1,386	494
Normal Butane/Butylene	610	-60	166	—	-259	7	—	507	1	-58	380
Isobutane	278	-5	26	—	-203	-6	—	76	0	26	120
Other Liquids	108	—	0	—	0	341	—	-218	0	-15	4,239
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	108	—	0	—	0	-15	—	123	0	0	91
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	365	—	-388	0	23	2,299
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-9	—	47	0	-38	1,849
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	14,399	201	—	66	1,373	—	—	29	13,264	11,684
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	7,330	32	—	113	791	—	—	2	6,682	5,056
Leaded	—	1,410	4	—	-285	289	—	—	(s)	840	1,247
Unleaded	—	5,920	28	—	398	502	—	—	2	5,842	3,809
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	18	0	—	8	-16	—	—	0	42	39
Jet Fuel	—	1,237	0	—	312	-52	—	—	0	1,601	954
Naphtha-Type	—	347	0	—	-162	-4	—	—	0	189	261
Kerosene-Type	—	890	0	—	474	-48	—	—	0	1,412	693
Kerosene	—	35	0	—	0	12	—	—	0	23	54
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,680	155	—	-367	347	—	—	(s)	3,121	2,844
Residual Fuel Oil	—	248	0	—	0	-24	—	—	0	272	567
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	25	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	25	2
Special Naphthas	—	0	14	—	0	0	—	—	0	14	2
Lubricants	—	-4	0	—	0	-4	—	—	4	-4	5
Waxes	—	57	0	—	0	23	—	—	0	34	88
Petroleum Coke	—	365	0	—	0	25	—	—	21	319	79
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	781	0	—	0	273	—	—	2	506	1,986
Still Gas	—	565	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	565	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	62	0	—	0	-2	—	—	0	64	8
Total	18,118	14,576	3,490	435	-5,543	1,514	0	14,275	31	15,256	28,417

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 159,416	—	26,621	9,712	-42,892	-742	6	153,285	308	0	11,187
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	42,990	2,242	3,329	—	-22,954	121	—	6,685	132	18,669	1,307
Pentanes Plus	8,834	—	809	—	-3,488	-20	—	2,032	0	4,143	137
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	34,156	2,242	2,520	—	-19,466	141	—	4,653	132	14,526	1,170
Ethane/Ethylene	11,835	0	0	—	-8,973	2	—	0	0	2,860	176
Propane/Propylene	13,899	2,385	1,355	—	-5,261	107	—	0	6	12,265	494
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,931	-11	988	—	-3,155	52	—	3,440	126	135	380
Isobutane	2,491	-132	177	—	-2,077	-20	—	1,213	0	-734	120
Other Liquids	402	—	0	—	0	-566	—	810	0	158	4,239
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	402	—	0	—	0	-18	—	420	0	0	91
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	306	—	-636	0	330	2,299
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-854	—	1,026	0	-172	1,849
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	162,425	1,569	—	-3,481	448	—	—	158	159,907	11,684
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	80,725	421	—	-2,367	212	—	—	32	78,535	5,056
Leaded	—	15,005	40	—	-3,681	-4	—	—	1	11,367	1,247
Unleaded	—	65,720	381	—	1,314	216	—	—	31	67,168	3,809
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	261	0	—	139	-16	—	—	0	416	39
Jet Fuel	—	11,915	0	—	3,275	-65	—	—	0	15,255	954
Naphtha-Type	—	3,741	0	—	-1,722	-113	—	—	0	2,132	261
Kerosene-Type	—	8,174	0	—	4,997	48	—	—	0	13,123	693
Kerosene	—	172	0	—	0	29	—	—	0	143	54
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	43,421	1,104	—	-4,528	-430	—	—	11	40,416	2,844
Residual Fuel Oil	—	3,323	30	—	0	71	—	—	(s)	3,282	567
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	167	0	—	0	-17	—	—	0	184	2
Special Naphthas	—	-2	14	—	0	-2	—	—	1	13	2
Lubricants	—	-4	0	—	0	-3	—	—	37	-38	5
Waxes	—	331	0	—	0	-42	—	—	(s)	373	88
Petroleum Coke	—	3,756	0	—	0	77	—	—	68	3,611	79
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	10,998	0	—	0	651	—	—	9	10,338	1,986
Still Gas	—	6,693	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	6,693	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	669	0	—	0	-17	—	—	0	686	8
Total	202,808	164,667	31,519	9,712	-69,327	-739	6	160,780	598	178,734	28,417

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 470	—	89	15	-123	-6	0	457	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	130	6	20	—	-64	-1	—	26	(s)	67
Pentanes Plus	27	—	4	—	-10	(s)	—	7	0	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	103	6	16	—	-54	-1	—	19	(s)	53
Ethane/Ethylene	33	0	0	—	-25	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	41	8	10	—	-14	-1	—	0	0	46
Normal Butane/Butylene	20	-2	6	—	-9	(s)	—	17	(s)	-2
Isobutane	9	(s)	1	—	-7	(s)	—	3	0	1
Other Liquids	4	—	0	—	0	11	—	-7	0	-1
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	—	0	—	0	-1	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	12	—	-13	0	1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	2	0	-1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	480	7	—	2	46	—	—	1	442
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	244	1	—	4	26	—	—	(s)	223
Leaded	—	47	(s)	—	-10	10	—	—	(s)	28
Unleaded	—	197	1	—	13	17	—	—	(s)	195
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	(s)	-1	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	41	0	—	10	-2	—	—	0	53
Naphtha-Type	—	12	0	—	-5	(s)	—	—	0	6
Kerosene-Type	—	30	0	—	16	-2	—	—	0	47
Kerosene	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	123	5	—	-12	12	—	—	(s)	104
Residual Fuel Oil	—	8	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	9
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	—	—	0	(s)
Lubricants	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	2	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	1
Petroleum Coke	—	12	0	—	0	1	—	—	1	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	26	0	—	0	9	—	—	(s)	17
Still Gas	—	19	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	604	486	116	15	-185	50	0	476	1	509

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-November 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 477	—	80	29	-128	-2	(s)	459	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	129	7	10	—	-69	(s)	—	20	(s)	56
Pentanes Plus	26	—	2	—	-10	(s)	—	6	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	102	7	8	—	-58	(s)	—	14	(s)	43
Ethane/Ethylene	35	0	0	—	-27	(s)	—	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	42	7	4	—	-16	(s)	—	0	(s)	37
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	(s)	3	—	-9	(s)	—	10	(s)	(s)
Isobutane	7	(s)	1	—	-6	(s)	—	4	0	-2
Other Liquids	1	—	0	—	0	-2	—	2	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-2	0	1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-3	—	3	0	-1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	486	5	—	-10	1	—	—	(s)	479
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	242	1	—	-7	1	—	—	(s)	235
Leaded	—	45	(s)	—	-11	(s)	—	—	(s)	34
Unleaded	—	197	1	—	4	1	—	—	(s)	201
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	36	0	—	10	(s)	—	—	0	46
Naphtha-Type	—	11	0	—	-5	(s)	—	—	0	6
Kerosene-Type	—	24	0	—	15	(s)	—	—	0	39
Kerosene	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	130	3	—	-14	-1	—	—	(s)	121
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	(s)	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	—	11	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	33	0	—	0	2	—	—	(s)	31
Still Gas	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	607	493	94	29	-208	-2	(s)	481	2	535

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 82,413	—	3,263	2,686	-8,894	551	1	74,499	3,746	671	75,933
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,818	1,280	49	—	0	-730	—	2,695	88	2,094	4,371
Pentanes Plus	1,476	—	0	—	0	0	—	1,026	2	448	43
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,342	1,280	49	—	0	-730	—	1,669	86	1,646	4,328
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	298	1,272	47	—	0	-21	—	0	82	1,556	1,889
Normal Butane/Butylene	656	37	2	—	0	-663	—	1,086	3	269	2,103
Isobutane	387	-29	0	—	0	-46	—	583	0	-179	336
Other Liquids	636	—	0	—	0	-540	—	724	0	452	33,467
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	636	—	0	—	0	-6	—	642	0	0	2,005
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-831	—	502	0	329	23,613
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	297	—	-420	0	123	7,844
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	—	81,945	785	—	3,350	1,773	—	—	7,466	76,841	56,690
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	37,234	415	—	2,225	1,733	—	—	404	37,737	22,831
Leaded	—	1,928	0	—	555	-618	—	—	2	3,099	2,887
Unleaded	—	35,306	415	—	1,670	2,351	—	—	403	34,637	19,944
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	94	0	—	0	-64	—	—	0	158	436
Jet Fuel	—	12,097	7	—	563	-29	—	—	80	12,616	7,490
Naphtha-Type	—	1,291	0	—	224	-10	—	—	0	1,525	1,471
Kerosene-Type	—	10,806	7	—	339	-19	—	—	80	11,091	6,019
Kerosene	—	88	0	—	0	4	—	—	21	63	67
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	13,225	75	—	641	213	—	—	1,995	11,733	11,472
Residual Fuel Oil	—	7,577	205	—	0	-150	—	—	2,779	5,153	8,144
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	318	36	—	0	10	—	—	0	344	276
Special Naphthas	—	36	2	—	0	-8	—	—	1	45	45
Lubricants	—	470	0	—	-79	-236	—	—	79	548	1,539
Waxes	—	41	2	—	0	10	—	—	13	20	103
Petroleum Coke	—	4,720	38	—	0	170	—	—	2,070	2,518	2,281
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,448	5	—	0	172	—	—	21	1,260	1,889
Still Gas	—	4,398	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,398	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	199	0	—	0	-52	—	—	1	250	117
Total	85,867	83,225	4,097	2,686	-5,544	1,054	1	77,918	11,299	80,059	170,461

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 926,746	—	56,994	4,503	-91,759	-779	8	854,009	37,236	6,009	75,933
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	30,556	21,515	744	—	0	1,528	—	26,497	2,914	21,876	4,371
Pentanes Plus	16,845	—	0	—	0	-1	—	12,279	18	4,549	43
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	13,711	21,515	744	—	0	1,529	—	14,218	2,896	17,327	4,328
Ethane/Ethylene	20	101	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	121	0
Propane/Propylene	3,339	13,374	451	—	0	1,063	—	9	2,265	13,827	1,889
Normal Butane/Butylene	7,090	7,879	85	—	0	383	—	8,480	631	5,560	2,103
Isobutane	3,262	161	208	—	0	83	—	5,729	0	-2,181	336
Other Liquids	7,198	—	3,064	—	514	1,049	—	13,696	0	-3,969	33,467
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	7,198	—	549	—	0	1,817	—	5,930	0	0	2,005
Unfinished Oils	—	—	2,404	—	514	-916	—	8,153	0	-4,319	23,613
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	111	—	0	145	—	-384	0	350	7,844
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	3	—	-3	0	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	—	924,811	14,888	—	34,648	-2,650	—	—	106,893	870,104	56,690
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	410,301	4,024	—	21,368	-937	—	—	7,981	428,649	22,831
Leaded	—	48,244	0	—	4,943	-2,498	—	—	52	55,633	2,887
Unleaded	—	362,057	4,024	—	16,425	1,561	—	—	7,929	373,016	19,944
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,888	39	—	57	84	—	—	0	1,900	436
Jet Fuel	—	132,606	1,186	—	6,192	-1,361	—	—	4,348	136,997	7,490
Naphtha-Type	—	13,370	18	—	2,892	-563	—	—	111	16,732	1,471
Kerosene-Type	—	119,236	1,168	—	3,300	-798	—	—	4,237	120,265	6,019
Kerosene	—	1,043	0	—	0	-13	—	—	27	1,029	67
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	143,009	1,295	—	7,181	-1,015	—	—	17,304	135,196	11,472
Residual Fuel Oil	—	108,029	7,151	—	0	1,018	—	—	43,142	71,020	8,144
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	4,048	270	—	0	-42	—	—	0	4,360	276
Special Naphthas	—	407	67	—	0	-63	—	—	1,122	-585	45
Lubricants	—	6,631	0	—	-150	-197	—	—	991	5,687	1,539
Waxes	—	575	21	—	0	-72	—	—	237	431	103
Petroleum Coke	—	47,396	445	—	0	243	—	—	31,468	16,130	2,281
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	19,316	390	—	0	-290	—	—	271	19,725	1,889
Still Gas	—	47,679	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	47,679	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,883	0	—	0	-5	—	—	2	1,886	117
Total	964,500	946,326	75,690	4,503	-56,597	-852	8	894,202	147,043	894,020	170,461

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,747	—	109	90	-296	18	(s)	2,483	125	22
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	94	43	2	—	0	-24	—	90	3	70
Pentanes Plus	49	—	0	—	0	0	—	34	(s)	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45	43	2	—	0	-24	—	56	3	55
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	42	2	—	0	-1	—	0	3	52
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	1	(s)	—	0	-22	—	36	(s)	9
Isobutane	13	-1	0	—	0	-2	—	19	0	-6
Other Liquids	21	—	0	—	0	-18	—	24	0	15
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	21	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	21	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-28	—	17	0	11
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	10	—	-14	0	4
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,732	26	—	112	59	—	—	249	2,561
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,241	14	—	74	58	—	—	13	1,258
Leaded	—	64	0	—	19	-21	—	—	(s)	103
Unleaded	—	1,177	14	—	56	78	—	—	13	1,155
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	0	—	0	-2	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	403	(s)	—	19	-1	—	—	3	421
Naphtha-Type	—	43	0	—	7	(s)	—	—	0	51
Kerosene-Type	—	360	(s)	—	11	-1	—	—	3	370
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	441	3	—	21	7	—	—	66	391
Residual Fuel Oil	—	253	7	—	0	-5	—	—	93	172
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	11	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	11
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Lubricants	—	16	0	—	-3	-8	—	—	3	18
Waxes	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	—	157	1	—	0	6	—	—	69	84
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	48	(s)	—	0	6	—	—	1	42
Still Gas	—	147	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	147
Miscellaneous Products	—	7	0	—	0	-2	—	—	(s)	8
Total	2,862	2,774	137	90	-185	35	(s)	2,597	377	2,669

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-November 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,775	—	171	13	-275	-2	(s)	2,557	111	18
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	91	64	2	—	0	5	—	79	9	65
Pentanes Plus	50	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	37	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41	64	2	—	0	5	—	43	9	52
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	(s)	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	40	1	—	0	3	—	(s)	7	41
Normal Butane/Butylene	21	24	(s)	—	0	1	—	25	2	17
Isobutane	10	(s)	1	—	0	(s)	—	17	0	-7
Other Liquids	22	—	9	—	2	3	—	41	0	-12
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	22	—	2	—	0	5	—	18	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	7	—	2	-3	—	24	0	-13
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	-1	0	1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,769	45	—	104	-8	—	—	320	2,605
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,228	12	—	64	-3	—	—	24	1,283
Leaded	—	144	0	—	15	-7	—	—	(s)	167
Unleaded	—	1,084	12	—	49	5	—	—	24	1,117
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	6	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	397	4	—	19	-4	—	—	13	410
Naphtha-Type	—	40	(s)	—	9	-2	—	—	(s)	50
Kerosene-Type	—	357	3	—	10	-2	—	—	13	360
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	428	4	—	22	-3	—	—	52	405
Residual Fuel Oil	—	323	21	—	0	3	—	—	129	213
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	12	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	13
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	3	-2
Lubricants	—	20	0	—	(s)	-1	—	—	3	17
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	142	1	—	0	1	—	—	94	48
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	58	1	—	0	-1	—	—	1	59
Still Gas	—	143	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	143
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,888	2,833	227	13	-169	-3	(s)	2,677	440	2,677

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	September 1991		January-September 1991	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	**E 765**	**E 26**	**E 6,788**	**E 25**
Florida	426	14	3,267	12
New York	E 33	E 1	E 316	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 205	E 7	E 1,943	E 7
Virginia	1	(s)	9	(s)
West Virginia	156	5	1,473	5
Adjustment[a]	-56	-2	-220	-1
PAD District II	**E 20,918**	**E 697**	**E 198,334**	**E 726**
Illinois	1,610	54	14,215	52
Indiana	248	8	2,246	8
Kansas	4,518	151	42,816	157
Kentucky	461	15	4,088	15
Michigan	E 1,392	E 46	E 13,866	E 51
Missouri	14	(s)	110	(s)
Nebraska	485	16	4,354	16
North Dakota	2,836	95	27,226	100
Ohio	E 736	E 25	E 6,913	E 25
Oklahoma	8,529	284	E 81,222	E 298
South Dakota	133	4	1,251	5
Tennessee	40	1	356	1
Adjustment[a]	-83	-3	-327	-1
PAD District III	**E 101,338**	**E 3,378**	**E 923,658**	**E 3,383**
Alabama	E 1,463	E 49	E 13,909	E 51
Arkansas	E 812	E 27	E 7,614	E 28
Louisiana[b]	E 12,141	E 405	E 110,094	E 403
Mississippi	2,152	72	19,920	73
New Mexico	5,530	184	51,533	189
Texas[b]	E 55,118	E 1,837	E 508,529	E 1,863
Federal Offshore PAD District III	24,255	808	207,400	760
Adjustment[a]	-133	-4	4,659	17
PAD District IV	**E 13,797**	**E 460**	**E 130,995**	**E 480**
Colorado	E 2,323	E 77	E 22,575	E 83
Montana	1,597	53	14,693	54
Utah	1,711	57	18,656	68
Wyoming	8,012	267	74,460	273
Adjustment[a]	153	5	610	2
PAD District V	**E 83,156**	**E 2,772**	**E 756,864**	**E 2,772**
Alaska[b]	E 53,604	E 1,787	E 493,012	E 1,806
South Alaska	1,241	41	11,462	42
North Slope	52,363	1,745	481,550	1,764
Adjustment for Alaska[a]	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Arizona	9	(s)	84	(s)
California[b]	26,169	872	239,269	876
Nevada	264	9	2,677	10
Federal Offshore PAD District V	2,785	93	21,605	79
Adjustment excluding Alaska[a]	326	11	217	1
U.S. Total[b]	**E 219,974**	**E 7,332**	**E 2,016,639**	**E 7,387**

[a] These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

[b] Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 4,477; California: State - 1,870; Louisiana: State - E2,060; Texas: State -E130; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E35,576.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	195	596	791	641	403	8,759	9,803
Pentanes Plus	34	69	103	121	97	1,194	1,412
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	161	527	688	520	306	7,565	8,391
Ethane	52	160	212	116	0	2,861	2,977
Propane	59	253	312	242	192	3,111	3,545
Normal Butane	41	79	120	92	110	948	1,150
Isobutane	9	35	44	70	4	645	719
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	179	40	219	113	47	1,887	2,047
Pentanes Plus	6	3	9	22	11	240	273
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	173	37	210	91	36	1,647	1,774
Ethane	0	0	0	13	0	423	436
Propane	117	25	142	40	26	672	738
Normal Butane	53	3	56	19	10	434	463
Isobutane	3	9	12	19	0	118	137

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	18,517	2,917	7,711	573	4,138	33,856	3,909	2,818	51,177
Pentanes Plus	3,245	561	1,379	148	475	5,808	812	1,476	9,611
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,272	2,356	6,332	425	3,663	28,048	3,097	1,342	41,566
Ethane	6,380	1,265	2,788	74	1,833	12,340	986	1	16,516
Propane	5,557	681	2,123	183	1,190	9,734	1,223	298	15,112
Normal Butane	2,377	-1,098	678	112	418	2,487	610	656	5,023
Isobutane	958	1,508	743	56	222	3,487	278	387	4,915
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	534	1,679	1,557	145	145	4,060	214	170	6,710
Pentanes Plus	167	318	317	31	9	842	62	14	1,200
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	367	1,361	1,240	114	136	3,218	152	156	5,510
Ethane	47	681	6	38	27	799	4	0	1,239
Propane	191	356	803	41	81	1,472	93	136	2,581
Normal Butane	113	200	270	30	20	633	45	9	1,206
Isobutane	16	124	161	5	8	314	10	11	484

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	32,147	2,725	34,872	56,413	10,000	20,422	86,835
Natural Gas Liquids	123	2	125	2,969	509	1,620	5,098
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	400	24	628	1,052
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	123	2	125	2,569	485	992	4,046
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	102	2	104	1,724	380	672	2,776
Isobutane	21	0	21	845	105	320	1,270
Other Liquids	7,062	325	7,387	3,313	-2	597	3,908
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	107	1	108	73	16	31	120
Unfinished Oils (net)	6,445	336	6,781	2,646	-151	624	3,119
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	510	-12	498	603	133	-52	684
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	0	-9	0	-6	-15
Total Input to Refineries	39,332	3,052	42,384	62,695	10,507	22,639	95,841
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,061	91	1,152	1,908	335	690	2,933
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,388	105	1,493	2,237	358	753	3,348
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	76.4	86.9	77.2	85.3	93.5	91.6	87.6
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	476	17	493	728	111	231	1,070
Catalytic Hydrocracking	68	4	72	110	0	5	115
Delayed and Fluid Coking	69	0	69	145	60	62	268
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.08	0.87	1.06	1.01	1.95	0.69	1.04
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	30.03	36.87	30.54	34.53	29.89	35.67	34.27
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,388	105	1,493	2,237	358	753	3,348
Operating	1,344	105	1,449	2,236	358	753	3,347
Idle	44	0	44	1	0	0	1
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	296	0	317	613

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, November 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	15,150	85,428	69,972	5,162	2,165	177,877	13,708	74,499	387,791
Natural Gas Liquids	1,209	3,341	2,856	252	181	7,839	785	2,695	16,542
Pentanes Plus	593	1,387	315	158	135	2,588	202	1,026	4,868
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	616	1,954	2,541	94	46	5,251	583	1,669	11,674
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	365	1,055	1,663	37	5	3,125	507	1,086	7,598
Isobutane	251	899	878	57	41	2,126	76	583	4,076
Other Liquids	529	11,607	4,250	-133	-91	16,162	-218	724	27,963
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	200	802	516	6	8	1,532	123	642	2,525
Unfinished Oils (net)	5	11,238	3,380	-101	-111	14,411	-388	502	24,425
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	324	-432	326	-38	12	192	47	-420	1,001
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	-1	28	0	0	27	0	0	12
Total Input to Refineries	16,888	100,376	77,078	5,281	2,255	201,878	14,275	77,918	432,296
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	508	2,864	2,375	167	72	5,986	465	2,618	13,154
Operable Capacity (daily average)	615	3,351	2,965	243	79	7,253	550	3,071	15,716
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	82.6	85.5	80.1	68.8	91.6	82.5	84.6	85.2	83.7
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	168	1,315	783	14	21	2,302	149	736	4,750
Catalytic Hydrocracking	22	168	216	0	0	405	9	423	1,026
Delayed and Fluid Coking	6	224	378	6	0	614	23	534	1,508
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.73	1.17	1.41	1.92	0.89	1.25	0.88	1.23	1.17
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.62	32.71	30.94	34.41	36.87	32.61	35.66	24.84	31.41
Operable Capacity (daily average)	615	3,351	2,965	243	79	7,253	550	3,071	15,716
Operating	609	3,299	2,634	208	79	6,829	550	2,970	15,144
Idle	6	52	332	36	0	425	0	102	572
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	3,511	1,205	0	0	4,716	0	38,073	43,402

[a] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
[b] See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.
Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	666	-26	640	2,014	252	525	2,791
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,159	25	1,184	2,071	228	592	2,891
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-450	-47	-497	-70	28	-67	-109
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane	-43	-4	-47	13	-4	0	9
Finished Motor Gasoline	18,040	1,078	19,118	34,426	5,616	11,836	51,878
Leaded	194	2	196	47	32	84	163
Unleaded	17,846	1,076	18,922	34,379	5,584	11,752	51,715
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	41	15	5	61
Jet Fuel	2,367	3	2,370	3,484	414	1,544	5,442
Naphtha-Type	114	0	114	76	12	256	344
Kerosene-Type	2,253	3	2,256	3,408	402	1,288	5,098
Kerosene	104	41	145	738	41	72	851
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,482	1,002	11,484	13,595	2,801	6,010	22,406
Residual Fuel Oil	3,775	62	3,837	2,265	315	220	2,800
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,128	20	1,148	80	0	38	118
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,806	0	1,806	288	0	94	382
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	841	42	883	1,897	315	88	2,300
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	281	0	281	416	0	-6	410
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	5	0	5	774	0	37	811
Special Naphthas	29	7	36	211	0	218	429
Lubricants	192	284	476	323	0	295	618
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	192	284	476	323	0	295	618
Waxes	0	118	118	40	0	28	68
Petroleum Coke	1,174	21	1,195	2,200	608	840	3,648
Marketable	448	0	448	1,222	454	563	2,239
Catalyst	726	21	747	978	154	277	1,409
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,078	299	2,377	2,256	579	812	3,647
Still Gas	1,723	114	1,837	2,399	381	817	3,597
Miscellaneous Products	254	35	289	335	57	53	445
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	254	35	289	335	57	53	445
Total	**41,170**	**3,038**	**44,208**	**65,517**	**11,079**	**23,306**	**99,902**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-1,838	14	-1,824	-2,822	-572	-667	-4,061

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, November 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	467	4,326	2,073	51	59	6,976	177	1,280	11,864
Ethane/Ethylene	18	447	285	0	0	750	0	0	750
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	548
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	202
Propane/Propylene	562	4,278	2,336	31	54	7,261	242	1,272	12,850
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9,091
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,759
Normal Butane/Butylene	-306	-269	-302	20	4	-853	-60	37	-1,482
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-1,551
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	69
Isobutane	193	-130	-246	0	1	-182	-5	-29	-254
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,335	47,225	35,708	1,404	1,301	94,973	7,330	37,234	210,533
Leaded	530	7	480	0	274	1,291	1,410	1,928	4,988
Unleaded	8,805	47,218	35,228	1,404	1,027	93,682	5,920	35,306	205,545
Finished Aviation Gasoline	70	73	72	0	0	215	18	94	388
Jet Fuel	1,830	10,315	9,287	277	125	21,834	1,237	12,097	42,980
Naphtha-Type	475	1,101	693	207	121	2,597	347	1,291	4,693
Kerosene-Type	1,355	9,214	8,594	70	4	19,237	890	10,806	38,287
Kerosene	43	197	244	39	0	523	35	88	1,642
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,616	19,458	17,177	1,428	609	42,288	3,680	13,225	93,083
Residual Fuel Oil	394	6,708	4,897	393	23	12,415	248	7,577	26,877
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	143	0	757	61	14	975	80	1,013	3,334
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	155	1,414	614	286	9	2,478	18	779	5,463
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	96	5,294	3,526	46	0	8,962	150	5,785	18,080
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	58	2,373	69	0	1	2,501	0	52	3,244
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	114	5,067	3,047	0	0	8,228	25	266	9,335
Special Naphthas	87	516	169	110	0	882	0	36	1,383
Lubricants	29	1,538	646	481	0	2,694	-4	470	4,254
Naphthenic	29	285	0	366	0	680	0	321	1,001
Paraffinic	0	1,253	646	115	0	2,014	-4	149	3,253
Waxes	15	152	67	51	0	285	57	41	569
Petroleum Coke	298	3,414	3,795	74	16	7,597	365	4,720	17,525
Marketable	41	1,662	3,021	59	0	4,783	191	3,646	11,307
Catalyst	257	1,752	774	15	16	2,814	174	1,074	6,218
Asphalt and Road Oil	492	585	373	791	98	2,339	781	1,448	10,592
Still Gas	545	4,733	2,894	155	72	8,399	565	4,398	18,796
Miscellaneous Products	41	517	504	0	0	1,062	62	199	2,057
Fuel Use	2	0	38	0	0	40	0	0	40
Nonfuel Use	39	517	466	0	0	1,022	62	199	2,017
Total	**17,434**	**107,197**	**81,022**	**5,254**	**2,304**	**213,211**	**14,576**	**83,225**	**455,122**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-546	-6,821	-3,944	27	-49	-11,333	-301	-5,307	-22,826

[a] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**12,948**	**852**	**13,800**	**9,445**	**2,170**	**2,197**	**13,812**
Petroleum Products	**46,753**	**3,083**	**49,836**	**36,994**	**6,976**	**15,065**	**59,035**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	48	63	136	247
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,762	22	1,784	2,859	230	948	4,037
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Propane/Propylene	540	12	552	1,503	23	78	1,604
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,079	7	1,086	1,074	125	668	1,867
Isobutane	143	3	146	279	82	202	563
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	644	7	651	144	15	46	205
Unfinished Oils	14,261	866	15,127	9,679	629	4,743	15,051
Naphthas and Lighter	3,007	344	3,351	2,415	165	1,333	3,913
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,142	85	3,227	1,068	66	235	1,369
Heavy Gas Oils	6,734	257	6,991	3,496	336	1,875	5,707
Residuum	1,378	180	1,558	2,700	62	1,300	4,062
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,132	109	4,241	4,542	577	1,425	6,544
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	22	0	11	33
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,905	269	7,174	5,672	1,651	2,515	9,838
Leaded	0	8	8	28	24	57	109
Unleaded	6,905	261	7,166	5,644	1,627	2,458	9,729
Finished Aviation Gasoline	10	0	10	87	9	23	119
Jet Fuel	2,305	1	2,306	2,091	198	522	2,811
Naphtha-Type	46	0	46	109	48	96	253
Kerosene-Type	2,259	1	2,260	1,982	150	426	2,558
Kerosene	103	54	157	637	50	231	918
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,283	578	10,861	5,160	1,328	2,323	8,811
Residual Fuel Oil	2,815	76	2,891	1,822	204	145	2,171
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	547	47	594	33	0	11	44
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,818	0	1,818	359	0	43	402
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	450	29	479	1,430	204	91	1,725
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	107	0	107	119	0	134	253
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	2	0	2	4	0	1	5
Special Naphthas	43	28	71	116	0	155	271
Lubricants	384	481	865	583	0	3	586
Waxes	0	133	133	87	0	24	111
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	1,087	0	1,087	761	961	341	2,063
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,531	410	1,941	2,395	1,055	1,298	4,748
Miscellaneous Products	379	49	428	166	6	41	213
Total Stocks, All Oils	**59,701**	**3,935**	**63,636**	**46,439**	**9,146**	**17,262**	**72,847**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, November 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**1,118**	**27,692**	**17,456**	**1,561**	**291**	**48,118**	**1,610**	**21,528**	**98,868**
Petroleum Products	**11,323**	**80,848**	**50,292**	**5,425**	**1,303**	**149,191**	**11,324**	**62,456**	**331,842**
Pentanes Plus	91	171	40	12	11	325	3	17	592
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,125	3,610	3,916	48	31	9,730	469	1,324	17,344
Ethane/Ethylene	116	481	0	0	0	597	0	0	600
Propane/Propylene	940	1,801	969	5	4	3,719	150	128	6,153
Normal Butane/Butylene	731	675	2,705	32	12	4,155	263	922	8,293
Isobutane	338	653	242	11	15	1,259	56	274	2,298
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	163	767	302	1	9	1,242	91	2,005	4,194
Unfinished Oils	2,702	29,684	17,713	979	263	51,341	2,299	23,613	107,431
Naphthas and Lighter	853	7,630	4,636	149	45	13,313	447	3,494	24,518
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	379	5,405	3,127	114	5	9,030	344	3,838	17,808
Heavy Gas Oils	758	10,293	6,639	665	213	18,568	974	12,511	44,751
Residuum	712	6,356	3,311	51	0	10,430	534	3,770	20,354
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,370	6,829	5,260	140	220	13,819	1,776	7,256	33,636
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	32	0	0	32	0	5	70
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,931	11,456	5,651	450	180	19,668	1,958	8,322	46,960
Leaded	211	25	0	0	31	267	517	877	1,778
Unleaded	1,720	11,431	5,651	450	149	19,401	1,441	7,445	45,182
Finished Aviation Gasoline	68	212	168	0	0	448	33	96	706
Jet Fuel	567	5,041	3,144	133	175	9,060	442	3,811	18,430
Naphtha-Type	100	330	273	91	136	930	167	462	1,858
Kerosene-Type	467	4,711	2,871	42	39	8,130	275	3,349	16,572
Kerosene	35	425	270	32	0	762	30	48	1,915
Distillate Fuel Oil	953	9,846	4,741	1,220	133	16,893	1,586	5,139	43,290
Residual Fuel Oil	297	3,960	3,245	322	15	7,839	567	5,531	18,999
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	100	0	1,269	5	8	1,382	39	855	2,914
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	38	601	274	270	7	1,190	259	567	4,236
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	159	3,359	1,702	47	0	5,267	269	4,109	11,849
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	15	879	265	0	12	1,171	0	98	1,629
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	70	1,339	189	0	0	1,598	2	178	1,785
Special Naphthas	76	857	6	71	0	1,010	2	45	1,399
Lubricants	7	3,865	1,261	579	0	5,712	5	763	7,931
Waxes	5	274	167	38	0	484	88	103	919
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	535	2,972	422	0	3,929	79	2,281	9,439
Asphalt and Road Oil	821	860	593	978	254	3,506	1,886	1,724	13,805
Miscellaneous Products	27	238	357	0	0	622	8	97	1,368
Total Stocks, All Oils	**12,441**	**108,540**	**67,748**	**6,986**	**1,594**	**197,309**	**12,934**	**83,984**	**430,710**

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,[a] November 1991

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1.7	-0.8	1.5	3.4	2.6	2.5	3.1
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	44.8	35.5	44.1	52.1	50.3	48.6	51.1
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.8	0.1	5.4	5.8	4.1	6.1	5.7
Kerosene	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	27.2	32.7	27.6	23.0	28.4	28.6	24.9
Residual Fuel Oil	9.8	2.0	9.2	3.8	3.2	1.0	3.1
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.9
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.5
Lubricants	0.5	9.3	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.7
Waxes	0.0	3.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.0	0.7	2.9	3.7	6.2	4.0	4.1
Asphalt and Road Oil	5.4	9.8	5.7	3.8	5.9	3.9	4.1
Still Gas	4.5	3.7	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0
Miscellaneous Products	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-4.8	0.5	-4.4	-4.8	-5.8	-3.2	-4.5

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.1	4.5	2.8	1.0	2.9	3.6	1.3	1.7	2.9
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	50.2	45.0	43.6	23.4	53.6	44.4	47.9	45.8	46.2
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3.1	1.1	0.9	4.1	5.9	1.4	2.6	1.7	1.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.9	9.5	11.7	1.4	0.2	10.0	6.7	14.4	9.3
Kerosene	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.9	20.1	23.4	28.2	29.6	22.0	27.6	17.6	22.6
Residual Fuel Oil	2.6	6.9	6.7	7.8	1.1	6.5	1.9	10.1	6.5
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.4	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.8
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	5.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.2	0.4	2.3
Special Naphthas	0.6	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Lubricants	0.2	1.6	0.9	9.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.6	1.0
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.0	3.5	5.2	1.5	0.8	4.0	2.7	6.3	4.3
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.2	0.6	0.5	15.6	4.8	1.2	5.9	1.9	2.6
Still Gas	3.6	4.9	3.9	3.1	3.5	4.4	4.2	5.9	4.6
Miscellaneous Products	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-3.6	-7.1	-5.4	0.5	-2.4	-5.9	-2.3	-7.1	-5.5

[a] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.
[b] Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.
[c] Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.
[d] Represents the difference between input and production.
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 29 and 30.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	**3,305**	**1,830**	**6,243**	**11,378**
Delaware	0	0	238	238
Florida	0	118	610	728
Maine	0	0	400	400
Maryland	0	0	180	180
Massachusetts	272	0	1,602	1,874
New Hampshire	0	0	31	31
New Jersey	441	624	1,191	2,256
New York	1,679	1,007	1,078	3,764
North Carolina	0	0	321	321
Pennsylvania	913	81	0	994
South Carolina	0	0	46	46
Vermont	0	0	2	2
Virginia	0	0	544	544
PAD District II	**24**	**61**	**43**	**128**
Illinois	0	44	0	44
Michigan	24	0	36	60
North Dakota	0	17	7	24
PAD District III	**329**	**917**	**674**	**1,920**
Louisiana	0	170	0	170
Texas	329	747	674	1,750
PAD District V	**125**	**0**	**80**	**205**
California	0	0	80	80
Hawaii	125	0	0	125
U.S. Total	**3,783**	**2,808**	**7,040**	**13,631**

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	34,034	32,852	93,600	2,577	3,263	166,326	5,544
Natural Gas Liquids	783	2,542	744	606	49	4,724	157
Pentanes Plus	70	36	0	123	0	229	8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	713	2,506	744	483	49	4,495	150
Ethane/Ethylene	0	240	0	0	0	240	8
Propane/Propylene	543	1,312	229	291	47	2,422	81
Normal Butane/Butylene	168	954	314	166	2	1,604	53
Isobutane	2	0	201	26	0	229	8
Other Liquids	6,487	66	10,053	0	0	16,606	554
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils[a]	5,847	0	9,866	0	0	15,713	524
Naphthas and Lighter	844	0	2,292	0	0	3,136	105
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	3,970	0	2,685	0	0	6,655	222
Residuum	1,033	0	4,889	0	0	5,922	197
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	640	66	187	0	0	893	30
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	30,335	769	7,034	201	785	39,124	1,304
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,851	239	0	32	415	9,537	318
Leaded	0	0	0	4	0	4	(s)
Unleaded	8,851	239	0	28	415	9,533	318
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	1,024	85	0	0	7	1,116	37
Naphtha-Type	135	85	0	0	0	220	7
Kerosene-Type	889	0	0	0	7	896	30
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	794	0	0	0	0	794	26
Other	95	0	0	0	7	102	3
Kerosene	1,122	0	234	0	0	1,356	45
Distillate Fuel Oil	6,878	231	0	155	75	7,339	245
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	1	0	1	(s)
Other	6,878	231	0	154	75	7,338	245
Residual Fuel Oil	11,378	128	1,920	0	205	13,631	454
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	11,378	128	1,920	0	205	13,631	454
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	3,305	24	329	0	125	3,783	126
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,830	61	917	0	0	2,808	94
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	6,243	43	674	0	80	7,040	235
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	306	4	1,108	0	36	1,454	48
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,536	0	0	3,536	118
Special Naphthas	46	58	52	14	2	172	6
Lubricants	203	13	0	0	0	216	7
Waxes	23	4	0	0	2	29	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	38	38	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	466	1	184	0	5	656	22
Miscellaneous Products	38	6	0	0	0	44	1
Total	71,639	36,229	111,431	3,384	4,097	226,780	7,559

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[a,b]	402,565	373,204	1,077,288	27,938	56,994	1,937,989	5,802
Natural Gas Liquids	7,293	22,382	14,198	3,329	744	47,946	144
Pentanes Plus	1,148	413	130	809	0	2,500	7
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,145	21,969	14,068	2,520	744	45,446	136
Ethane/Ethylene	0	2,315	233	0	0	2,548	8
Propane/Propylene	4,687	14,792	6,667	1,355	451	27,952	84
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,278	4,370	4,664	988	85	11,385	34
Isobutane	180	492	2,504	177	208	3,561	11
Other Liquids	61,170	714	86,355	0	3,064	151,303	453
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	264	0	28	0	549	841	3
Unfinished Oils[a]	51,591	0	84,515	0	2,404	138,510	415
Naphthas and Lighter	5,987	0	19,919	0	410	26,316	79
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	152	152	(s)
Heavy Gas Oils	34,868	0	28,530	0	1,216	64,614	193
Residuum	10,736	0	36,066	0	626	47,428	142
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	9,315	714	1,812	0	111	11,952	36
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	308,683	9,470	66,622	1,569	14,888	401,232	1,201
Finished Motor Gasoline	93,343	2,996	756	421	4,024	101,540	304
Leaded	0	0	1	40	0	41	(s)
Unleaded	93,343	2,996	755	381	4,024	101,499	304
Finished Aviation Gasoline	11	14	0	0	39	64	(s)
Jet Fuel	19,321	493	346	0	1,186	21,346	64
Naphtha-Type	3,282	493	0	0	18	3,793	11
Kerosene-Type	16,039	0	346	0	1,168	17,553	53
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	9,061	0	0	0	776	9,837	29
Other	6,978	0	346	0	392	7,716	23
Kerosene	2,257	0	636	0	0	2,893	9
Distillate Fuel Oil	60,282	3,439	23	1,104	1,295	66,143	198
Bonded Ship Bunkers	116	0	0	4	0	120	(s)
Other	60,166	3,439	23	1,100	1,295	66,023	198
Residual Fuel Oil	120,362	820	18,207	30	7,151	146,570	439
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	120,362	820	18,207	30	7,151	146,570	439
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	20,357	183	2,978	0	2,559	26,077	78
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	23,728	230	6,863	0	1,479	32,300	97
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	76,277	407	8,366	30	3,113	88,193	264
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	2,647	277	5,445	0	270	8,639	26
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	38,627	0	0	38,627	116
Special Naphthas	630	986	770	14	67	2,467	7
Lubricants	2,040	206	0	0	0	2,246	7
Waxes	374	25	26	0	21	446	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	105	0	445	550	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	6,712	149	1,451	0	390	8,702	26
Miscellaneous Products	704	65	230	0	0	999	3
Total	779,711	405,770	1,244,463	32,836	75,690	2,538,470	7,600

[a]Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b]Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**51,041**	**105**	**4,320**	**0**	**1,771**	**70**	**0**	**1,329**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	2,257	0	1,222	0	0	0	0	1,329	0	0
Saudi Arabia	48,784	105	2,613	0	1,771	70	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**49,329**	**209**	**1,548**	**0**	**2,416**	**794**	**3,728**	**4,060**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0
Gabon	2,736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,870	0	0	0	0	0	0	720	0	0
Iran	1,927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	20,225	0	0	0	0	0	0	889	0	0
Venezuela	20,122	209	1,548	0	2,416	794	3,728	2,261	0	0
Non OPEC	**65,956**	**4,181**	**9,845**	**893**	**5,350**	**252**	**3,611**	**8,242**	**1,356**	**172**
Angola	6,380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	309	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	402	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,365	0	0
Belgium	0	0	395	0	0	0	0	325	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1,336	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	23,821	3,437	516	66	1,237	92	1,631	1,301	53	162
China, People's Republic of	2,887	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	4,036	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	0	0
Congo	1,988	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	0	0
Egypt	727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	242	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	19,666	375	0	387	0	25	160	80	0	0
Netherlands	0	9	148	311	245	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,689	0	268	0	226	560	0	0
Norway	1,964	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	200	0	0	135	48	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	980	0	0
Spain	0	0	555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,066	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	525	0	1,097	0	468	0	0	422	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,827	129	1,554	0	1,546	1,550	1,303	0
Zaire	354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**166,326**	**4,495**	**15,713**	**893**	**9,537**	**1,116**	**7,339**	**13,631**	**1,356**	**172**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] November 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**3,536**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11,131**	**62,172**	**1,701**	**371**	**2,072**
Algeria	0	3,536	0	0	0	6,087	8,344	75	203	278
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	4,559	53,343	1,626	152	1,778
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	485	485	0	16	16
Other OPEC	**140**	**0**	**0**	**316**	**70**	**13,281**	**62,610**	**1,644**	**443**	**2,087**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	190	1,639	48	6	55
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,736	91	0	91
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	720	3,590	96	24	120
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,927	64	0	64
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	889	21,114	674	30	704
Venezuela	140	0	0	316	70	11,482	31,604	671	383	1,053
Non OPEC	**1,314**	**0**	**216**	**340**	**270**	**36,042**	**101,998**	**2,199**	**1,201**	**3,400**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,380	213	0	213
Argentina	290	0	0	0	0	328	637	10	11	21
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	360	762	13	12	25
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,365	1,365	0	46	46
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	720	720	0	24	24
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	1,336	1,336	0	45	45
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	525	18	0	18
Canada	7	0	41	69	221	8,833	32,654	794	294	1,088
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,887	96	0	96
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	316	4,352	135	11	145
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	232	2,220	66	8	74
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	727	24	0	24
France	0	0	0	0	0	242	242	0	8	8
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	9	183	183	0	6	6
India	501	0	0	0	0	501	501	0	17	17
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	457	457	0	15	15
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	226	226	0	8	8
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	36	0	0	0	0	402	402	0	13	13
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	306	10	0	10
Mexico	0	0	0	14	2	1,043	20,709	656	35	690
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	713	713	0	24	24
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	257	0	3,000	3,000	0	100	100
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	211	2,175	65	7	73
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	992	992	0	33	33
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	272	272	0	9	9
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	360	360	0	12	12
Puerto Rico	467	0	175	0	36	1,061	1,061	0	35	35
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	980	980	0	33	33
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	555	555	0	19	19
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	253	2,319	69	8	77
Turkey	13	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,987	2,512	18	66	84
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	482	482	0	16	16
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,909	7,909	0	264	264
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	12	0	12
Other	0	0	0	0	0	708	708	0	24	24
Total	**1,454**	**3,536**	**216**	**656**	**340**	**60,454**	**226,780**	**5,544**	**2,015**	**7,559**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**4,741**	**105**	686	**0**	**1,771**	**70**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	0	686	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,741	105	0	0	1,771	70	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**18,347**	**209**	196	**0**	**2,416**	**794**	3,728	3,430	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0
Gabon	920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,639	0	0	0	0	0	0	720	0	0
Nigeria	11,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	496	0	0
Venezuela	3,989	209	196	0	2,416	794	3,728	2,024	0	0
Non OPEC	**10,946**	**399**	**4,965**	**640**	**4,664**	**160**	**3,150**	**6,948**	**1,122**	**46**
Angola	1,404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,365	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1,336	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,790	399	0	0	551	0	1,170	1,173	53	46
China, People's Republic of	1,467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,550	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	0	0
Egypt	727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	242	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,604	0	0	200	0	25	160	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	311	245	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,366	0	268	0	226	560	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	200	0	0	135	48	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	855	0	0
Spain	0	0	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	0	0
United Kingdom	525	0	347	0	468	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,827	129	1,554	0	1,546	1,550	1,069	0
Zaire	354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**34,034**	**713**	**5,847**	**640**	**8,851**	**1,024**	6,878	**11,378**	**1,122**	**46**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] November 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,632**	**8,373**	**158**	**121**	**279**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,686	1,686	0	56	56
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,946	6,687	158	65	223
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**316**	**70**	**11,159**	**29,506**	**612**	**372**	**984**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	190	190	0	6	6
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	920	31	0	31
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	720	2,359	55	24	79
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	496	12,295	393	17	410
Venezuela	0	0	0	316	70	9,753	13,742	133	325	458
Non OPEC	**306**	**0**	**203**	**150**	**61**	**22,814**	**33,760**	**365**	**760**	**1,125**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,404	47	0	47
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,365	1,365	0	46	46
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	1,336	1,336	0	45	45
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	525	18	0	18
Canada	3	0	28	63	14	3,500	5,290	60	117	176
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,467	49	0	49
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	316	1,866	52	11	62
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	232	232	0	8	8
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	727	24	0	24
France	0	0	0	0	0	242	242	0	8	8
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	70	70	0	2	2
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	226	226	0	8	8
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	385	2,989	87	13	100
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	556	556	0	19	19
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	87	0	2,507	2,507	0	84	84
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	272	272	0	9	9
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	190	190	0	6	6
Puerto Rico	303	0	175	0	36	897	897	0	30	30
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	855	855	0	29	29
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	447	447	0	15	15
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	209	209	0	7	7
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	815	1,340	18	27	45
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,675	7,675	0	256	256
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	12	0	12
Other	0	0	0	0	0	708	708	0	24	24
Total	**306**	**0**	**203**	**466**	**131**	**37,605**	**71,639**	**1,134**	**1,254**	**2,388**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**3,248**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	3,248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**7,499**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	2,857	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**22,105**	**2,506**	**0**	**66**	**239**	**85**	**231**	**128**	**0**	**58**
Canada	18,143	2,506	0	66	239	85	231	128	0	58
Colombia	451	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,910	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**32,852**	**2,506**	**0**	**66**	**239**	**85**	**231**	**128**	**0**	**58**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] November 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,248**	**108**	**0**	**108**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,248	108	0	108
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7,499**	**250**	**0**	**250**
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,857	95	0	95
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,642	155	0	155
Non OPEC	**4**	**0**	**13**	**1**	**46**	**3,377**	**25,482**	**737**	**113**	**849**
Canada	4	0	13	1	46	3,377	21,520	605	113	717
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	451	15	0	15
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,910	97	0	97
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	601	20	0	20
Total	**4**	**0**	**13**	**1**	**46**	**3,377**	**36,229**	**1,095**	**113**	**1,208**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**43,052**	**0**	**3,634**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**329**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	2,257	0	536	0	0	0	0	329	0	0
Saudi Arabia	40,795	0	2,613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**21,167**	**0**	**1,352**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**630**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	1,816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	1,927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	5,569	0	0	0	0	0	0	393	0	0
Venezuela	11,491	0	1,352	0	0	0	0	237	0	0
Non OPEC	**29,381**	**744**	**4,880**	**187**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**961**	**234**	**52**
Angola	4,976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	309	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	395	0	0	0	0	325	0	0
Canada	1,072	0	516	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
China, People's Republic of	1,420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	1,988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	377	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Korea, Republic of	0	0	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	14,152	375	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	9	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,363	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,066	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	750	0	0	0	0	422	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234	0
Total	**93,600**	**744**	**9,866**	**187**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,920**	**234**	**52**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] November 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	3,536	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7,499**	**50,551**	**1,435**	**250**	**1,685**
Algeria	0	3,536	0	0	0	4,401	6,658	75	147	222
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	2,613	43,408	1,360	87	1,447
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	485	485	0	16	16
Other OPEC	**140**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,122**	**23,289**	**706**	**71**	**776**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	364	12	0	12
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,816	61	0	61
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,927	64	0	64
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	393	5,962	186	13	199
Venezuela	140	0	0	0	0	1,729	13,220	383	58	441
Non OPEC	**968**	**0**	**0**	**184**	**0**	**8,210**	**37,591**	**979**	**274**	**1,253**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,976	166	0	166
Argentina	290	0	0	0	0	328	637	10	11	21
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	360	360	0	12	12
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	720	720	0	24	24
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	558	1,630	36	19	54
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,420	47	0	47
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,035	68	0	68
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,988	66	0	66
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	0	6	6
India	501	0	0	0	0	501	501	0	17	17
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	387	387	0	13	13
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	366	366	0	12	12
Mexico	0	0	0	14	0	576	14,728	472	19	491
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	157	157	0	5	5
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	170	0	493	493	0	16	16
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	211	1,574	45	7	52
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	992	992	0	33	33
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	170	170	0	6	6
Puerto Rico	164	0	0	0	0	164	164	0	5	5
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	108	108	0	4	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	44	2,110	69	1	70
Turkey	13	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,172	1,172	0	39	39
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	482	482	0	16	16
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	234	234	0	8	8
Total	**1,108**	3,536	**0**	**184**	**0**	**17,831**	**111,431**	**3,120**	**594**	**3,714**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**2,577**	**483**	**0**	**0**	**32**	**0**	**155**	**0**	**0**	**14**
Canada	2,577	483	0	0	32	0	155	0	0	14
Total	**2,577**	**483**	**0**	**0**	**32**	**0**	**155**	**0**	**0**	**14**
PAD District V										
Other OPEC	**2,316**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	1,085	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**947**	**49**	**0**	**0**	**415**	**7**	**75**	**205**	**0**	**2**
Australia	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	239	49	0	0	415	7	75	0	0	2
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	0	0
Total	**3,263**	**49**	**0**	**0**	**415**	**7**	**75**	**205**	**0**	**2**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] November 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**123**	**807**	**3,384**	**86**	**27**	**113**
Canada	0	0	0	0	123	807	3,384	86	27	113
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**123**	**807**	**3,384**	**86**	**27**	**113**
PAD District V										
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,316**	**77**	**0**	**77**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,085	36	0	36
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,231	41	0	41
Non OPEC	**36**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**40**	**834**	**1,781**	**32**	**28**	**59**
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	402	13	0	13
Canada	0	0	0	5	38	591	830	8	20	28
Korea, Republic of	36	0	0	0	0	36	36	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	306	10	0	10
Mexico	0	0	0	0	2	82	82	0	3	3
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	125	125	0	4	4
Total	**36**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**40**	**834**	**4,097**	**109**	**28**	**137**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**593,126**	**5,461**	**29,559**	**51**	**11,140**	**1,290**	**85**	**11,880**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	19,175	4,134	11,086	0	0	0	0	10,870	0	0
Kuwait	2,033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	571,361	1,327	17,988	51	11,140	1,290	85	781	0	0
United Arab Emirates	557	0	485	0	0	0	0	229	0	0
Other OPEC	**541,260**	**1,760**	**29,147**	**1,508**	**15,975**	**8,249**	**28,188**	**40,602**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	18,474	0	164	0	0	0	0	2,832	0	0
Gabon	27,744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	32,967	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,571	0	0
Iran	11,821	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	230,536	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,473	0	0
Venezuela	219,718	1,760	28,983	1,508	15,975	8,249	28,188	28,726	0	0
Non OPEC	**803,603**	**38,225**	**79,804**	**10,393**	**74,425**	**11,807**	**37,870**	**94,088**	**2,893**	**2,467**
Angola	81,718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,543	23	606	672	159	0	187	1,457	0	88
Australia	7,203	1,525	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	116	11,117	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1,331	2,574	524	0	0	1,626	0	0
Benin	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	485	41	5,427	0	208	1,583	0	15
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	6,219	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	0	0
Canada	250,203	27,670	2,785	869	22,884	1,626	18,911	10,739	280	1,884
China, People's Republic of	29,898	0	0	0	1,262	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	41,818	0	0	0	0	0	195	12,944	0	17
Congo	8,563	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,301	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0
Egypt	6,322	0	481	0	0	0	0	564	0	0
France	0	63	383	764	8,970	0	0	422	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	174	0	195	0	0	461	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	2,067	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	0
Italy	1,074	41	8,886	0	3,284	0	285	1,232	0	61
Ivory Coast	0	0	148	0	0	0	0	406	0	0
Japan	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	727	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	7,724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	254,329	8,375	889	1,563	215	811	342	1,716	0	216
Netherlands	0	93	4,332	1,300	2,714	0	0	1,244	0	186
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	8,824	51	1,886	251	660	13,560	883	0
Norway	24,285	0	1,060	0	779	0	0	579	0	0
Oman	1,311	0	1,714	0	0	0	0	499	0	0
Peru	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,545	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,015	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	470	0	0	2,810	48	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	614	0	0	0	85	2,221	0	0
Spain	0	0	4,737	286	4,564	0	0	1,234	0	0
Sweden	0	0	669	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Syria	1,595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	24,242	0	0	0	442	554	0	3,916	0	0
Turkey	0	0	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	34,166	359	4,468	0	3,899	0	91	1,855	0	0
U.S.S.R.	717	0	9,031	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	22,383	1,366	14,925	5,755	16,742	16,780	1,730	0
Yemen	7,121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	9,503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	179	70	3,234	0	229	0	0	1,064	0	0
Total	**1,937,989**	**45,446**	**138,510**	**11,952**	**101,540**	**21,346**	**66,143**	**146,570**	**2,893**	**2,467**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-November 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**263**	**38,627**	**0**	**0**	**110**	**98,466**	**691,592**	**1,776**	**295**	**2,071**
Algeria	263	38,627	0	0	0	64,980	84,155	57	195	252
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,033	6	0	6
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	110	32,772	604,133	1,711	98	1,809
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	714	1,271	2	2	4
Other OPEC	**394**	**0**	**0**	**5,413**	**794**	**132,030**	**673,290**	**1,621**	**395**	**2,016**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	2,996	21,470	55	9	64
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,744	83	0	83
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	2,571	35,538	99	8	106
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,821	35	0	35
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	6,473	237,009	690	19	710
Venezuela	394	0	0	5,413	794	119,990	339,708	658	359	1,017
Non OPEC	**7,982**	**0**	**2,246**	**3,289**	**4,496**	**369,985**	**1,173,588**	**2,406**	**1,108**	**3,514**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	81,718	245	0	245
Argentina	532	0	0	0	84	3,808	5,351	5	11	16
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1,578	8,781	22	5	26
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	11,245	11,245	0	34	34
Belgium	165	0	0	0	0	6,220	6,220	0	19	19
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100	3	0	3
Brazil	0	0	0	0	56	7,815	7,815	0	23	23
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	2	0	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	405	6,624	19	1	20
Canada	978	0	576	1,400	1,959	92,561	342,764	749	277	1,026
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	30	1,292	31,190	90	4	93
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	13,156	54,974	125	39	165
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	1,301	9,864	26	4	30
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	159	159	0	(s)	(s)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	10	1,055	7,377	19	3	22
France	176	0	0	0	0	10,778	10,778	0	32	32
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	91	921	921	0	3	3
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	2,067	2,067	0	6	6
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	860	3	0	3
India	2,319	0	0	0	0	3,208	3,208	0	10	10
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	1	1
Italy	60	0	0	0	255	14,104	15,178	3	42	45
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	554	554	0	2	2
Japan	162	0	0	0	52	220	220	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	174	0	0	0	0	1,142	1,142	0	3	3
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,724	23	0	23
Mexico	0	0	0	343	1,101	15,571	269,900	761	47	808
Netherlands	265	0	0	0	132	10,266	10,266	0	31	31
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	1,099	0	27,214	27,214	0	81	81
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	2,418	26,703	73	7	80
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	2,213	3,524	4	7	11
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	2,545	3,109	2	8	9
Portugal	0	0	0	0	20	2,035	2,035	0	6	6
Puerto Rico	2,896	0	1,670	0	685	8,579	8,579	0	26	26
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	2	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	2,920	2,920	0	9	9
Spain	0	0	0	447	0	11,268	11,268	0	34	34
Sweden	36	0	0	0	0	871	871	0	3	3
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,595	5	0	5
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	2	0	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	4,912	29,154	73	15	87
Turkey	164	0	0	0	0	636	636	0	2	2
United Kingdom	55	0	0	0	0	10,727	44,893	102	32	134
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	9,180	9,897	2	27	30
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	79,681	79,681	0	239	239
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,121	21	0	21
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,503	28	0	28
Other	0	0	0	0	21	4,618	4,797	1	14	14
Total	**8,639**	**38,627**	**2,246**	**8,702**	**5,400**	**600,481**	**2,538,470**	**5,802**	**1,798**	**7,600**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-November 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**85,150**	**2,839**	**8,191**	**0**	**11,140**	**1,215**	**85**	**8,197**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	1,512	8,115	0	0	0	0	8,197	0	0
Saudi Arabia	85,150	1,327	76	0	11,140	1,215	85	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**192,996**	**1,139**	**5,730**	**497**	**15,975**	**8,019**	**27,967**	**31,473**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	4,622	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,721	0	0
Gabon	14,115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	4,184	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,384	0	0
Nigeria	127,406	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,587	0	0
Venezuela	42,669	1,139	5,730	497	15,975	8,019	27,967	23,781	0	0
Non OPEC	**124,419**	**2,167**	**37,670**	**8,818**	**66,228**	**10,087**	**32,230**	**80,692**	**2,257**	**630**
Angola	31,587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	414	0	0	665	159	0	187	1,249	0	0
Australia	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	10,692	0	0
Belgium	0	0	254	2,574	524	0	0	1,301	0	0
Benin	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	30	5,427	0	208	1,583	0	0
Cameroon	5,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	0	0
Canada	18,529	2,146	479	95	16,705	1,054	13,379	9,830	280	321
China, People's Republic of	7,068	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	4,518	0	0	0	0	0	195	12,944	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,301	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0
Egypt	6,322	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	0	0
France	0	0	234	764	8,970	0	0	322	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	195	0	0	461	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	2,067	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	1,015	0	3,280	0	3,284	0	285	494	0	31
Ivory Coast	0	0	148	0	0	0	0	406	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	31,633	0	429	822	210	191	319	0	0	216
Netherlands	0	21	542	1,258	2,714	0	0	942	0	62
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	5,416	51	1,886	251	660	13,212	796	0
Norway	4,616	0	631	0	779	0	0	579	0	0
Peru	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,545	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	724	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	470	0	0	2,810	48	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	855	0	0
Spain	0	0	3,959	286	4,564	0	0	220	0	0
Sweden	0	0	338	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,479	0	0	0	442	554	0	2,277	0	0
United Kingdom	2,043	0	3,398	0	3,899	0	91	1,187	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	87	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	16,262	1,366	14,174	5,227	16,742	16,543	1,181	0
Yemen	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	6,293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1,439	0	229	0	0	234	0	0
Total	**402,565**	**6,145**	**51,591**	**9,315**	**93,343**	**19,321**	**60,282**	**120,362**	**2,257**	**630**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-November 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**31,667**	**116,817**	**255**	**95**	**350**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	17,824	17,824	0	53	53
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	13,843	98,993	255	41	296
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,979**	**201**	**95,980**	**288,976**	**578**	**287**	**865**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	1,721	6,343	14	5	19
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,115	42	0	42
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,384	5,568	13	4	17
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	4,587	131,993	381	14	395
Venezuela	0	0	0	4,979	201	88,288	130,957	128	264	392
Non OPEC	**2,647**	**0**	**2,040**	**1,733**	**2,300**	**249,499**	**373,918**	**373**	**747**	**1,120**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,587	95	0	95
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	2,260	2,674	1	7	8
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	728	2	0	2
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	10,808	10,808	0	32	32
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	4,653	4,653	0	14	14
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	1	0	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	41	7,289	7,289	0	22	22
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	203	5,952	17	1	18
Canada	537	0	370	1,169	151	46,516	65,045	55	139	195
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	30	30	7,098	21	(s)	21
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	13,139	17,657	14	39	53
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	1,301	1,301	0	4	4
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	159	159	0	(s)	(s)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	3	266	6,588	19	1	20
France	33	0	0	0	0	10,323	10,323	0	31	31
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	80	736	736	0	2	2
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	2,067	2,067	0	6	6
India	0	0	0	0	0	304	304	0	1	1
Italy	0	0	0	0	84	7,458	8,473	3	22	25
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	554	554	0	2	2
Japan	7	0	0	0	34	41	41	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	241	241	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	679	2	0	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1,078	3,265	34,898	95	10	104
Netherlands	4	0	0	0	101	5,644	5,644	0	17	17
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	458	0	22,730	22,730	0	68	68
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,989	6,605	14	6	20
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	2,545	3,109	2	8	9
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	724	724	0	2	2
Puerto Rico	2,066	0	1,670	0	685	7,749	7,749	0	23	23
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	2	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	855	855	0	3	3
Spain	0	0	0	106	0	9,135	9,135	0	27	27
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	504	504	0	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	3,273	4,752	4	10	14
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	8,575	10,618	6	26	32
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	236	236	0	1	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	71,495	71,495	0	214	214
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	3	0	3
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,293	19	0	19
Other	0	0	0	0	13	1,915	1,915	0	6	6
Total	**2,647**	**0**	**2,040**	**6,712**	**2,501**	**377,146**	**779,711**	**1,205**	**1,129**	**2,334**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-November 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**51,829**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	50,649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**57,537**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	16,678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	40,318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**263,838**	**21,969**	**0**	**714**	**2,996**	**493**	**3,439**	**820**	**0**	**986**
Angola	2,867	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	199,412	21,969	0	714	2,996	493	3,439	820	0	986
Colombia	4,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	35,445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	4,912	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	5,936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	6,989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	1,696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**373,204**	**21,969**	**0**	**714**	**2,996**	**493**	**3,439**	**820**	**0**	**986**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-November 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**51,829**	**155**	**0**	**155**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,180	4	0	4
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,649	152	0	152
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**57,537**	**172**	**0**	**172**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	541	2	0	2
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,678	50	0	50
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,318	121	0	121
Non OPEC	**277**	**0**	**206**	**149**	**517**	**32,566**	**296,404**	**790**	**98**	**887**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,867	9	0	9
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	1	0	1
Canada	254	0	206	149	515	32,541	231,953	597	97	694
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,200	13	0	13
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	2	0	2
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	523	2	0	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,445	106	0	106
Netherlands	23	0	0	0	0	23	23	0	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,912	15	0	15
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	1	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,936	18	0	18
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,989	21	0	21
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,696	5	0	5
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	536	2	0	2
Total	**277**	**0**	**206**	**149**	**517**	**32,566**	**405,770**	**1,117**	**98**	**1,215**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-November 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**452,215**	**2,622**	**21,368**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,683**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	17,995	2,622	2,971	0	0	0	0	2,673	0	0
Kuwait	2,033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	431,630	0	17,912	0	0	0	0	781	0	0
United Arab Emirates	557	0	485	0	0	0	0	229	0	0
Other OPEC	**254,300**	**621**	**23,000**	**1,011**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,882**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	13,629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,781	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	11,821	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	86,452	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,886	0	0
Venezuela	132,617	621	23,000	1,011	0	0	0	3,996	0	0
Non OPEC	**370,773**	**10,825**	**40,147**	**801**	**756**	**346**	**23**	**8,642**	**636**	**770**
Angola	47,264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,129	23	606	7	0	0	0	0	0	88
Australia	438	1,525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	425	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1,077	0	0	0	0	325	0	0
Benin	910	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	485	11	0	0	0	0	0	15
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	0
Canada	3,151	291	2,220	0	0	0	0	0	0	496
China, People's Republic of	20,751	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	33,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Congo	8,013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	481	0	0	0	0	301	0	0
France	0	63	149	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	0
Italy	59	41	5,606	0	0	0	0	738	0	30
Japan	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	186,637	8,375	460	741	5	0	23	1,636	0	0
Netherlands	0	72	3,790	42	0	0	0	302	0	124
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2,767	0	0	0	0	0	87	0
Norway	14,757	0	429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,154	0	1,714	0	0	0	0	499	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,291	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	382	0	0	0	0	1,014	0	0
Sweden	0	0	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	1,293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	16,827	0	0	0	0	0	0	493	0	0
Turkey	0	0	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	25,134	359	1,070	0	0	0	0	668	0	0
U.S.S.R.	717	0	8,944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	6,121	0	751	346	0	237	549	0
Yemen	4,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	2,295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	179	70	1,545	0	0	0	0	186	0	0
Total	**1,077,288**	**14,068**	**84,515**	**1,812**	**756**	**346**	**23**	**18,207**	**636**	**770**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-November 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**263**	**38,627**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**66,563**	**518,778**	**1,354**	**199**	**1,553**
Algeria	263	38,627	0	0	0	47,156	65,151	54	141	195
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,033	6	0	6
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	18,693	450,323	1,292	56	1,348
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	714	1,271	2	2	4
Other OPEC	**394**	**0**	**0**	**359**	**154**	**31,421**	**285,721**	**761**	**94**	**855**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	21	0	21
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,629	41	0	41
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,781	8	0	8
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,821	35	0	35
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,886	88,338	259	6	264
Venezuela	394	0	0	359	154	29,535	162,152	397	88	485
Non OPEC	**4,788**	**0**	**0**	**1,092**	**365**	**69,191**	**439,964**	**1,110**	**207**	**1,317**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,264	142	0	142
Argentina	532	0	0	0	84	1,340	2,469	3	4	7
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1,525	1,963	1	5	6
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	437	437	0	1	1
Belgium	165	0	0	0	0	1,567	1,567	0	5	5
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	910	3	0	3
Brazil	0	0	0	0	15	526	526	0	2	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	0	1	1
Canada	187	0	0	0	0	3,194	6,345	9	10	19
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,751	62	0	62
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	17	33,117	99	(s)	99
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,013	24	0	24
Egypt	0	0	0	0	7	789	789	0	2	2
France	143	0	0	0	0	455	455	0	1	1
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	9	183	183	0	1	1
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	860	3	0	3
India	2,319	0	0	0	0	2,904	2,904	0	9	9
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	1	1
Italy	60	0	0	0	171	6,646	6,705	(s)	20	20
Japan	59	0	0	0	18	83	83	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	727	727	0	2	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,672	5	0	5
Mexico	0	0	0	110	2	11,352	197,989	559	34	593
Netherlands	238	0	0	0	31	4,599	4,599	0	14	14
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	641	0	3,495	3,495	0	10	10
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	429	15,186	44	1	45
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	2,213	3,367	3	7	10
Portugal	0	0	0	0	20	1,311	1,311	0	4	4
Puerto Rico	830	0	0	0	0	830	830	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	341	0	1,737	1,737	0	5	5
Sweden	36	0	0	0	0	367	367	0	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,293	4	0	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	493	17,320	50	1	52
Turkey	164	0	0	0	0	636	636	0	2	2
United Kingdom	55	0	0	0	0	2,152	27,286	75	6	82
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	8,944	9,661	2	27	29
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,004	8,004	0	24	24
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,433	13	0	13
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,295	7	0	7
Other	0	0	0	0	8	1,809	1,988	1	5	6
Total	**5,445**	**38,627**	**0**	**1,451**	**519**	**167,175**	**1,244,463**	**3,225**	**501**	**3,726**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Other OPEC	**1,506**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Venezuela	1,506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**26,432**	**2,520**	**0**	**0**	**421**	**0**	**1,104**	**30**	**0**	**14**
Canada	26,432	2,520	0	0	421	0	1,104	30	0	14
Total	**27,938**	**2,520**	**0**	**0**	**421**	**0**	**1,104**	**30**	**0**	**14**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**3,932**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**75**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	3,932	0	0	51	0	75	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**34,921**	**0**	**417**	**0**	**0**	**230**	**221**	**3,247**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	6,852	0	164	0	0	0	0	1,111	0	0
Indonesia	25,461	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,187	0	0
Venezuela	2,608	0	253	0	0	230	221	949	0	0
Non OPEC	**18,141**	**744**	**1,987**	**60**	**4,024**	**881**	**1,074**	**3,904**	**0**	**67**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	0	0
Australia	6,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,679	744	86	60	2,762	79	989	59	0	67
China, People's Republic of	2,079	0	0	0	1,262	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	4,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	614	0	0	0	0	620	0	80	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	641	0	0	0	0	348	0	0
Oman	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	614	0	0	0	85	1,366	0	0
Spain	0	0	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,146	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	182	0	0	0	0
Zaire	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	644	0	0
Total	**56,994**	**744**	**2,404**	**111**	**4,024**	**1,186**	**1,295**	**7,151**	**0**	**67**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-November 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,506**	**5**	**0**	**5**
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,506	5	0	5
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**809**	**4,898**	**31,330**	**79**	**15**	**94**
Canada	0	0	0	0	809	4,898	31,330	79	15	94
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**809**	**4,898**	**32,836**	**84**	**15**	**98**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**110**	**236**	**4,168**	**12**	**1**	**12**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	110	236	4,168	12	1	12
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**75**	**439**	**4,629**	**39,550**	**105**	**14**	**118**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	1,275	8,127	21	4	24
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,187	26,648	76	4	80
Venezuela	0	0	0	75	439	2,167	4,775	8	6	14
Non OPEC	**270**	**0**	**0**	**315**	**505**	**13,831**	**31,972**	**54**	**41**	**96**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	208	208	0	1	1
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	53	6,090	18	(s)	18
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	2	0	2
Canada	0	0	0	82	484	5,412	8,091	8	16	24
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	1,262	3,341	6	4	10
Japan	96	0	0	0	0	96	96	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	174	0	0	0	0	174	174	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,850	15	0	15
Mexico	0	0	0	233	21	954	1,568	2	3	5
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	989	989	0	3	3
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	(s)	0	(s)
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	2,065	2,065	0	6	6
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	396	396	0	1	1
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	2	0	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,146	1,146	0	3	3
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	182	182	0	1	1
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	1	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	894	894	0	3	3
Total	**270**	**0**	**0**	**390**	**1,054**	**18,696**	**75,690**	**171**	**56**	**227**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**0**	**27**	**0**	**0**	**3,746**	**3,773**	**126**
Natural Gas Liquids	**9**	69	**1,041**	**1**	**88**	**1,208**	**40**
Pentanes Plus	(s)	0	0	0	2	2	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	9	69	1,041	1	86	1,206	40
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	4	56	455	0	82	596	20
Normal Butane/Butylene	5	13	586	1	3	609	20
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**918**	**685**	**13,690**	29	**7,466**	**22,787**	**760**
Finished Motor Gasoline	25	133	2,550	2	404	3,115	104
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	(s)	**56**	0	80	137	5
Kerosene	1	8	0	0	21	31	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	24	28	4,687	(s)	1,995	**6,734**	224
Residual Fuel Oil	481	0	2,396	0	2,779	**5,656**	189
Special Naphthas	**6**	254	17	0	1	278	9
Lubricants	204	43	223	4	79	553	18
Waxes	11	5	23	0	13	52	2
Petroleum Coke	138	159	3,731	21	2,070	**6,119**	204
Asphalt and Road Oil	23	54	7	2	21	107	4
Miscellaneous Products	5	(s)	(s)	0	1	**6**	(s)
Total	927	**781**	**14,731**	**31**	**11,299**	**27,769**	926

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**272**	**459**	**0**	**308**	37,236	**38,275**	**115**
Natural Gas Liquids	**741**	**1,534**	**7,721**	**132**	**2,914**	**13,042**	39
Pentanes Plus	13	0	150	0	18	181	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	728	1,534	7,571	132	2,896	12,861	39
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	483	1,169	4,991	6	2,265	8,913	27
Normal Butane/Butylene	246	365	2,580	126	631	3,948	12
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**14,336**	**5,126**	**149,894**	**158**	**106,893**	**276,407**	**828**
Finished Motor Gasoline	872	1,130	17,441	32	7,981	27,455	82
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	16	1	763	0	111	891	3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,549	375	6,830	0	4,237	12,991	39
Kerosene	478	169	535	0	27	1,209	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,338	212	48,189	11	17,304	69,054	207
Residual Fuel Oil	3,807	227	27,171	(s)	43,142	74,348	223
Special Naphthas	444	549	2,850	1	1,122	4,967	15
Lubricants	1,842	341	2,708	37	991	5,919	18
Waxes	101	52	286	(s)	237	677	2
Petroleum Coke	1,603	1,634	43,031	68	31,468	77,805	233
Asphalt and Road Oil	213	434	87	9	271	1,014	3
Miscellaneous Products	72	(s)	3	0	2	78	(s)
Total	**15,349**	**7,119**	**157,615**	**598**	**147,043**	**327,724**	**981**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, November 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	29	12	0	350	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	18	0	0	0	138	157
Brazil	0	0	62	0	0	0	1	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	27	0	78	259	61	9	70	473
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
China, Taiwan	48	0	0	0	0	0	129	314
Colombia	0	0	49	396	0	0	1	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	99	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
El Salvador	0	0	17	55	0	0	95	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	311	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	106	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	20	82	34	20	230	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241
Honduras	0	0	17	60	30	0	90	0
Hong Kong	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	891	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	491
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Italy	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	0	0	45	72	0	0	(s)	452
Japan	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	118	57
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	390	84
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	339	1,874	0	1	16	550
Netherlands	0	0	6	0	0	(s)	1,969	278
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	690	675
New Zealand	0	0	0	179	0	0	(s)	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	5	0	0	543	80
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	76
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1	196	1,728
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0
Suriname	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	0
Switzerland	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	153	1	0	1	(s)	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	192	0	0	0	(s)	0
Virgin Islands	3,698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	20	1	0	(s)	32	0
Total	**3,773**	**2**	**1,206**	**3,115**	**137**	**31**	**6,734**	**5,656**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, November 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Australia	(s)	1	1	294	0	(s)	296	10
Bahama Islands	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	393	13
Belgium & Luxembourg	3	(s)	(s)	542	(s)	0	859	29
Brazil	0	2	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	68	2
Cameroon	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Canada	254	103	9	527	78	2	1,950	65
Chile	0	4	1	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
China, People's Republic of	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
China, Taiwan	(s)	28	(s)	2	1	(s)	522	17
Colombia	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	448	15
Costa Rica	4	9	(s)	36	0	0	149	5
Denmark	0	(s)	0	138	(s)	0	138	5
Dominican Republic	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
Ecuador	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Egypt	0	(s)	0	144	0	0	149	5
El Salvador	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	0	171	6
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	2	2	359	2	0	675	23
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	0	1	5	305	2	(s)	383	13
Ghana	0	(s)	0	54	0	0	54	2
Greece	0	1	0	399	0	0	506	17
Guatemala	2	9	(s)	0	0	0	398	13
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	241	8
Honduras	(s)	1	1	0	0	0	200	7
Hong Kong	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
India	(s)	13	(s)	0	0	0	905	30
Indonesia	0	2	(s)	82	(s)	0	84	3
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	59	0	0	550	18
Israel	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Italy	(s)	(s)	(s)	360	0	0	420	14
Jamaica	0	1	(s)	46	(s)	0	616	21
Japan	(s)	12	4	954	(s)	1	1,149	38
Korea, Republic of	6	14	1	1	0	(s)	495	16
Malaysia	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	1	105	17	72	15	(s)	2,990	100
Netherlands	0	9	1	583	3	0	2,849	95
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	0	0	0	0	1,365	46
New Zealand	0	(s)	(s)	117	0	0	298	10
Nigeria	0	41	0	0	(s)	0	41	1
Norway	0	1	(s)	92	(s)	0	94	3
Panama	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	631	21
Peru	(s)	1	1	0	0	0	2	(s)
Philippines	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	1	3	(s)
Poland	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	1	11	1	0	0	(s)	93	3
Saudi Arabia	0	3	(s)	35	0	0	39	1
Singapore	0	5	(s)	0	(s)	0	1,929	64
South Africa	(s)	(s)	(s)	99	(s)	0	99	3
Spain	0	4	(s)	334	0	(s)	458	15
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	20	1
Sweden	0	1	0	(s)	0	0	275	9
Switzerland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
Thailand	0	21	(s)	2	0	(s)	24	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Turkey	0	6	0	336	0	0	342	11
United Arab Emirates	0	4	0	0	(s)	0	4	(s)
United Kingdom	(s)	8	1	0	2	0	166	6
U.S.S.R.	0	95	0	0	0	0	95	3
Uruguay	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	1	2	2	113	1	(s)	310	10
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3,698	123
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	3	11	(s)	27	(s)	(s)	95	3
Total	**278**	**553**	**52**	**6,119**	**107**	6	**27,769**	926

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	488	362
Australia	0	4	4	(s)	139	1	1,126	647
Bahama Islands	0	0	87	686	272	0	2,068	3,205
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	17	18	(s)	0	0	382	157
Brazil	0	0	261	34	0	0	3,555	420
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,914	0	2,102	2,866	2,487	233	949	5,493
Chile	0	0	390	104	(s)	0	889	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,601	135
China, Taiwan	48	4	611	1,051	0	(s)	1,468	5,615
Colombia	0	0	206	674	0	1	3	39
Costa Rica	0	(s)	1	545	57	0	558	(s)
Denmark	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Dominican Republic	0	(s)	148	106	0	0	289	79
Ecuador	0	(s)	0	5	0	0	5	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
El Salvador	0	0	113	294	0	0	612	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
France	0	0	781	991	641	0	4,655	203
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	665	808
Germany, FR	0	0	7	2	0	1	166	1
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	106	0	0	0	2	179
Guatemala	0	0	154	1,546	203	20	2,847	28
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	365
Honduras	0	1	36	565	91	0	288	0
Hong Kong	0	4	2	0	0	0	1,060	639
India	0	0	0	0	1,923	693	3,973	462
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,361	342
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,438
Israel	0	1	2	0	680	2	64	84
Italy	0	1	313	1	12	2	2,912	3,566
Jamaica	0	0	221	213	0	10	522	6,272
Japan	0	7	3	29	2,800	2	1,488	5,841
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	29	1	166	(s)	6,757	12,911
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mexico	0	130	4,613	14,809	(s)	4	913	10,171
Netherlands	0	0	87	394	1,512	(s)	10,822	568
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	44	429	168	1	2,942	2,246
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	179	0	0	6	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Panama	0	0	64	377	109	1	2,358	1,332
Peru	0	0	51	11	0	0	531	134
Philippines	0	0	(s)	13	0	0	100	395
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	1,479	9	87	2	146	12	575	361
Saudi Arabia	0	2	1	0	841	0	949	0
Singapore	0	0	1	392	300	1	2,876	6,738
South Africa	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Spain	0	0	272	1	0	0	1,092	307
Suriname	0	0	170	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	274	0
Switzerland	0	0	4	0	0	1	93	1
Thailand	0	0	133	0	0	0	(s)	1,446
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	44	0	0	0	224	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	31	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	3	(s)
United Kingdom	0	(s)	649	7	2	1	388	400
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0
Venezuela	0	0	870	572	0	0	1,909	570
Virgin Islands	34,834	0	0	274	0	2	1	12
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	175	272	1,333	217	2,180	372
Total	**38,275**	**181**	**12,861**	**27,455**	**13,882**	**1,209**	**69,054**	**74,348**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-November 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	40	3	6	(s)	(s)	900	3
Australia	56	87	12	3,231	1	1	5,308	16
Bahama Islands	(s)	42	(s)	0	6	(s)	6,365	19
Bahrain	(s)	1	(s)	385	0	0	392	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	36	64	10	6,837	4	(s)	7,526	23
Brazil	276	83	1	269	1	(s)	4,900	15
Cameroon	0	1	0	122	0	0	123	(s)
Canada	1,020	1,062	115	4,133	632	14	23,019	69
Chile	(s)	74	5	1	1	5	1,468	4
China, People's Republic of	(s)	4	2	0	0	(s)	1,741	5
China, Taiwan	1	267	6	16	8	2	9,097	27
Colombia	2	51	16	1	1	1	995	3
Costa Rica	14	135	4	36	17	(s)	1,368	4
Denmark	0	1	2	497	1	0	503	2
Dominican Republic	6	88	2	0	1	1	719	2
Ecuador	1	15	2	0	1	1	30	(s)
Egypt	0	7	(s)	284	(s)	(s)	305	1
El Salvador	5	45	1	0	0	0	1,070	3
Finland	0	14	1	319	0	0	334	1
France	6	13	34	1,737	13	(s)	9,074	27
French Pacific Islands	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	1,474	4
Germany, FR	7	44	32	1,090	53	3	1,406	4
Ghana	0	2	(s)	317	0	0	319	1
Greece	(s)	7	(s)	1,095	0	0	1,390	4
Guatemala	32	75	5	2	19	1	4,934	15
Guinea	(s)	10	0	0	0	0	376	1
Honduras	6	52	3	0	0	(s)	1,042	3
Hong Kong	2	17	4	0	0	(s)	1,729	5
India	(s)	65	4	89	1	1	7,212	22
Indonesia	(s)	14	5	173	1	1	1,897	6
Ireland	(s)	3	1	179	(s)	(s)	1,622	5
Israel	12	25	(s)	769	0	(s)	1,640	5
Italy	1	11	6	9,701	3	(s)	16,528	49
Jamaica	1	19	1	107	(s)	2	7,369	22
Japan	1,292	418	56	19,697	20	15	31,668	95
Korea, Republic of	558	120	16	738	2	1	21,300	64
Malaysia	0	8	8	0	0	1	18	(s)
Mexico	17	1,435	228	660	153	3	33,136	99
Netherlands	804	25	7	8,477	14	(s)	22,711	68
Netherlands Antilles	100	84	(s)	0	(s)	0	6,015	18
New Zealand	(s)	11	5	503	(s)	(s)	705	2
Nigeria	(s)	47	(s)	0	5	6	58	(s)
Norway	(s)	5	(s)	891	(s)	(s)	899	3
Panama	6	25	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	4,272	13
Peru	1	100	3	0	0	1	832	2
Philippines	(s)	42	1	149	(s)	2	703	2
Poland	0	6	2	0	0	0	10	(s)
Portugal	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Puerto Rico	662	142	10	0	(s)	4	3,490	10
Saudi Arabia	1	104	(s)	77	0	3	1,978	6
Singapore	6	100	2	45	8	1	10,469	31
South Africa	1	1	1	358	1	(s)	364	1
Spain	3	23	17	5,741	2	(s)	7,458	22
Suriname	0	6	0	0	(s)	(s)	176	1
Sweden	0	10	1	280	0	(s)	566	2
Switzerland	(s)	7	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	108	(s)
Thailand	0	69	7	3	(s)	1	1,659	5
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	5	(s)	1	0	1	275	1
Turkey	0	11	(s)	3,861	0	(s)	3,903	12
United Arab Emirates	(s)	53	0	461	1	(s)	519	2
United Kingdom	2	89	14	1,982	12	1	3,547	11
U.S.S.R.	1	314	0	319	0	0	648	2
Uruguay	0	8	(s)	0	0	(s)	17	(s)
Venezuela	9	22	21	1,019	20	1	5,013	15
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	35,124	105
Yugoslavia	0	1	(s)	640	2	0	642	2
Other	17	187	2	502	9	1	5,268	16
Total	**4,967**	**5,919**	**677**	**77,805**	**1,014**	**78**	**327,724**	**981**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,701**	3	59	**2**	**(s)**	**44**	**-1**	**(s)**	**262**	**370**	**2,071**
Algeria	75	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	159	203	278
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,626	3	59	2	0	0	-1	(s)	87	151	1,777
United Arab Emirates	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	16	16	16
Other OPEC	**1,644**	**1**	**81**	**26**	**124**	**135**	**-7**	**-1**	**69**	**428**	**2,072**
Ecuador	48	0	0	0	0	6	0	(s)	(s)	6	55
Gabon	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
Indonesia	96	0	0	0	0	24	-3	(s)	(s)	21	117
Iran	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
Nigeria	674	0	0	0	0	30	0	-1	(s)	28	702
Venezuela	671	1	81	26	124	75	-4	(s)	69	372	1,043
Non OPEC	**2,073**	**106**	**75**	**4**	**-104**	**86**	**-195**	**-9**	**456**	**418**	**2,490**
Angola	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	213
Argentina	10	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	11	11	21
Australia	13	12	0	0	0	0	-10	(s)	(s)	2	16
Bahama Islands	0	0	-1	(s)	-12	46	0	(s)	(s)	32	32
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	-1	0	0	-5	6	-18	(s)	13	-5	-5
Brazil	0	-2	45	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	42	42
Cameroon	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	17
Canada	793	112	33	1	52	28	-16	-2	23	230	1,023
China, People's Republic of	96	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	96
China, Taiwan	-2	0	0	0	-4	-10	(s)	-1	(s)	-16	-17
Colombia	135	-2	-13	0	(s)	11	(s)	(s)	(s)	-4	130
Congo	66	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	74
Egypt	24	0	0	0	(s)	0	-5	(s)	0	-5	19
France	0	0	8	0	-10	0	-12	(s)	(s)	-14	-14
Greece	0	-4	0	0	0	0	-13	(s)	0	-17	-17
Guatemala	0	-1	-3	-1	-8	0	0	(s)	-1	-13	-13
India	0	0	0	0	-30	0	0	(s)	17	-13	-13
Italy	0	-2	0	0	0	0	-12	(s)	15	1	1
Jamaica	0	-2	-2	0	(s)	-15	-2	(s)	(s)	-21	-21
Japan	0	(s)	0	0	-4	-2	-32	(s)	(s)	-38	-38
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	-13	-3	(s)	(s)	13	-3	-3
Malaysia	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	10
Mexico	656	1	-62	1	5	-16	-2	-3	12	-65	591
Netherlands	0	(s)	8	0	-66	-9	-19	(s)	15	-71	-71
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	9	0	-15	-4	0	(s)	65	54	54
Norway	65	0	0	0	0	0	-3	(s)	7	4	69
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	33
Panama	0	0	(s)	0	-18	-3	0	(s)	(s)	-21	-21
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	(s)	(s)	9	9
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	(s)	5	2	-3	0	5	23	32	32
Spain	0	0	0	0	-4	0	-11	(s)	18	3	3
Sweden	0	0	0	0	-9	0	(s)	(s)	0	-9	-9
Syria	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Trinidad and Tobago	69	0	0	0	(s)	8	0	(s)	(s)	8	77
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-11	(s)	(s)	-11	-11
United Kingdom	18	-5	16	0	(s)	14	0	(s)	36	61	78
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	16	13	13
Virgin Islands	-123	0	52	0	52	52	0	(s)	109	264	140
Yemen	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Zaire	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Other	0	-3	-13	-1	-16	-30	-28	-1	29	-63	-63
Total	**5,418**	**110**	**214**	33	**20**	**266**	**-203**	**-11**	**787**	**1,215**	**6,634**

[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-November 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,776**	**16**	**33**	**1**	**-3**	**36**	**-2**	**-1**	**205**	**287**	**2,063**
Algeria	57	12	0	0	0	33	0	(s)	150	195	252
Kuwait	6	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	6
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,711	4	33	1	-3	2	(s)	(s)	54	92	1,803
United Arab Emirates	2	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	-1	(s)	1	1	2
Other OPEC	**1,621**	**3**	**46**	**23**	**73**	**119**	**-4**	**(s)**	**109**	**371**	**1,992**
Ecuador	55	0	(s)	0	(s)	8	0	(s)	(s)	9	64
Gabon	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	83
Indonesia	99	0	0	0	-4	7	-1	(s)	(s)	2	101
Iran	35	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-3	32
Nigeria	690	0	0	0	0	19	0	(s)	(s)	19	709
Venezuela	658	3	46	25	79	84	-3	(s)	109	344	1,002
Non OPEC	**2,291**	**79**	**142**	**-2**	**-79**	**62**	**-226**	**-10**	**308**	**273**	**2,564**
Angola	245	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	245
Argentina	5	(s)	(s)	0	-1	3	(s)	(s)	6	9	13
Australia	22	5	(s)	(s)	-3	-2	-10	(s)	(s)	-11	10
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-2	-1	-6	24	0	(s)	(s)	15	15
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	2	0	-1	4	-20	(s)	12	-4	-4
Brazil	0	-1	16	0	-10	3	-1	(s)	1	9	9
Brunei	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	2
Cameroon	19	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	1	19
Canada	743	77	60	-3	54	16	-11	-1	23	214	957
China, People's Republic of	90	0	4	0	-5	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-1	88
China, Taiwan	(s)	-2	-3	0	-4	-17	(s)	-1	(s)	-27	-27
Colombia	125	-1	-2	0	1	39	(s)	(s)	(s)	36	162
Congo	26	0	0	0	0	4	0	(s)	0	4	30
Egypt	19	0	0	0	(s)	2	-1	(s)	1	2	21
France	0	-2	24	-2	-14	1	-5	(s)	4	5	5
Greece	0	(s)	6	0	(s)	-1	-3	(s)	(s)	2	2
Guatemala	3	(s)	-5	-1	-9	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-15	-12
India	0	0	0	-6	-12	-1	(s)	(s)	8	-12	-12
Italy	3	-1	10	(s)	-8	-7	-29	(s)	28	-7	-4
Jamaica	0	-1	-1	0	-2	-19	(s)	(s)	(s)	-22	-22
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-8	-4	-17	-59	-1	-4	-94	-94
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-20	-39	-2	(s)	2	-60	-60
Malaysia	23	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	23
Mexico	761	11	-44	2	-2	-25	-2	-4	11	-53	709
Netherlands	0	(s)	7	-5	-32	2	-25	(s)	16	-37	-37
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	4	(s)	-7	34	0	(s)	32	63	63
Norway	73	0	2	0	(s)	2	-3	(s)	3	5	77
Oman	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	5	7	11
Panama	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-7	-4	0	(s)	(s)	-13	-13
Peru	2	(s)	(s)	0	-2	7	0	(s)	(s)	5	7
Puerto Rico	-4	(s)	(s)	8	-2	-1	0	5	10	20	15
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	2	2
Spain	0	-1	14	0	-3	3	-17	(s)	16	11	11
Sweden	0	0	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	(s)	2	1	1
Syria	5	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	5
Thailand	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	-4	(s)	(s)	(s)	-5	-3
Trinidad and Tobago	73	(s)	1	2	-1	12	(s)	(s)	(s)	14	86
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-12	(s)	2	-10	-10
United Kingdom	102	-1	12	(s)	-1	4	-6	(s)	13	21	124
U.S.S.R.	2	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	-1	27	26	28
Virgin Islands	-104	0	44	17	50	50	0	(s)	76	238	133
Yemen	21	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	21
Zaire	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	28
Other	4	-3	-6	-6	-28	-13	-17	-3	12	-64	-60
Total	**5,688**	**98**	**222**	**22**	**-9**	**216**	**-231**	**-11**	**622**	**931**	**6,619**

[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	**15,149**	**72,591**	**737,741**	**11,187**	**75,933**	**912,601**
Refinery	13,800	13,812	48,118	1,610	21,528	98,868
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,324	57,509	105,430	8,645	33,130	206,038
Leases	25	1,270	15,691	932	1,046	18,964
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	568,502	0	0	568,502
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	20,229	20,229
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	**190,395**	**166,635**	**264,587**	**17,230**	**94,528**	**733,375**
Refinery	49,836	59,035	149,191	11,324	62,456	331,842
Bulk Terminal	112,396	68,517	70,764	3,208	25,950	280,835
Pipeline	27,944	37,036	40,572	2,484	5,952	113,988
Natural Gas Processing Plant	219	2,047	4,060	214	170	6,710
Pentanes Plus	**24**	**2,669**	**4,465**	**137**	**43**	**7,338**
Refinery	0	247	325	3	17	592
Bulk Terminal	15	1,444	2,243	0	12	3,714
Pipeline	0	705	1,055	72	0	1,832
Natural Gas Processing Plant	9	273	842	62	14	1,200
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	**5,995**	**34,944**	**59,324**	**1,170**	**4,328**	**105,761**
Refinery	1,784	4,037	9,730	469	1,324	17,344
Bulk Terminal	2,338	21,178	39,590	109	2,848	66,063
Pipeline	1,663	7,955	6,786	440	0	16,844
Natural Gas Processing Plant	210	1,774	3,218	152	156	5,510
Ethane/Ethylene	**0**	**5,289**	**13,195**	**176**	**0**	**18,660**
Refinery	0	3	597	0	0	600
Bulk Terminal	0	2,981	9,084	0	0	12,065
Pipeline	0	1,869	2,715	172	0	4,756
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	436	799	4	0	1,239
Propane/Propylene	**4,201**	**19,785**	**24,474**	**494**	**1,889**	**50,843**
Refinery	552	1,604	3,719	150	128	6,153
Bulk Terminal	1,859	13,294	16,669	109	1,625	33,556
Pipeline	1,648	4,149	2,614	142	0	8,553
Natural Gas Processing Plant	142	738	1,472	93	136	2,581
Normal Butane/Butylene	**1,633**	**7,293**	**15,867**	**380**	**2,103**	**27,276**
Refinery	1,086	1,867	4,155	263	922	8,293
Bulk Terminal	476	3,453	10,085	0	1,172	15,186
Pipeline	15	1,510	994	72	0	2,591
Natural Gas Processing Plant	56	463	633	45	9	1,206
Isobutane	**161**	**2,577**	**5,788**	**120**	**336**	**8,982**
Refinery	146	563	1,259	56	274	2,298
Bulk Terminal	3	1,450	3,752	0	51	5,256
Pipeline	0	427	463	54	0	944
Natural Gas Processing Plant	12	137	314	10	11	484
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	**651**	**205**	**1,242**	**91**	**2,005**	**4,194**
Refinery	651	205	1,242	91	2,005	4,194
Unfinished Oils	**15,127**	**15,051**	**51,341**	**2,299**	**23,613**	**107,431**
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	3,351	3,913	13,313	447	3,494	24,518
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,227	1,369	9,030	344	3,838	17,808
Heavy Gas Oils	6,991	5,707	18,568	974	12,511	44,751
Residuum	1,558	4,062	10,430	534	3,770	20,354
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	**4,593**	**7,163**	**14,417**	**1,849**	**7,844**	**35,866**
Refinery	4,241	6,544	13,819	1,776	7,256	33,636
Bulk Terminal	317	491	596	73	23	1,500
Pipeline	35	128	2	0	565	730

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	**0**	**33**	**32**	**0**	**5**	**70**
Refinery	0	33	32	0	5	70
Finished Motor Gasoline	**50,951**	**46,931**	**47,578**	**5,056**	**22,831**	**173,347**
Refinery	7,174	9,838	19,668	1,958	8,322	46,960
Bulk Terminal	30,036	21,224	10,320	1,933	11,693	75,206
Pipeline	13,741	15,869	17,590	1,165	2,816	51,181
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	**42**	**783**	**572**	**1,247**	**2,887**	**5,531**
Refinery	8	109	267	517	877	1,778
Bulk Terminal	34	417	142	440	1,885	2,918
Pipeline	0	257	163	290	125	835
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	**50,909**	**46,148**	**47,006**	**3,809**	**19,944**	**167,816**
Refinery	7,166	9,729	19,401	1,441	7,445	45,182
Bulk Terminal	30,002	20,807	10,178	1,493	9,808	72,288
Pipeline	13,741	15,612	17,427	875	2,691	50,346
Finished Aviation Gasoline	**147**	**442**	**498**	**39**	**436**	**1,562**
Refinery	10	119	448	33	96	706
Bulk Terminal	137	286	42	6	332	803
Pipeline	0	37	8	0	8	53
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	**331**	**696**	**1,497**	**261**	**1,471**	**4,256**
Refinery	46	253	930	167	462	1,858
Bulk Terminal	146	295	100	0	610	1,151
Pipeline	139	148	467	94	399	1,247
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	**11,969**	**9,147**	**16,088**	**693**	**6,019**	**43,916**
Refinery	2,260	2,558	8,130	275	3,349	16,572
Bulk Terminal	5,284	3,160	1,992	217	1,814	12,467
Pipeline	4,425	3,429	5,966	201	856	14,877
Kerosene	**2,717**	**1,714**	**1,368**	**54**	**67**	**5,920**
Refinery	157	918	762	30	48	1,915
Bulk Terminal	2,328	643	250	24	3	3,248
Pipeline	232	153	356	0	16	757
Distillate Fuel Oil	**66,745**	**32,186**	**31,150**	**2,844**	**11,472**	**144,397**
Refinery	10,861	8,811	16,893	1,586	5,139	43,290
Bulk Terminal	48,265	14,776	5,934	746	5,131	74,852
Pipeline	7,619	8,599	8,323	512	1,202	26,255
Residual Fuel Oil[a]	**21,615**	**3,392**	**15,312**	**567**	**8,144**	**49,030**
Refinery	2,891	2,171	7,839	567	5,531	18,999
Bulk Terminal	18,724	1,221	7,473	0	2,523	29,941
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	90	90
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	**6,213**	**299**	**1,631**	**39**	**885**	**9,067**
Refinery	594	44	1,382	39	855	2,914
Bulk Terminal	5,619	255	249	0	30	6,153
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	**7,643**	**732**	**4,199**	**259**	**980**	**13,813**
Refinery	1,818	402	1,190	259	567	4,236
Bulk Terminal	5,825	330	3,009	0	413	9,577
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	**7,759**	**2,361**	**9,482**	**269**	**6,189**	**26,060**
Refinery	479	1,725	5,267	269	4,109	11,849
Bulk Terminal	7,280	636	4,215	0	2,080	14,211
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**107**	**253**	**1,171**	**0**	**98**	**1,629**
Refinery	107	253	1,171	0	98	1,629

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**2**	**5**	**1,598**	**2**	**178**	**1,785**
Refinery	2	5	1,598	2	178	1,785
Special Naphthas	**318**	**450**	**1,073**	**2**	**45**	**1,888**
Refinery	71	271	1,010	2	45	1,399
Bulk Terminal	247	179	63	0	0	489
Lubricants	**2,681**	**1,400**	**6,428**	**5**	**1,539**	**12,053**
Refinery	865	586	5,712	5	763	7,931
Bulk Terminal	1,816	814	716	0	776	4,122
Waxes	**133**	**111**	**484**	**88**	**103**	**919**
Refinery	133	111	484	88	103	919
Petroleum Coke	**1,087**	**2,063**	**3,929**	**79**	**2,281**	**9,439**
Refinery	1,087	2,063	3,929	79	2,281	9,439
Asphalt and Road Oil	**4,231**	**7,534**	**4,253**	**1,986**	**1,889**	**19,893**
Refinery	1,941	4,748	3,506	1,886	1,724	13,805
Bulk Terminal	2,290	2,786	747	100	165	6,088
Miscellaneous Products	**971**	**246**	**1,339**	**8**	**117**	**2,681**
Refinery	428	213	622	8	97	1,368
Bulk Terminal	453	20	698	0	20	1,191
Pipeline	90	13	19	0	0	122
Total Stocks, All Oils	**205,544**	**239,226**	**1,002,328**	**28,417**	**170,461**	**1,645,976**

[a] Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel	Propane/ Propylene
PAD District I	**42**	**37,168**	**2,485**	**59,126**	**21,615**	**2,553**
Connecticut	0	1,293	48	4,209	70	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	9	2,127	79	4,759	2,559	W
Florida	0	6,509	102	2,240	1,489	205
Georgia	0	2,451	97	1,257	137	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	0	984	316	2,682	656	W
Massachusetts	0	1,363	176	3,266	1,354	W
New Jersey	3	6,882	54	17,982	8,108	W
New York	2	3,403	441	10,110	4,830	W
North Carolina	2	2,365	222	1,565	473	W
Pennsylvania	2	4,881	548	5,873	955	W
Rhode Island	0	540	W	1,544	W	W
South Carolina	0	1,165	109	835	W	W
Virginia	16	3,059	123	2,663	583	W
West Virginia	8	146	W	141	W	W
PAD District II	**526**	**30,536**	**1,561**	**23,587**	**3,392**	**15,636**
Illinois	43	5,687	311	4,356	1,341	1,192
Indiana	191	3,396	140	3,246	351	W
Iowa	3	1,480	W	1,316	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	100	2,089	28	1,949	53	9,716
Kentucky	9	1,351	90	671	W	W
Michigan	33	3,065	139	1,916	168	1,663
Minnesota	23	1,784	W	1,526	244	W
Missouri	4	1,253	W	866	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	48	797	W	927	W	W
Ohio	4	3,990	470	2,259	291	W
Oklahoma	68	1,862	W	1,609	355	922
Tennessee	0	2,107	98	1,314	235	W
Wisconsin	0	1,675	W	1,632	31	W
PAD District III	**409**	**29,579**	**1,012**	**22,827**	**15,312**	**21,860**
Alabama	0	1,431	75	711	545	173
Arkansas	0	759	W	433	W	W
Louisiana	0	5,845	344	5,042	6,305	3,222
Mississippi	0	1,758	8	2,314	W	2,275
New Mexico	100	403	W	305	15	W
Texas	309	19,383	574	14,022	8,167	16,048
PAD District IV	**957**	**2,934**	**54**	**2,332**	**567**	**352**
Colorado	213	981	W	497	W	W
Idaho	113	229	W	116	W	W
Montana	289	733	W	595	73	28
Utah	136	431	W	385	133	211
Wyoming	206	560	W	739	W	61
PAD District V	**2,762**	**17,253**	**51**	**10,270**	**8,054**	**1,889**
Alaska	52	627	W	976	W	W
Arizona	269	640	W	236	W	W
California	742	11,717	48	6,115	5,120	244
Hawaii	58	788	W	321	W	W
Nevada	50	306	W	168	W	W
Oregon	445	987	W	827	155	W
Washington	1,146	2,188	W	1,627	1,282	35
U.S. Total	**4,696**	**117,470**	**5,163**	**118,142**	**48,940**	**42,290**

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	110	0	0	91	1,729	396	0	0	49,032
Petroleum Products	7,534	66	0	4,465	5,636	2,409	0	79,629	19,975
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	107	0	0	0	715
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,133	3,561	109	0	2,803	4,681
Unfinished Oils	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	52	0	0	97	0	0	0	588	20
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,977	0	0	1,863	1,147	1,413	0	44,622	8,350
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unleaded	4,977	0	0	1,863	1,147	1,413	0	44,622	8,347
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	29	66
Jet Fuel	339	0	0	223	403	628	0	10,147	2,987
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	73	0	0	142	9
Kerosene-Type	339	0	0	223	330	628	0	10,005	2,978
Kerosene	72	0	0	35	0	0	0	581	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,975	0	0	765	261	251	0	18,425	2,586
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	86	137	0	0	1,020	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	49
Lubricants	33	18	0	140	9	0	0	368	348
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	48	0	123	0	0	0	399	154
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	339	0
Total	7,644	66	0	4,556	7,365	2,805	0	79,629	69,007

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,599	1,478	0	0	0	8,894	0
Petroleum Products	0	2,038	1,463	1,417	1,391	0	0	79	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	86	227	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	534	1,190	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,326	401	0	899	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	308	38	0	247	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	1,018	363	0	652	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	347	100	0	216	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	160	98	0	64	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	187	2	0	152	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	365	342	0	276	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2,038	4,062	2,895	1,391	0	0	8,973	0

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	64	0	0	1,729	396	0	49,032
Petroleum Products	7,400	0	2,673	5,490	2,409	66,106	17,007
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	107	0	0	715
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,133	3,561	109	2,489	4,681
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	37	0	97	0	0	378	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,977	0	979	1,147	1,413	36,705	7,025
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unleaded	4,977	0	979	1,147	1,413	36,705	7,022
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	8	0	66
Jet Fuel	339	0	149	403	628	8,977	2,628
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	73	0	142	9
Kerosene-Type	339	0	149	330	628	8,835	2,619
Kerosene	72	0	0	0	0	567	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,975	0	315	261	251	16,720	1,892
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	11	0	270	0
Total	7,464	0	2,673	7,219	2,805	66,106	66,039

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,599	1,478	0	3,650	0
Petroleum Products	0	2,038	1,463	1,417	1,391	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	86	227	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	534	1,190	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,326	401	0	899	0	0
Leaded	0	308	38	0	247	0	0
Unleaded	0	1,018	363	0	652	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	347	100	0	216	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	160	98	0	64	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	187	2	0	152	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	365	342	0	276	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2,038	4,062	2,895	1,391	3,650	0

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	46	0	0	91	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	134	66	0	1,792	146	0	13,523	246
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	0
Unfinished Oils	27	0	0	0	0	0	187	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	15	0	0	0	0	0	210	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	884	0	0	7,917	246
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	0	0	884	0	0	7,917	246
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	74	0	0	1,170	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	74	0	0	1,170	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	35	0	0	14	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	450	0	0	1,705	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	86	137	0	1,020	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	86	137	0	1,020	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0
Lubricants	33	18	0	140	9	0	368	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	48	0	123	0	0	399	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0
Total	180	66	0	1,883	146	0	13,523	246

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,244
Petroleum Products	849	12,428	2,968	0	0	0	79
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	314	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	20	167	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	210	0	20	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	231	7,440	1,325	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	231	7,440	1,325	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	6	23	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	1,170	359	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	1,170	359	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	30	1,675	694	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	117	49	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	279	89	348	0	0	0	79
Waxes	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	399	154	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	69	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	849	12,428	2,968	0	0	0	5,323

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" and EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, November 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**91**	**110**	**-19**	**51,741**	**2,216**	**49,525**
Petroleum Products	**84,094**	**7,600**	**76,494**	**28,972**	**12,510**	**16,462**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	801	107	694
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,936	0	3,936	5,215	4,803	412
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	829	2,043	-1,214
Propane/Propylene	3,661	0	3,661	2,899	2,103	796
Normal Butane/Butylene	275	0	275	893	564	329
Isobutane	0	0	0	594	93	501
Unfinished Oils	187	27	160	27	0	27
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	685	52	633	72	97	-25
Finished Motor Gasoline	46,485	4,977	41,508	13,728	4,423	9,305
Leaded	0	0	0	41	0	41
Unleaded	46,485	4,977	41,508	13,687	4,423	9,264
Finished Aviation Gasoline	29	0	29	66	8	58
Jet Fuel	10,370	339	10,031	3,426	1,254	2,172
Naphtha-Type	142	0	142	107	73	34
Kerosene-Type	10,228	339	9,889	3,319	1,181	2,138
Kerosene	616	72	544	72	35	37
Distillate Fuel Oil	19,190	1,975	17,215	4,903	1,277	3,626
Residual Fuel Oil	1,106	0	1,106	0	223	-223
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	59	-59	78	0	78
Special Naphthas	117	0	117	49	0	49
Lubricants	508	51	457	381	149	232
Waxes	4	0	4	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	522	48	474	154	123	31
Miscellaneous Products	339	0	339	0	11	-11
Total	**84,185**	**7,710**	**76,475**	**80,713**	**14,726**	**65,987**

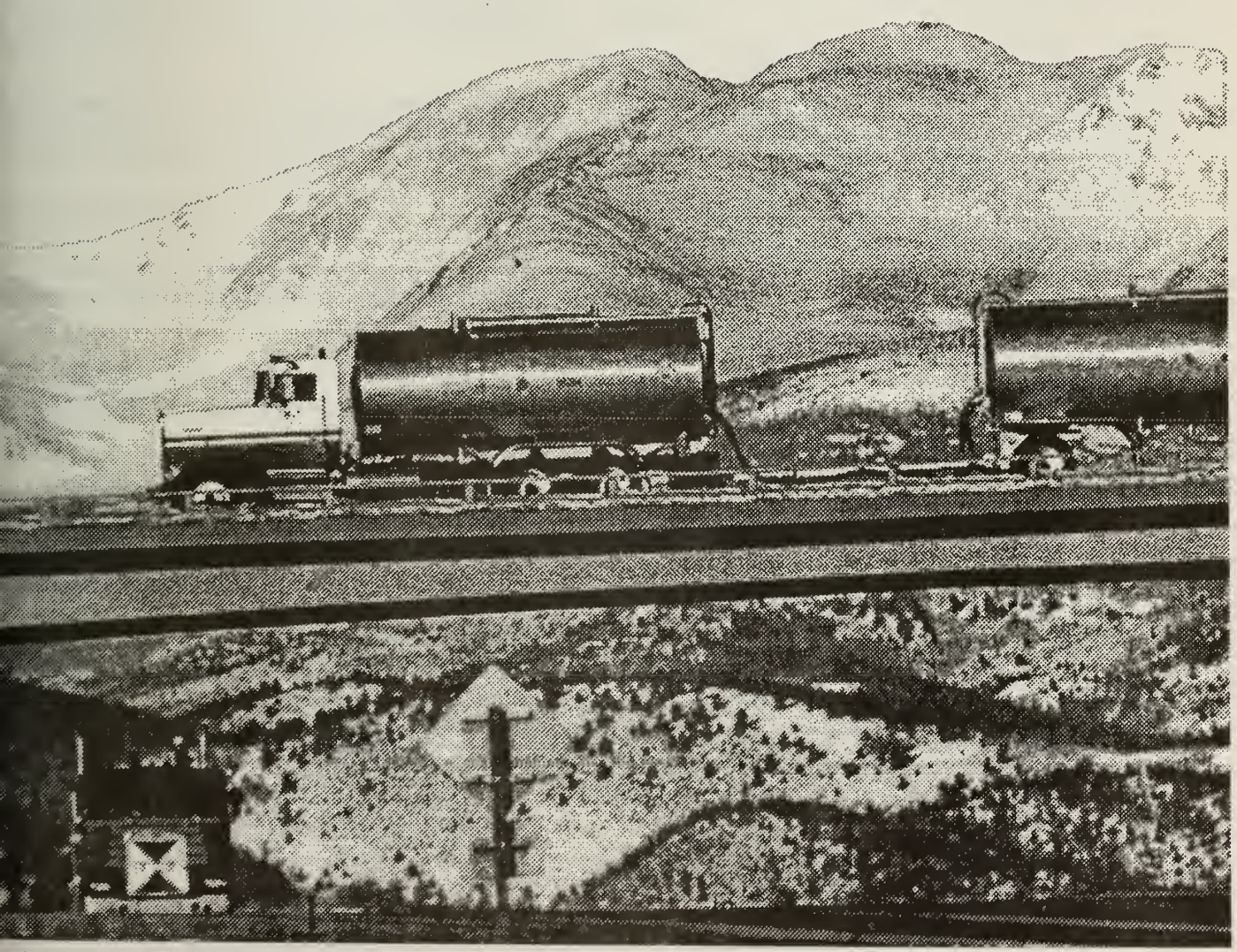
Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**12,101**	**49,032**	**-36,931**	396	**4,077**	**-3,681**	**0**	8,894	**-8,894**
Petroleum Products	**7,198**	**101,642**	**-94,444**	**2,409**	**4,271**	**-1,862**	3,429	**79**	**3,350**
Pentanes Plus	334	715	-381	0	313	-313	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,751	7,484	-2,733	109	1,724	-1,615	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,612	651	1,961	0	747	-747	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,474	5,525	-4,051	106	512	-406	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	454	799	-345	3	262	-259	0	0	0
Isobutane	211	509	-298	0	203	-203	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	187	-187	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	608	-608	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,147	54,298	-53,151	1,413	1,300	113	2,225	0	2,225
Leaded	0	311	-311	0	285	-285	555	0	555
Unleaded	1,147	53,987	-52,840	1,413	1,015	398	1,670	0	1,670
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	95	-95	8	0	8	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	403	13,481	-13,078	628	316	312	563	0	563
Naphtha-Type	73	311	-238	0	162	-162	224	0	224
Kerosene-Type	330	13,170	-12,840	628	154	474	339	0	339
Kerosene	0	581	-581	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	261	21,376	-21,115	251	618	-367	641	0	641
Residual Fuel Oil	137	1,020	-883	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	19	-19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	166	-166	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	106	716	-610	0	0	0	0	79	-79
Waxes	0	4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	48	553	-505	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	11	339	-328	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**19,299**	**150,674**	**-131,375**	**2,805**	**8,348**	**-5,543**	**3,429**	**8,973**	**-5,544**

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps



ank trucks are used to pick up crude oil gathered at leases in remote areas.

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Central Atlantic: The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Lower Atlantic: The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

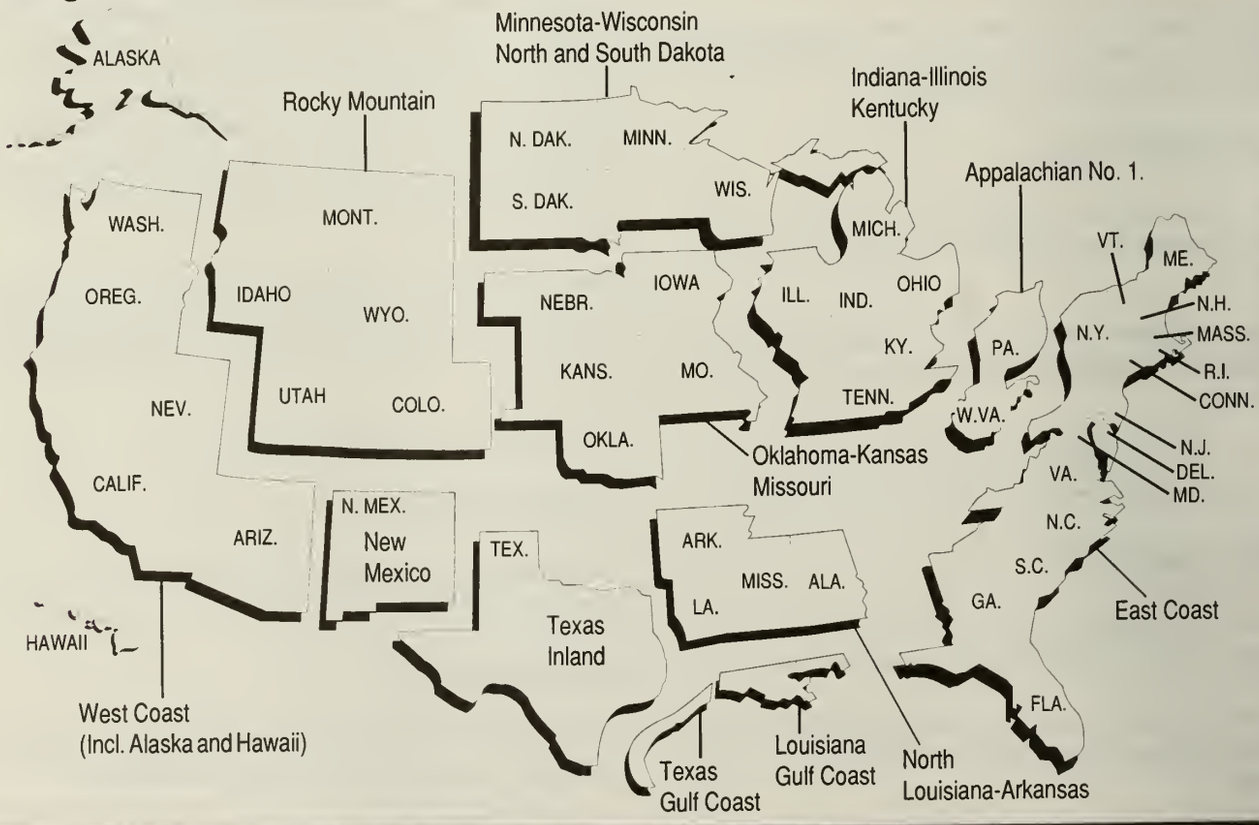
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

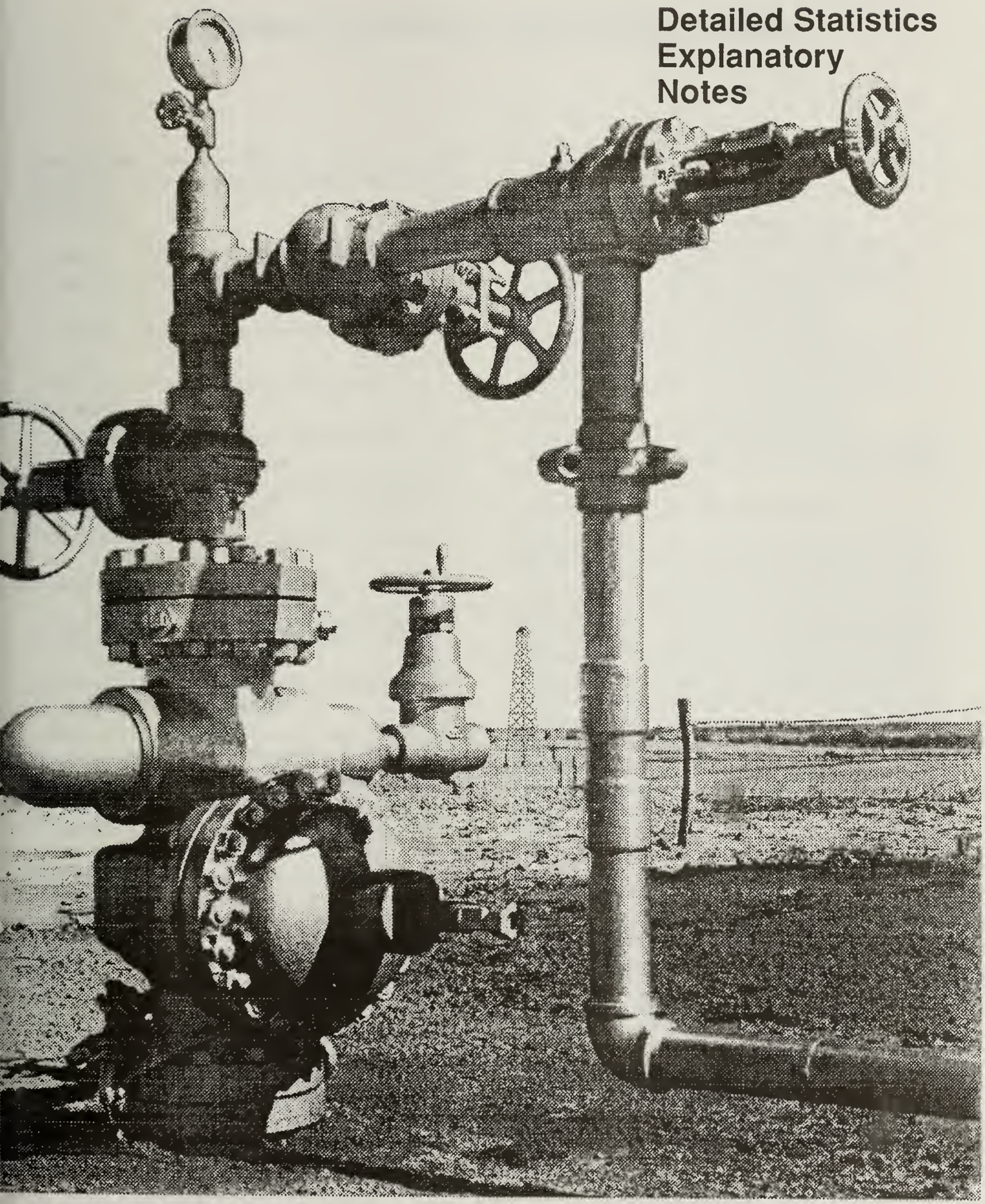


Refining Districts



Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes



The cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a "Christmas Tree."

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.*

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the Summary Statistics and the Detailed Statistics sections of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is found in the feature article in the *PSM* entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the April 1990 issue and dealt with the years 1985 through 1989. Subsequent updates to this article will be published in the April issue of this publication.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report" is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and refinery operable and storage capacity. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 350 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 170 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 860 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 800 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or

petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 35 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

Collection Methods

Survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided

by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The ending stock value of the previous month is used as the value for beginning and ending stocks for the current month. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

The information contained on the EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 may be made available in response to an order of a Court of competent jurisdiction, or, upon request, to another component of the DOE, another Federal agency for official use, to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information.

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review, Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review.*

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins is suppressed on *PSM* Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding *PSA* table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Data on *PSM* Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State" and the corresponding *PSA* table are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed.

With the exception of Tables 29 and 52 in the *PSM* (and corresponding *PSA* tables), the tables are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, and other liquids.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral

Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by adding the stock change to the refinery inputs.

Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and alcohol, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and alcohol are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied

petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/alcohol and motor gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares a weekly crude oil production estimate, which is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. At the end of the production month, these weekly estimates are aggregated into an original estimate of monthly crude oil production. Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the State (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA estimates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. This original monthly estimate is used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil[a] Production Estimates and Reported States[b] Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91	8-91	9-91	10-91	11-91	12-91
Reported State Data[c]																		
9-14-90	1757	0																
10-14-90	4291	1758	0															
11-14-90	6560	4226	1787	0														
12-14-90	6629	6727	4607	1963	0													
1-14-91	7031	6737	6644	2482	1763	0												
2-14-91	7052	7161	6712	6987	4494	1919	0											
3-14-91	7054	7161	7124	7010	6841	4648	1935	0										
4-14-91	7138	7251	7190	7508	6947	6880	4642	1930	0									
5-14-91	7156	7267	7212	7536	7395	7311	6848	2379	1961	0								
6-14-91	7168	7272	7218	7541	7405	7352	6926	6712	4400	1823	0							
7-14-91	7161	7271	7217	7540	7404	7351	7335	7033	6893	2720	1786	0						
8-14-91	7202	7315	7260	7582	7451	7397	7356	7486	6995	6907	2387	1822	0					
9-14-91	7207	7319	7262	7581	7452	7398	7363	7493	7429	6947	6826	2693	1848	0				
10-14-91	7207	7318	7262	7581	7452	7398	7365	7496	7412	7368	6860	6765	2563	1797	0			
11-14-91	7207	7320	7264	7580	7452	7400	7370	7499	7418	7374	7269	6786	6788	2599	1853			
12-14-91	7207	7320	7264	7580	7453	7400	7371	7501	7424	7374	7281	7194	7195	4862	2607	1905	0	
1-14-92	7207	7319	7264	7580	7453	7400	7370	7501	7424	7374	7283	7198	7221	6779	4851	2672	1786	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production[d]																		
1-14-92	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	9	19	30	33
	Month of Production																	
	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91	8-91	9-91	10-91	11-91	12-91
Production Estimates																		
Original[e]	7130	6971	6991	7261	7187	7375	7411	7427	7392	7339	7310	7350	7360	7251	7301	7376	7302	7270
Interim[f]	7144	7215	7167	7454	7308	7282	7418	7548	7481	7467	7368	7282	7326	7272	7332	7409	7307	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	7116	7274	7146	7495	7333	7227	7332	7587	7482	7445	7402	7192	7219	7186	7263	7321	7119	
Revised	7112	7282	7147	7491	7349	7210	7345	7590	7468	7431	7396	7213	7235	7214	7265	7362		
Final[g]	7173	7287	7224	7542	7387	7338												

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.
[c] Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1990 (annual average of 90 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available.
[d] Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 4-14-91. Pennsylvania is counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after its annual report was received. These data are first reported as of 5-14-91.
[e] Original estimates, through October 1990, were made on the first of each month. As of November 1990, original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.
[f] Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.
[g] Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1990, DOE/EIA 0340(90)/2.

- The interim estimate is used in the *PSM* Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.

- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual.*

- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

(1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

(2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The PSRS surveys have a very high response rate. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not

available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide a timely and accurate picture of petroleum industry activities. As part of this objective, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply" and in subsequent explanatory notes.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. The Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within three time frames: monthly, annually, and triennially. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership. Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814.

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts a comprehensive triennial frames investigation. These triennial evaluations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey.

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984 numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Table B2 displays the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels using the expanded coverage (new basis).

Table B2. New Basis Stocks[1]
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1974	1980	1982	1983
Crude Oil				
Total	NA	488	645	—
Other Primary	NA	380	351	—
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	1,121	1,425	1,461	—
Motor Gasoline				
Total	225	263	244	—
Finished	NA	214	202	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	224	205	186	—
Residual Fuel Oil	75	91	69	—
Jet Fuel				
Total	30	42	39	—
Kerosene-type	24	36	32	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	113	128	102	108
Other Petroleum Products	190	207	219	210

[1] Stocks as of December 31.

Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

The EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. Estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). Table B3 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Table B3. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[a]
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

[a] FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, *Estimate of Total Gasoline Use*, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from

distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B4 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Table B4. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in Table 2. Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Alaskan In-Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions were made consistent; frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and the survey processing system was redesigned and incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS).

Changes in Data Collection

Changes in data collection can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components).
- Aviation gasoline blending components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with distillate fuel oil.
- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category and is now reported as either "finished leaded motor gasoline" or "finished unleaded motor gasoline."
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and other-oils equal to or greater than 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.
- Data aggregation for Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) I was divided into three subdistricts on Forms EIA-812 and 817.
- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs is collected on Form EIA-810.

- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADD's, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.
- Reporting of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812, and 817.
- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.
- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.
- The four categories for unfinished oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.
- The five categories for sulfur content of residual fuel oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 817.
- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 816.
- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (bright stock, neutral, and other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Three subcategories of waxes (microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810 and 811.
- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.
- Natural Gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported for 5 components to be consistent with record keeping practices used by the industry. Table B5 shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Table B5. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures		•	•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

A fifth survey, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. Therefore, to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown

Table B6. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports
(Percent)

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The exports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense District of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of Entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of Processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are the following:

- Tables 6 through 10, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products."
  - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
  - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM).

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames: 2 motor gasoline blenders, 30 bulk terminal operators, 3 pipeline operators, 3 crude oil stock holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator. Table B7 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classification are:
  - Naphthas and lighter
  - Kerosene and light gas oils
  - Heavy gas oils
  - Residuum
- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.
- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table B7. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

Product	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks[a] (thousand barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

[a] Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

- Form EIA-815, "Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form EIA-814.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."
  - Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.
- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information.

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables 12 through 15, 24, 30, and 31.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in *PSM* statistics. The principal differences in the *PSM* data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1-percent increase in crude imports and a 3-percent decrease in product imports.

Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene)were added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and the EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.

- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were being made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *PSA* published in May 1989. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- Year-to-Date tables on Supply and Disposition by PAD District (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15) were added.

- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 15. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 43-46.

- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 6 through 15) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.

- Tables showing net imports by country for the current month and year-to-date (Tables 39 and 40) were added.

- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B8 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

- Table 17, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published in Table 24 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.

  - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.

- Table 19, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.

Table B8. Conversion Table for 1989 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	NA	9	12, 24	17	18, 33	25	19	33	24, 31	41
2	2	8	10	13	18	18, 33	26	19	34	25	42
3	3	NA	11	14, 30	19	18, 33	27	20	35	26	43
4	4	9	12	24, 31	20	18, 33	28	21	36	27	44
5	5	NA	13	15	21	18, 33	29	22	37	28, 32	45
6	6	10	14	34	22	19	30	23	38	29	46
NA	7	NA	15	16	23	19	31	NA	39		
7	8	11	16	17	24	19	32	NA	40		

NA = Not Applicable

  - Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.

  - Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 30, was added.

- Table 20, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 24.

  - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 31, were added.

- Tables 25 through 34, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."

  - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.

  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 33, were added.

- Tables 37 and 38, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."

  - Data for exports by destination previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.

- Table 41, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

  - Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Tables 17 and 20, respectively.

  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 31, were added.

Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with the May 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), stocks of propane/propylene were added to Table 42, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State." This change will be subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*(PSA).

Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes have been made to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System effective with the March issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). These changes were made to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication.

Changes in Publication Tables

Summary StatisticsTables

- A new table has been added to show jet fuel supply and disposition.

- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel

data is no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.

- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" has been expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.

- Time periods have been included in table titles.

Figures

- Annual graphs have been eliminated.

- Time periods have been included in figure titles.

- Sources are provided for each figure.

- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks have been replaced with line graphs.

Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section have been updated and are now located at the end of the Summary Statistics section.

Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1, "U.S. Petroleum Balance"
  - A line has been added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (lines 34 and 44, respectively).

- PAD District Supply and Disposition Tables
  - A year-to-date table in thousand barrels and a current month table in thousand barrels per day have been added for each PAD District.

- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories have been added.

- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin have been eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.
  - Separate daily average columns have been added for crude oil and petroleum products.

- Table numbers have been changed as a result of table additions. Table B9 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

Table B9. Conversion Table for 1991 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	N	11	13	21	21	31	31	41	41	51
2	2	N	12	14	22	22	32	32	42	42	52
3	3	9	13	N	23	23	33	33	43	43	53
4	4	10	14	N	24	24	34	34	44	44	54
5	5	N	15	15	25	25	35	35	45	45	55
6	6	N	16	16	26	26	36	36	46	46	56
N	7	11	17	17	27	27	37	37	47		
N	8	12	18	18	28	28	38	38	48		
7	9	N	19	19	29	29	39	39	49		
8	10	N	20	20	30	30	40	40	50		

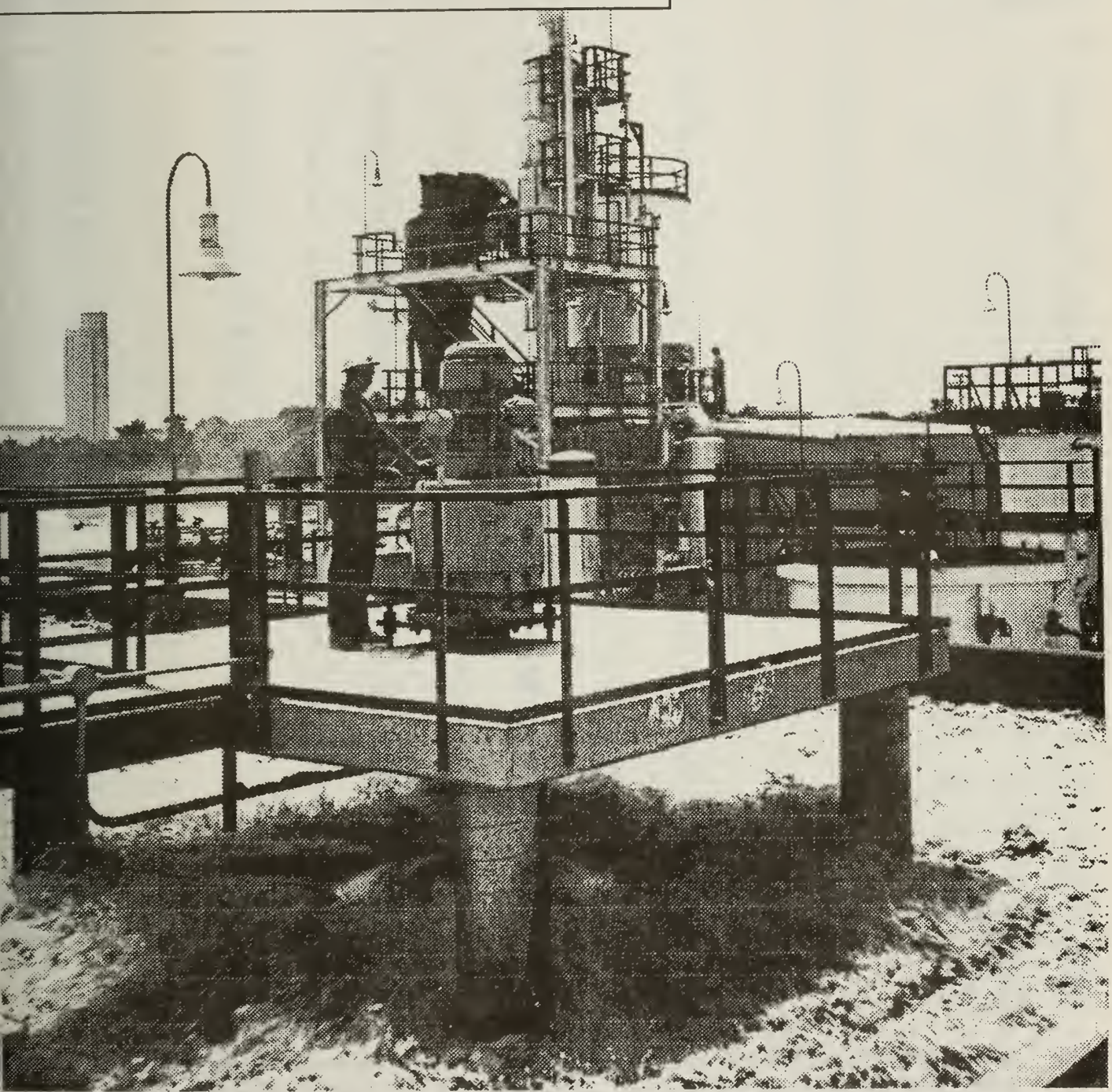
N = New Table

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991

This table contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms. The table shows the published value in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and the cumulative difference resulting from resubmissions for the major product series. The official published petroleum supply statistics are not changed to reflect revisions until publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), except in cases of catastrophic error.

This table is provided as a service to analysts who need to know the latest available statistics. It should be used with caution because resubmissions are received on an irregular basis and the impact on published data can change from month to month. In some cases, the pattern of revision caused by resubmissions during the year is a poor indicator of final statistics that will be published in the PSA.



Surface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up the oxidation process by beating air into water.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Inputs	**13,921**	**1**	**14,078**	**-3**	**13,898**	**-3**	**14,050**	**-18**	**14,674**	**-3**	**15,256**	**-12**
Crude Oil	12,727	2	13,052	-9	12,832	4	13,037	0	13,533	4	13,915	0
Pentanes Plus	187	0	171	0	169	0	162	0	166	0	173	(s)
LPGs	359	-8	304	2	234	-5	224	-11	221	-5	238	-14
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	230	-6	166	6	88	3	60	1	58	2	67	-1
Isobutane	129	-2	138	-5	146	-8	164	-11	163	-6	171	-13
Other Hydrocarbons	83	2	84	2	75	(s)	78	(s)	78	(s)	77	(s)
Unfinished Oils	480	7	444	2	422	0	399	-6	671	4	806	(s)
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.	84	-3	22	(s)	164	-2	151	-1	6	-7	48	1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	(s)	0	-2	0
Production	**16,344**	**-7**	**16,549**	**18**	**16,273**	**27**	**16,380**	**1**	**17,086**	**31**	**17,623**	**14**
Pentanes Plus	305	4	316	4	316	4	322	1	325	1	326	1
LPGs	1,716	18	1,829	26	1,887	34	1,881	29	1,924	36	1,894	25
Ethane/Ethylene	540	9	571	7	564	10	547	7	540	9	532	8
Propane/Propylene	905	12	916	8	900	9	889	9	910	11	894	7
Normal Butane/Butylene	127	(s)	185	8	261	20	285	19	290	22	292	16
Isobutane	145	-3	157	3	162	-4	160	-6	184	-6	177	-7
Other Hydrocarbons	82	-11	96	2	73	4	82	-5	101	14	78	(s)
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,629	(s)	6,573	(s)	6,642	1	6,742	0	7,063	(s)	7,351	0
Leaded	286	-1	235	(s)	238	(s)	263	0	275	(s)	288	0
Unleaded	6,343	1	6,338	(s)	6,404	1	6,478	0	6,788	(s)	7,063	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	20	0	19	0	16	0	18	0	27	0	28	0
Jet Fuel	1,508	1	1,548	(s)	1,299	(s)	1,286	0	1,365	1	1,473	0
Naphtha-Type Jet	155	0	164	(s)	142	0	151	0	176	0	173	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,353	1	1,384	(s)	1,157	(s)	1,135	0	1,190	1	1,300	0
Kerosene	79	(s)	62	(s)	22	0	35	0	25	0	25	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,851	-5	2,867	2	2,862	2	2,822	-5	2,924	4	2,940	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	1,000	1	1,049	1	997	-3	915	0	926	3	933	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	151	-16	148	-12	133	-14	138	-14	134	-17	161	-9
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	270	-2	241	-2	231	-1	242	-6	257	-8	305	-2
Special Naphthas	50	0	54	(s)	48	1	67	-1	50	(s)	48	0
Lubricants	167	0	160	0	162	0	152	0	160	-2	165	(s)
Waxes	17	0	17	0	18	0	16	0	20	0	21	0
Petroleum Coke	567	(s)	546	0	528	-2	551	0	569	(s)	567	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	249	0	336	-4	366	0	404	0	473	0	531	0
Still Gas	606	3	615	3	600	2	646	1	672	-2	710	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	77	0	73	-2	71	0	61	0	72	0	66	0
Imports	**7,066**	**37**	**6,844**	**21**	**6,550**	**98**	**7,374**	**45**	**8,496**	**30**	**8,177**	**82**
Crude Oil	5,303	8	5,498	4	5,129	68	5,523	22	6,387	-8	6,317	49
Pentanes Plus	3	(s)	11	(s)	9	(s)	9	(s)	5	0	11	(s)
LPGs	137	11	119	6	81	10	149	4	127	2	143	6
Ethane/Ethylene	10	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
Propane/Propylene	97	7	88	3	54	2	99	2	89	1	78	2
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	2	15	2	9	5	29	(s)	20	(s)	35	2
Isobutane	8	1	6	2	8	3	11	2	9	(s)	20	1
Other Hydrocarbons	0	6	0	0	3	6	3	0	8	0	2	0
Unfinished Oils	451	6	308	0	280	7	342	6	499	20	285	8
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp	57	0	37	0	45	0	60	0	48	0	37	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	227	1	106	9	235	2	371	10	528	1	371	-4
Leaded	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1
Unleaded	227	1	106	9	235	2	371	10	528	1	371	-5
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0
Jet Fuel	67	0	44	0	65	2	73	0	87	5	64	5
Naphtha-Type Jet	20	0	15	0	12	0	13	0	15	0	7	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	47	0	29	0	52	2	61	0	73	5	57	5
Kerosene	9	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	10	0	6	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	190	2	138	1	206	(s)	258	1	185	3	209	5
Residual Fuel Oil	422	3	384	(s)	331	1	416	0	420	5	499	13
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	20	(s)	14	0	9	0	32	0	34	0	43	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	150	0	142	0	113	0	101	0	113	0	135	0
Special Naphthas	6	(s)	9	(s)	13	(s)	5	(s)	7	(s)	9	0
Lubricants	7	(s)	2	0	5	(s)	6	0	10	(s)	6	0
Waxes	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Petroleum Coke	1	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	14	(s)	23	(s)	19	(s)	16	(s)	20	1	35	0
Miscellaneous Products	1	(s)	(s)	0	4	0	1	0	6	(s)	1	0

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

able C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
puts	**15,028**	**-18**	**15,052**	**-24**	**14,802**	**-48**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**-14**
Crude Oil	13,701	-3	13,789	0	13,691	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Pentanes Plus	169	0	176	0	163	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
LPGs	244	-16	244	-14	284	-20	—	—	—	—	—	—	-10
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	66	2	73	-1	125	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Isobutane	178	-18	172	-14	159	-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	-10
Other Hydrocarbons	74	(s)	84	(s)	73	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Unfinished Oils	796	9	660	(s)	590	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	42	-9	98	-10	1	-28	—	—	—	—	—	—	-6
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	1	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
roduction	**17,455**	**18**	**17,476**	**-5**	**17,224**	**-23**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**8**
Pentanes Plus	334	1	331	1	322	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
LPGs	1,851	30	1,844	22	1,782	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Ethane/Ethylene	520	8	522	9	522	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Propane/Propylene	888	9	877	8	894	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Normal Butane/Butylene	256	26	253	15	181	-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Isobutane	188	-13	191	-11	185	-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	-6
Other Hydrocarbons	85	(s)	82	-1	85	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,278	-4	7,257	-10	7,044	-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3
Leaded	290	1	263	0	265	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	6,988	-4	6,994	-10	6,778	-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	34	0	25	0	26	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	1,426	0	1,486	0	1,495	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet	172	0	170	0	173	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,255	0	1,316	0	1,322	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene	24	0	14	0	28	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,992	5	2,959	0	3,054	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	870	1	925	(s)	838	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	159	-14	151	-15	161	-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	-14
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	294	-2	273	-2	277	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3
Special Naphthas	52	(s)	48	0	51	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	154	1	152	0	165	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Waxes	17	(s)	20	0	17	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	571	(s)	577	0	568	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	548	-1	569	0	562	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1
Still Gas	699	1	695	(s)	680	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous Products	65	(s)	69	0	71	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
mports	**7,714**	**62**	**8,622**	**47**	**7,745**	**70**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**55**
Crude Oil	5,949	21	6,667	-22	5,795	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Pentanes Plus	4	(s)	5	(s)	3	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
LPGs	146	4	137	5	143	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	8	0	8	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene	89	2	69	3	91	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Normal Butane/Butylene	43	1	41	1	41	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Isobutane	14	1	19	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Hydrocarbons	3	0	0	0	4	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Unfinished Oils	515	11	403	15	533	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp	28	0	35	0	13	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	232	2	385	0	321	-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leaded	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	232	2	385	0	320	-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	67	16	72	16	65	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Naphtha-Type Jet	7	0	14	0	7	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	60	16	57	16	59	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Kerosene	3	0	1	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	153	5	167	(s)	221	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Residual Fuel Oil	419	1	568	31	473	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	35	1	22	0	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	98	0	107	0	100	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Special Naphthas	3	0	14	0	4	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	12	0	7	0	4	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Waxes	1	0	1	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Petroleum Coke	2	0	(s)	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	39	1	29	1	39	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	3	(s)	2	0	13	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	**1,001,047**	**-1,307**	**992,910**	**-1,261**	**990,395**	**-2,345**	**1,009,127**	**-934**	**1,059,470**	**-2,869**	**1,065,100**	**-1,124**
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	320,078	568	331,193	8	336,772	60	338,716	-389	358,501	-2,641	347,588	-717
Pentanes Plus	5,862	-230	6,162	-219	6,550	-274	7,174	-309	8,037	-316	9,563	-306
LPGs	76,268	196	68,798	244	72,551	-343	83,126	-245	96,295	-173	106,013	-452
Ethane/Ethylene	18,358	346	18,081	52	18,350	-108	19,724	-152	20,902	-111	21,048	-128
Propane/Propylene	34,842	-275	29,874	-38	29,529	-115	35,035	-146	41,596	-156	48,005	-154
Normal Butane/Butylene	13,943	163	11,793	193	15,636	-81	19,821	56	25,069	72	27,537	-151
Isobutane	9,125	-38	9,050	37	9,036	-39	8,546	-3	8,728	22	9,423	-19
Other Hydrocarbons	1,194	464	1,538	344	1,568	407	1,799	558	2,743	113	2,829	120
Unfinished Oils	101,993	-115	104,511	-69	106,699	-113	112,091	61	115,604	-47	110,680	125
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	40,043	-178	41,023	-186	38,723	198	36,382	-391	37,471	348	37,838	415
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	139	0	115	0	99	0	71	0	73	0	121	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	187,236	-1,693	180,837	-1,040	172,564	-1,344	170,258	-1,101	172,008	86	176,777	74
Leaded	10,038	-34	10,487	-26	8,010	-132	7,420	-24	7,203	-40	7,433	-46
Unleaded	177,198	-1,659	170,350	-1,014	164,554	-1,212	162,838	-1,077	164,805	126	169,344	120
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,888	0	1,914	0	1,799	0	1,668	0	1,729	0	1,736	15
Jet Fuel	50,491	-6	47,957	-491	44,576	-119	43,696	509	46,923	13	48,594	7
Naphtha-Type Jet	5,999	6	5,869	6	5,866	8	5,714	6	5,670	-7	5,509	-20
Kerosene-Type Jet	44,492	-12	42,088	-497	38,710	-127	37,982	503	41,253	20	43,085	27
Kerosene	5,455	-54	4,984	-29	4,233	46	4,265	16	4,241	-1	4,676	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	112,111	-558	101,256	261	98,273	-105	102,177	542	107,005	-166	113,474	60
Residual Fuel Oil	47,600	153	44,645	607	42,941	-49	44,690	186	45,809	393	43,475	25
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,579	14	1,560	1	1,723	0	1,477	-20	1,504	-20	1,593	28
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	2,012	-91	1,660	-82	1,518	-61	1,773	-57	1,758	-59	2,011	-89
Special Naphthas	3,075	-3	3,147	-1	2,929	1	2,521	-13	2,329	32	2,375	0
Lubricants	12,468	137	13,302	0	13,711	-156	13,408	0	13,190	-151	13,169	-44
Waxes	956	0	956	0	1,033	0	993	0	1,053	0	1,137	0
Petroleum Coke	7,129	-2	8,398	0	8,954	-4	8,230	0	8,371	-1	8,712	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	21,497	-13	26,436	-617	30,925	-489	32,132	-281	32,336	-279	30,378	-368
Miscellaneous Products	1,973	104	2,518	8	2,254	0	2,480	0	2,490	0	2,361	-17
Product Supplied	**16,882**	**94**	**16,284**	**5**	**16,100**	**96**	**16,103**	**-15**	**16,098**	**51**	**16,764**	**65**
Crude Oil	23	0	17	0	18	0	21	0	15	0	16	0
Pentanes Plus	130	11	145	4	142	6	148	2	136	1	112	1
LPGs	2,139	30	1,850	28	1,556	68	1,423	41	1,361	40	1,443	53
Ethane/Ethylene	604	-2	593	17	565	15	511	8	511	8	537	9
Propane/Propylene	1,393	28	1,141	2	921	13	780	12	756	12	736	9
Normal Butane/Butylene	95	3	90	3	47	31	109	14	69	20	167	26
Isobutane	47	2	26	7	24	9	23	6	25	(s)	2	9
Other Hydrocarbons	0	-11	0	2	0	4	0	-5	0	14	0	(s)
Unfinished Oils	-117	2	-227	-4	-212	8	-236	7	-285	20	-356	2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	-52	9	-20	(s)	-46	-10	-13	21	7	-17	-23	-3
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,643	55	6,806	-15	7,047	13	7,137	2	7,475	-37	7,465	-4
Leaded	281	(s)	214	(s)	310	4	278	-4	280	(s)	272	1
Unleaded	6,361	55	6,592	-14	6,737	9	6,860	6	7,195	-38	7,193	-5
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	18	0	20	0	22	0	25	0	28	-1
Jet Fuel	1,548	1	1,523	18	1,433	-9	1,350	-21	1,314	22	1,468	5
Naphtha-Type Jet	181	(s)	181	(s)	154	(s)	156	(s)	191	(s)	185	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,367	2	1,342	18	1,279	-9	1,195	-21	1,123	21	1,282	5
Kerosene	101	2	56	-1	46	-2	38	1	26	1	16	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,356	15	3,000	-26	2,966	14	2,869	-25	2,735	30	2,783	-2
Residual Fuel Oil	1,133	-1	1,239	-15	1,206	19	1,128	-8	1,010	2	1,265	25
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	167	-16	163	-12	137	-14	179	-13	166	-17	201	-11
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	421	1	395	-2	349	-2	334	-6	371	-8	431	-1
Special Naphthas	40	(s)	60	(s)	46	1	83	(s)	42	-1	31	1
Lubricants	155	-4	117	5	137	5	151	-5	156	3	153	-3
Waxes	17	0	20	0	14	0	18	0	18	0	17	0
Petroleum Coke	293	(s)	272	(s)	318	-2	376	(s)	296	(s)	303	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	173	(s)	182	18	239	-4	375	-7	484	1	629	3
Still Gas	606	3	615	3	600	2	646	1	672	-2	710	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	90	-3	53	2	83	(s)	54	0	77	(s)	72	1

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

able C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991 (Continued)

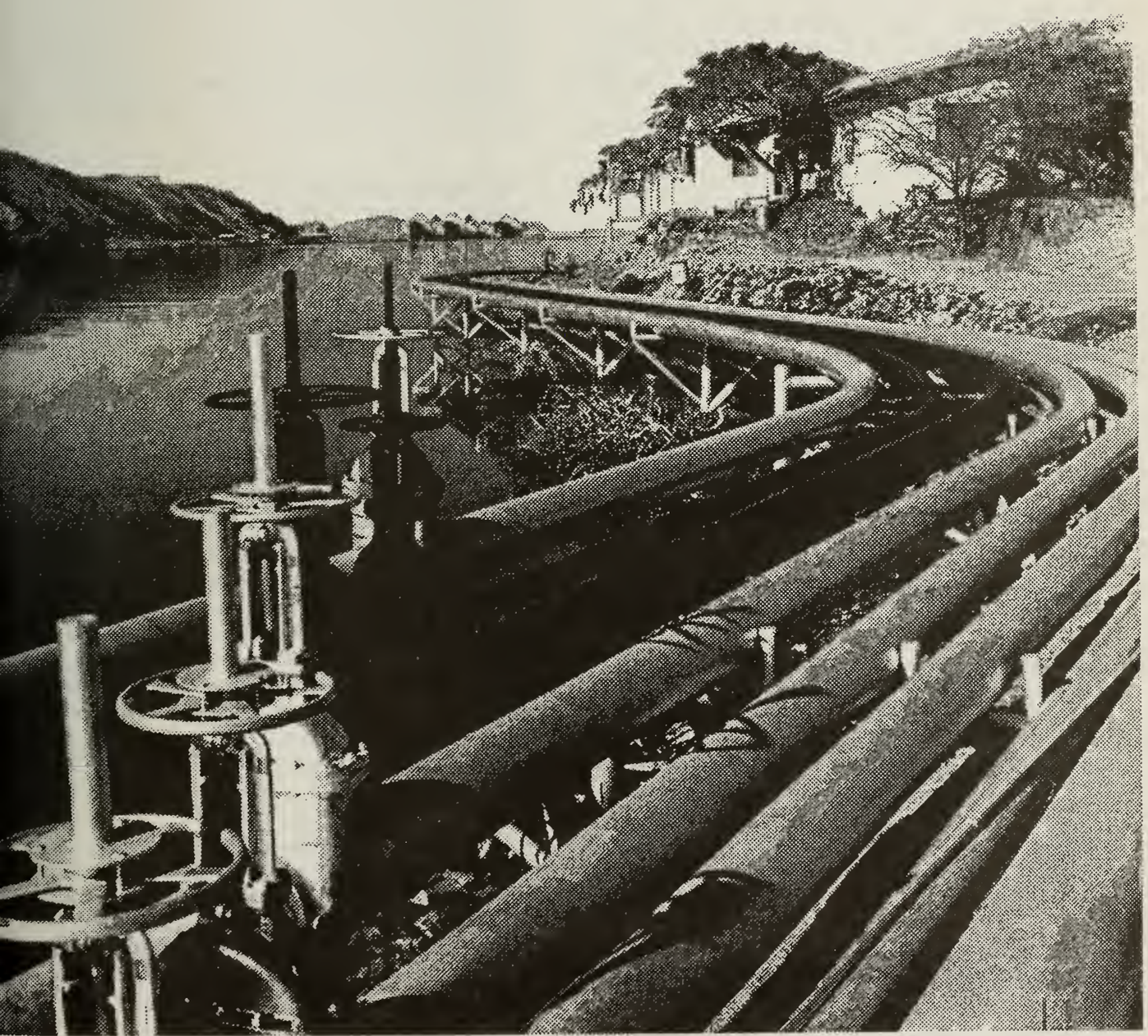
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
ocks (Thousands Barrels)	**1,065,447**	**-1,097**	**1,076,479**	**959**	**1,093,219**	**-651**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**-1,181**
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	342,529	-377	345,342	20	341,055	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	-385
Pentanes Plus	8,671	-319	9,293	-177	8,804	-270	—	—	—	—	—	—	-269
LPGs	111,624	-491	116,375	291	115,466	-501	—	—	—	—	—	—	-164
Ethane/Ethylene	20,823	-144	18,631	154	18,394	-123	—	—	—	—	—	—	-24
Propane/Propylene	50,434	-146	51,551	20	51,192	-214	—	—	—	—	—	—	-136
Normal Butane/Butylene	31,356	-177	36,261	94	36,028	-142	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Isobutane	9,011	-24	9,932	23	9,852	-22	—	—	—	—	—	—	-7
Other Hydrocarbons	3,268	118	3,232	141	3,708	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	270
Unfinished Oils	109,938	-77	107,656	-7	110,899	-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	-28
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	37,275	702	38,063	-108	39,191	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	95
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	83	0	67	0	79	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	171,411	-50	171,086	455	177,385	-91	—	—	—	—	—	—	-523
Leaded	7,285	-47	6,484	56	6,601	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	-33
Unleaded	164,126	-3	164,602	399	170,784	-87	—	—	—	—	—	—	-490
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,125	-284	1,670	0	1,677	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-30
Jet Fuel	47,078	53	47,713	46	49,606	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Naphtha-Type Jet	5,728	27	5,286	-10	5,106	-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kerosene-Type Jet	41,350	26	42,427	56	44,500	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kerosene	5,059	0	4,936	1	5,606	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2
Distillate Fuel Oil	124,256	125	130,550	268	139,504	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
Residual Fuel Oil	43,357	10	45,595	0	47,905	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	147
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,396	0	1,417	0	1,634	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	2,376	0	1,899	0	1,996	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-49
Special Naphthas	2,321	1	2,120	4	2,136	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lubricants	12,625	0	12,673	12	12,737	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-22
Waxes	1,098	-1	1,047	0	1,070	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	8,400	13	8,189	0	8,111	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	28,129	-522	24,902	17	22,003	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-284
Miscellaneous Products	2,428	2	2,654	-4	2,647	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
oduct Supplied	**16,910**	**85**	**17,134**	**35**	**16,704**	**132**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**61**
Crude Oil	15	0	13	0	16	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Pentanes Plus	196	2	139	-4	178	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
LPGs	1,548	51	1,566	16	1,640	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Ethane/Ethylene	527	8	600	(s)	537	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Propane/Propylene	883	11	897	5	982	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Normal Butane/Butylene	101	26	59	8	89	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Isobutane	37	6	9	3	32	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Other Hydrocarbons	0	(s)	0	-1	0	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unfinished Oils	-257	9	-184	13	-165	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	5	-1	-89	36	-26	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,561	2	7,555	-26	7,091	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2
Leaded	290	1	283	-3	253	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	7,271	1	7,271	-23	6,838	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	10	40	-9	26	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	1,511	14	1,527	17	1,488	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Naphtha-Type Jet	167	-2	199	1	186	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,344	16	1,328	15	1,302	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Kerosene	14	0	18	(s)	5	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,649	7	2,779	-4	2,840	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Residual Fuel Oil	1,118	3	1,205	31	1,066	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	200	-11	172	-15	167	-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	-13
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	381	-5	396	-2	374	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3
Special Naphthas	13	(s)	66	(s)	34	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	166	-1	138	(s)	150	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Waxes	18	(s)	20	(s)	14	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	332	(s)	319	(s)	350	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	654	5	696	-16	693	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Still Gas	699	1	695	(s)	680	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous Products	65	-1	63	(s)	84	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Glossary



ipelines carry crude oil and petroleum products between refineries and ports.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH_3-(CH_2)n-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr.}60^\circ\text{F}/60^\circ\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas and aromatics which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene (C_6H_6). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, and a basic building block of

the petrochemical industry. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel milling coking production and olefin operations. It is found in motor gasoline and is used as a solvent, and in organic synthesis.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

> ***Isobutane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.
>
> ***Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

> ***Fresh Feeds.*** Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.
>
> ***Recycled Feeds.*** Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

> ***Low Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.
>
> ***High Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip

gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Crude Oil Used Directly. Represents the amount of crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery, and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Ethane (C_2H_6). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C_2H_4). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

(1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.

(2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent volume of alcohol. Gasohol is included in finished leaded and unleaded motor gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons (such as shale oil, tar sands oils, gilsonite, etc.).

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid

hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isohexane (C_6H_{14}). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5) and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. **See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.**

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

> ***Paraffinic.*** Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.
>
> ***Naphthenic.*** Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.
>
> ***Note:*** The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.
>
> ***Exceptions:*** Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.
>
> Example:
>
> (1) Unextracted pariffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor

gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122° to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365° to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, oxygenates, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Oxygenates. Alcohols and ethers (e.g., ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether, methanol, methyl tertiary butyl ether, tertiary amyl methyl ether, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

> ***Naphtha Less Than 401° F.*** A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.
>
> ***Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.*** Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which was established in 1942.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

> ***Marketable Coke.*** Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.
>
> ***Catalyst Coke.*** In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline. Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6.000 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month.

A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A nonmetallic element of lemon-yellow color, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. In this publication, data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene ($C_6H_5CH_3$). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, similar to benzene but less volatile. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending compound, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

> ***Microcrystalline Wax.*** Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.
>
> ***Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax.*** A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.
>
> ***Crystalline-Other Wax.*** A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$). One of the aromatic compounds commonly referred to as BTXs. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending component, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

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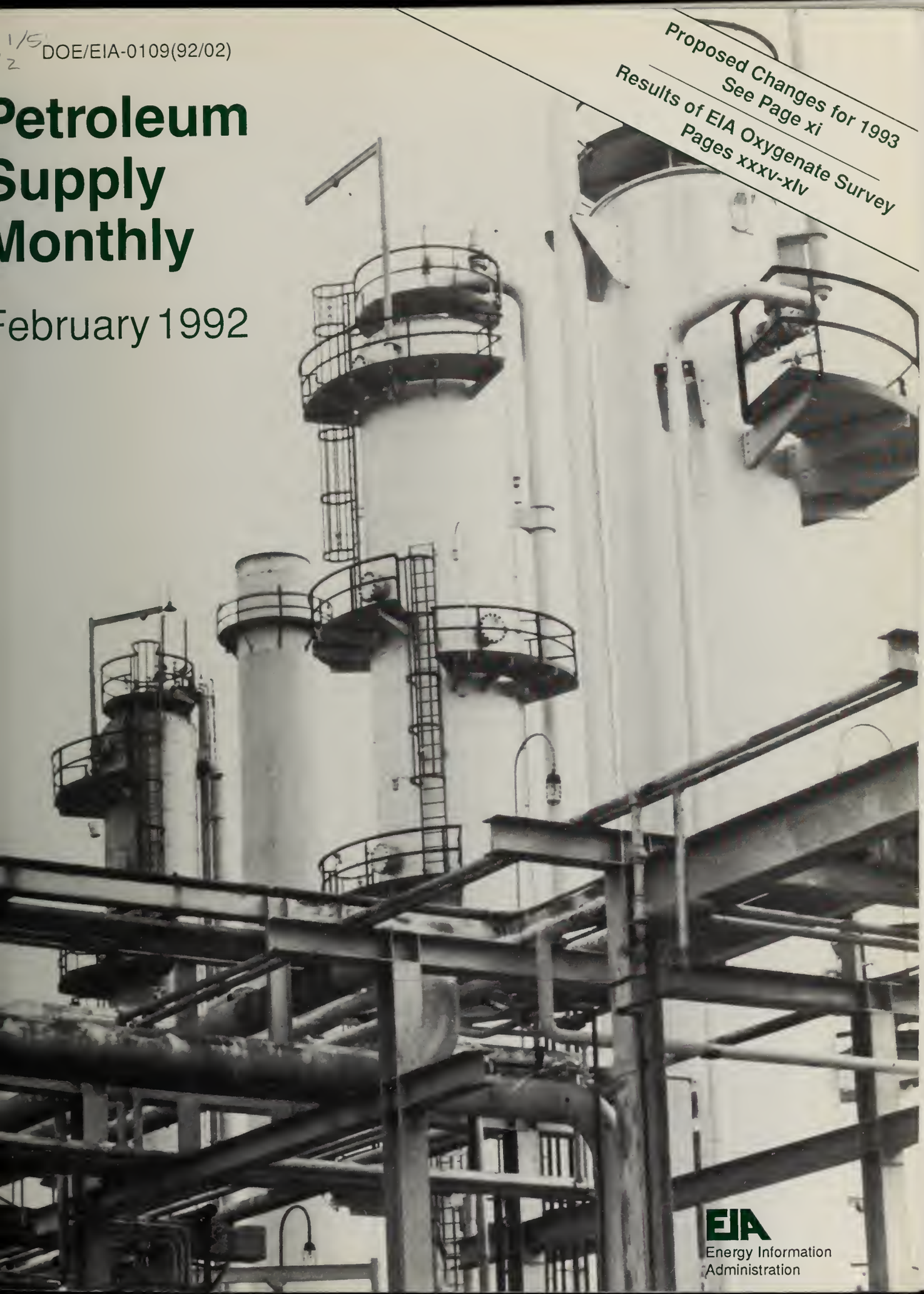
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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of three publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other two publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in Primary Supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections (1) the Summary Statistics and (2) the Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS); statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes present information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from an annual refinery survey are published in the *PSA*. During the processing year, a summary of the impact of resubmissions (corrections) on major series is provided in Appendix C. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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Proposed Changes to Petroleum Supply Surveys

In keeping with the Department of Energy's (DOE's) mandated responsibilities, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) proposes the following changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) data collection forms in 1993. PSRS survey forms are subject to review every three years by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). During this review, users and providers of data are encouraged to comment on the adequacy and usefulness of the data being published and the reporting burden associated with collecting them.

EIA has begun to review existing PSRS survey forms and to prepare a proposal for OMB review. The changes proposed are designed to accommodate the revisions to the Clean Air Act of 1990, and to reflect current and upcoming changes in the petroleum industry. These changes are summarized below by survey:

- Forms EIA-800 (Weekly Refinery Report), EIA-801 (Weekly Bulk Terminal Stocks Report), EIA-802 (Weekly Product Pipeline Report), and EIA-804 (Weekly Imports Report):
  - Motor gasoline categories have been revised to reflect the change in the type of fuels produced. The new categories are: reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline (EPA 2.7 percent), and other gasoline.
  - Distillate Fuel Oil has been split into two sulfur categories to meet EPA requirements effective in October 1993. The new categories are: 0.05 percent sulfur and under and greater than 0.05 percent sulfur.
  - On the Form EIA-800, kerosene-type jet fuel has been split into two categories (military and commercial). Only net production data will be collected.

- Form EIA-803 (Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report): Data elements and instructions are unchanged.

- Form EIA-807 (Propane Telephone Report): Data elements and instructions are unchanged.

- Form EIA-810 (Monthly Refinery Report):
  - Motor gasoline categories have been revised to reflect the change in the type of fuels produced. The new categories are: reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline (EPA 2.7 percent), and other gasoline.
  - Distillate Fuel Oil has been split into two sulfur categories to meet EPA requirements effective in October 1993. The new categories are: 0.05 percent sulfur and under and greater than 0.05 percent sulfur.
  - Other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol (Code 090) has been renamed "Other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and oxygenates."
  - A new line has been added to report other hydrocarbons and hydrogen separately.
  - Data on inputs and end-of-month stocks of oxygenates (i.e., fuel ethanol, ETBE, Methanol, MTBE, TAME, TBA, and other oxygenates) will be collected.
  - Inputs and production of Isobutylene (Code 634) will be collected as a sub-category to Isobutane (Code 615).
  - Data on inputs and production of military kerosene-type jet fuel and commercial kerosene-type jet fuel will be collected.

- Form EIA-811 (Monthly Bulk Terminal Report):
  - Motor gasoline categories have been revised to reflect the change in the type of fuels produced. The new categories are: reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline (EPA 2.7 percent), and other gasoline.
  - Distillate Fuel Oil has been split into two sulfur categories to meet EPA requirements effective in October 1993. The new categories are: 0.05 percent sulfur and under and greater than 0.05 percent sulfur.
  - Data on end-of-month stocks of oxygenates (i.e., fuel ethanol, ETBE, Methanol, MTBE, TAME, TBA, and other oxygenates) will be collected.
  - Liquefied Petroleum and Refinery Gases headings for Ethane, Propane, Normal Butane, and Isobutane have been revised to include olefins (e.g., Ethane/Ethylene etc.)

- Form EIA-812 (Monthly Product Pipeline Report):
  - Motor gasoline categories have been revised to reflect the change in the type of fuels produced. The new categories are: reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline (EPA 2.7 percent), and other gasoline.
  - Distillate Fuel Oil has been split into two sulfur categories to meet EPA requirements effective in October 1993. The new categories are: 0.05 percent sulfur and under and greater than 0.05 percent sulfur.

- Data on end-of-month stocks of oxygenates (i.e., fuel ethanol, ETBE, Methanol, MTBE, TAME, TBA, and other oxygenates) will be collected.

- Form EIA-813 (Monthly Crude Oil Stocks Report): Data elements and instructions are unchanged.

- Form EIA-814 (Monthly Imports Report):
  - Motor gasoline categories have been revised to reflect the change in the type of fuels produced. The new categories are: reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline (EPA 2.7 percent), and other gasoline.
  - Distillate Fuel Oil has been split into two sulfur categories for both domestic and bonded to meet EPA requirements effective in October 1993. The new categories are: 0.05 percent sulfur and under and greater than 0.05 percent sulfur.
  - Data on oxygenates (i.e., fuel ethanol, ETBE, Methanol, MTBE, TAME, TBA, and other oxygenates) will be collected.
  - Data on olefins will be collected separately from liquefied petroleum gases (i.e., ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene).

- Form EIA-816 (Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report): Data elements and instructions are unchanged.

- Form EIA-817 (Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report):
  - Motor gasoline categories have been revised to reflect the change in the type of fuels produced. The new categories are: reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline (EPA 2.7 percent), and other gasoline.
  - Distillate Fuel Oil has been split into two sulfur categories to meet EPA requirements effective in October 1993. The new categories are: 0.05 percent sulfur and under and greater than 0.05 percent sulfur.

- Form EIA-818 (Monthly International Energy Agency Imports/Stocks-At-Sea Report):
  - Schedules B and C have been consolidated.
  - Motor gasoline categories have been revised to reflect the change in the type of fuels produced. The new categories are: reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline (EPA 2.7 percent), and other gasoline.
  - Distillate Fuel Oil has been split into two sulfur categories for both domestic and bonded to meet EPA requirements effective in October 1993. The new categories are: 0.05 percent sulfur and under and greater than 0.05 percent sulfur.
  - Data on oxygenates (i.e., fuel ethanol, ETBE, Methanol, MTBE, TAME, TBA, and other oxygenates) will be collected.
  - Data on olefins will be collected separately from liquefied petroleum gases (i.e., ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene).

- Form EIA-819M (Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report): The form designation has been changed from EIA-819. Data elements and instructions are unchanged.

- Form EIA-819A (Annual Oxygenate Report): This is a new annual data collection proposed to collect production capacity and storage capacity of oxygenates.

- Form EIA-820 (Annual Refinery Report):
  - Barrels per calendar day downstream charge capacity will be collected for fluid coking, delayed coking, fresh feed catalytic cracking, and catalytic hydrocracking.
  - Motor gasoline categories for storage capacity have been revised to reflect the change in the type of fuels produced. The new categories are reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline (EPA 2.7 percent), and other gasoline.
  - Storage capacity data on oxygenates (i.e., fuel ethanol, ETBE, methanol, MTBE, TAME, TBA, and other oxygenates) will be collected.
  - Storage capacity data for distillate fuel oil has been split into two sulfur categories to meet EPA requirements effective in October 1993. The new categories are: 0.05 percent sulfur and under and greater than 0.05 percent sulfur.

- Form EIA-822A-D (Oxygenate Operations Identification Survey): This is a frame identifier survey designed to provide frames maintenance for the Form EIA-819M.

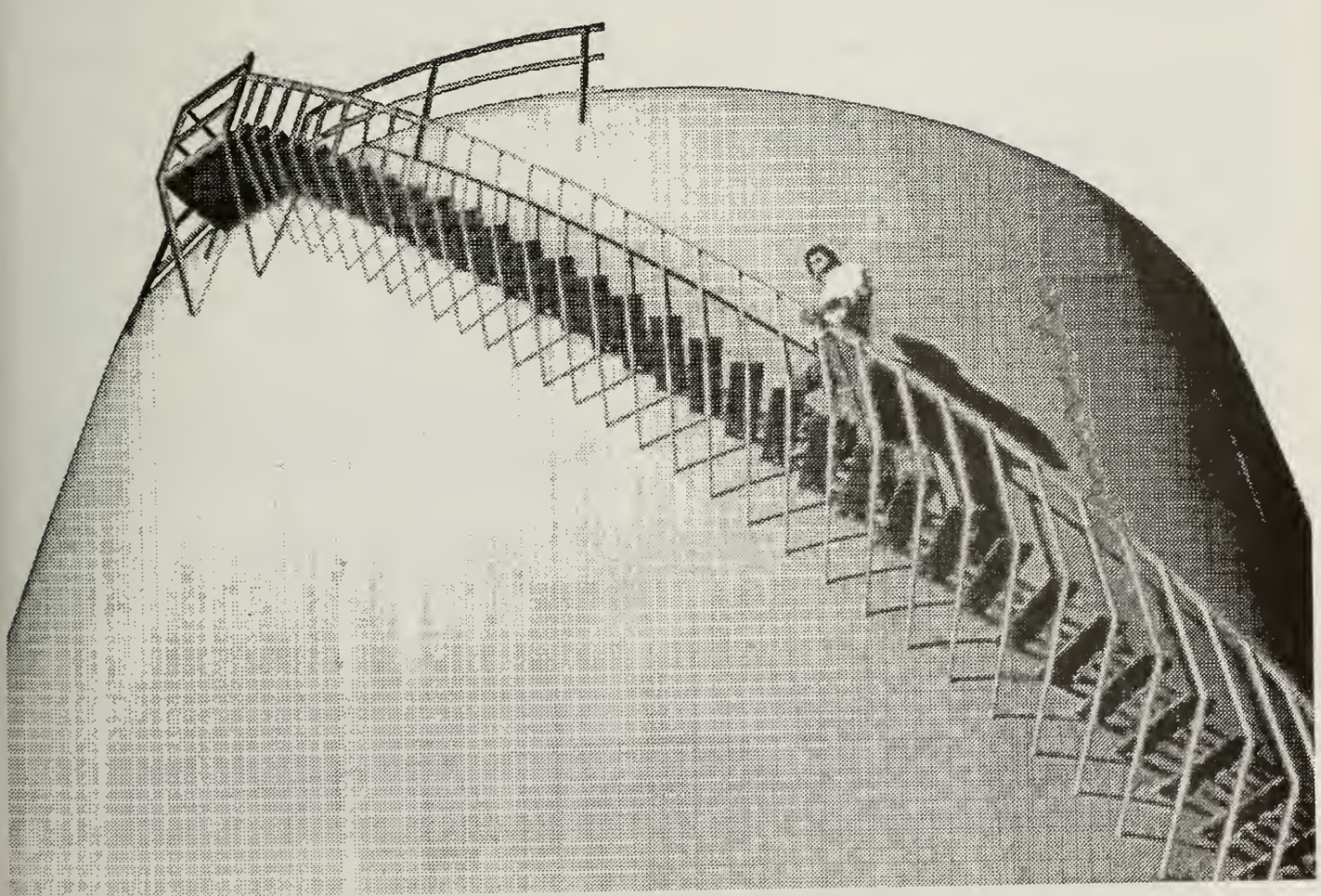
- Form EIA-825 (Petroleum Operator Identification Survey): Data elements and instructions are unchanged.

Mockups of the proposed forms, modified instructions and definitions are now available. Comments from data providers and information users are an important element in the information gathering and dissemination process. Comments and recommendations must be in writing and mailed (postmarked) to the address below no later than **April 1, 1992**. To obtain a copy of the proposed forms, instructions or definitions, please contact **Susan Harris on (202) 586-8384** or write to the address below.

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Feature Article



A refinery worker makes his way around a towering storage tank to check the tank level.

U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1991

by David Hinton

A slow economy, milder-than-normal weather during the heating season, and continued efficiency gains contributed to lower petroleum demand (measured as product supplied in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*) during 1991, compared with 1990 (Table FE1). Total petroleum demand measured 16.6 million barrels per day during 1991, 2 percent below the 1990 level and the lowest level of petroleum demand in the United States in 5 years.

Of the events that affected United States and world petroleum markets during 1991, the war in the Persian Gulf was the cause of most of the uncertainty about supplies and prices of crude oil and petroleum products during the early months of the year. On January 16, 1991, allied forces began air strikes against Iraqi positions in the Persian Gulf as a reaction to the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq on August 2, 1990. The quick success of these air strikes sent crude oil prices tumbling on world markets to pre-Gulf crisis levels. Domestic crude oil prices (U.S. refiner acquisition cost of domestic crude oil) fell in conjunction with the drop in world crude oil prices. Average monthly prices declined nearly $4 per barrel from January to February 1991.

Table FE1. Product Supplied Summary
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Product	1988	1989	1990	1991
Motor Gasoline	7,336	7,328	7,235	7,193
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,122	3,157	3,021	2,917
Residual Fuel Oil	1,378	1,370	1,229	1,152
Jet Fuel	1,449	1,489	1,522	1,466
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	1,656	1,668	1,556	1,652
Other Products[1]	2,343	2,313	2,426	2,260
Total	17,283	17,325	16,988	16,641

[1] Includes crude oil, pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1988, 1989, 1990, DOE/EIA -0340, Table 1; and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109 (92/02), Table 1.

The slow economy was the primary factor in keeping petroleum demand below the 1990 level. This marks the second yearly decline for petroleum demand. Another major factor that contributed to lower petroleum demand between 1990 and 1991 was milder-than-normal weather during the first quarter 1991. The effects of milder weather on consumption of heating fuels caused overall petroleum demand during the first quarter to fall to the lowest level for this period since 1986.

Other major highlights of the U.S. petroleum industry in 1991 were the following:

- Demand for distillate fuel oil recorded the largest decline of all major petroleum products, falling 104,000 barrels per day from 1990 to 1991. Lower industrial production in 1991, compared with 1990, and warmer temperatures during the early months of the year were the primary reasons that demand for distillate fuel oil was below the prior-year level.
- Demand for jet fuel dropped 3.7 percent between 1990 and 1991, the first year-to-year drop for this fuel in 10 years. The combination of the economic recession, cessation of hostilities in the Persian Gulf, and continued gains in fuel efficiency were the primary factors for lower jet fuel demand during 1991.
- Domestic crude oil production reversed its 5-year decline during 1991 by increasing 18,000 barrels per day from the previous year's level of 7.4 million barrels per day. The higher level of crude oil production, which occured primarily in the first half of the year, was the result of increases in output from both Alaska's Prudhoe Bay field and from Federal offshore areas in the lower-48 States.
- Total net imports of crude oil and petroleum products declined for the second consecutive year to average 6.6 million barrels per day during 1991. Weak petroleum demand, record exports for some petroleum products, and a greater reliance on the drawdown of domestic inventories were the primary reasons for the decline in net imports during 1991.
- Combined exports of crude oil and petroleum products reached record levels during 1991, up 16.8 percent to 1.0 million barrels per day. Record exports of finished motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil accounted for the bulk of the increase in exports from 1990. (See "U.S. Exports

Note: Unless otherwise referenced, data in this article are taken from the following: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(92/02); *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1990, DOE/EIA-0340, Volumes 1 and 2 and predecessor reports; *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, February 1992, DOE/EIA-0380(92/02); *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0202(91/4Q) and predecessor reports; and *Monthly Energy Review*, February 1992, DOE/EIA-0035(92/02). All data through 1990 are considered final and are not subject to further revision. Data for 1991 are preliminary and will be revised and published at a later date in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1991, DOE/EIA-0340, Volumes 1 and 2. Price data are not adjusted for inflation.

Reached 1.0 Million Barrels per Day During 1991," on page xxi.)

Demand

Despite the return of crude oil prices to levels prevailing before the Persian Gulf crisis, the recession and subsequent stagnant growth caused overall petroleum demand in 1991 to fall even lower than the previous year. Moreover, all major petroleum products registered lower demand levels in 1991 than in 1990, the first time since 1980 that demand for all major petroleum products fell simultaneously in the same year.

Motor gasoline demand recorded its third consecutive annual decline during 1991, falling 0.6 percent from 1990's level to 7.2 million barrels per day during 1991. The decline in economic activity was the primary factor for lower consumption of motor gasoline this year, although moderate fuel efficiency gains (measured as miles per gallon) also contributed to lower demand for motor gasoline in 1991, compared with last year. A 1.3-percent gain in fuel efficiency during 1991 largely offset the increase (less than 1.0 percent) in travel demand (measured as vehicle-miles traveled) during this same period.

Demand for distillate fuel oil fell for the second consecutive year to 2.9 million barrels per day during 1991. The weak economy and resulting decline in industrial production caused transportation use for distillate fuel oil to fall in 1991, compared with 1990. The transportation sector is the largest consumer of distillate fuel oil and consists primarily of users of diesel and bunker fuels. Also contributing to lower distillate demand in 1991 was milder weather during the early months of 1991. Temperatures that were 11 percent warmer during the first quarter 1991, compared with the same period last year, caused lower residential/commercial sector demand for distillate fuel oil. Residential/commercial sector demand is primarily dependent on heating oil use for distillate fuel oil.

Residual fuel oil demand declined by 6.2 percent from 1990 to 1.2 million barrels per day in 1991. Mild weather during the first quarter of 1991, the weak economy, and strong competition from lower-priced natural gas used by electric utilities and industrial plants with fuel-switching capability were the primary reasons for the drop in residual fuel oil use in 1991.

Jet fuel demand declined for the first time in 10 years during 1991, falling 3.7 percent to average 1.5 million barrels per day. Despite strong airline industry initiatives to increase air travel demand during the year via substantial airfare discounts, the effects of a weak economy, absence of a military surge component to jet fuel demand as a result of the end to hostilities in the Persian Gulf, and continued fuel efficiency gains outweighed the effects of lower ticket prices on overall jet fuel demand during 1991.

Between 1990 and 1991, demand for liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) registered gains for all individual component products, except normal butane. Ethane and propane accounted for most of the overall increase in demand for LPG's during this period, the result of strong demand for feedstock use of these fuels by the petrochemical industry. The collapse of natural gas prices in 1991 depressed ethane and propane prices, causing these fuels to become very attractive as petrochemical feedstocks. Demand for normal butane fell in response to reduced petrochemical feedstock use during 1991, compared with 1990.

Total combined demand for other petroleum products (including crude oil as a fuel) fell to 2.3 million barrels per day, a decline of 6.8 percent from the 1990 level. Consumption declines in asphalt and road oil, still gas, and lubricants accounted for most of the decrease in demand for other petroleum products between 1990 and 1991.

Stocks

Year-end stocks of crude oil and petroleum products, including the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), decreased slightly from the previous year-end level to 1,616 million barrels (Table FE2). Crude oil stocks accounted for 893 million barrels of this total, down slightly from last year, while stocks in the SPR fell during the year to 569 million barrels, the first year-to-year drop since the establishment of the SPR in 1977. Petroleum product stocks reached 723 million barrels by the end of 1991, an increase of over 10 million barrels from the 1990 end-of-year level.

Table FE2. Year-End Petroleum Stocks
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1990	1991	Percent Change
Crude Oil			
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	586	569	-2.9
Other	323	325	0.6
Total	908	893	-1.7
Products			
Total Motor Gasoline	220	219	-0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	132	143	8.5
Residual Fuel Oil	49	50	2.8
Jet Fuel	52	49	-6.3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	98	91	-6.9
Other	162	170	5.1
Total	712	723	1.5
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,621	1,616	-0.3

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Percent change calculated using unrounded numbers.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1990, DOE/EIA-0340(90/1), Tables 1 and 2; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(92/02), Tables 1 and 2.

Crude oil stocks, excluding the SPR, fell to a yearly low of 320 million barrels at the end of January 1991, well below the normal range for that time of year. However, as a result of the decline in world crude oil prices following the end of the Persian Gulf war, crude oil imports increased during the next few months, helping to replenish crude oil inventories to more seasonal levels by May 1991.

Crude oil stocks held in the SPR declined 17 million barrels during 1991, the first annual stockdraw since the SPR began receiving crude oil in October 1977. The crude oil was withdrawn from the SPR during February and March as part of a coordinated contingency plan agreed to by member countries of the International Energy Agency in response to the cutoff of crude oil from Iraq and Kuwait.

Total stocks of motor gasoline were unusually low for most of 1991, compared with stock levels of the previous 3 years. Low gasoline supplies during February 1991 were partially the result of near record exports and relatively low refinery production during the month. By the end of June 1991 (first month of the summer driving season), motor gasoline stocks were replenished to about 215 million barrels, a level within the average range of the previous 3 years. However, unusually high gasoline exports during July 1991, caused stocks to fall below prior year levels and by October, gasoline stocks were at their lowest level since 1973. Despite relatively low stock levels during most of 1991, no gasoline shortages occurred.

Distillate fuel oil stocks were drawn down to their lowest end-of-January level in 30 years during January 1991. However, the successful allied invasion of Iraq in mid-January and mild weather during the same period combined to dispel any industry fears of possible shortages of distillate fuel oil for the remainder of the winter heating season. By the end of April 1991, low distillate demand enabled stocks to rise above the average range for that time of year. Distillate fuel oil's pre-winter buildup during the spring and summer months in 1991 was stronger than in recent years. Between the end of the first quarter and the end of the third quarter 1991, stocks of distillate fuel oil grew by 42 million barrels, compared with stock builds of 26 million barrels and 37 million barrels during the same periods in 1989 and 1990, respectively. By the end of 1991, primary stocks of distillate fuel oil reached 143 million barrels, 11 million barrels above the level of a year earlier.

Stocks of residual fuel oil remained well within normal operating ranges during 1991, as weak demand and unusually high secondary stocks at electric utilities served to lessen primary inventory requirements for this fuel. In addition, favorable natural gas prices, compared with residual fuel oil prices, caused some utilities with dual-fuel capabilities to switch from residual fuel oil to natural gas, thus further reducing the need for additional supplies of residual fuel oil. By the end of 1991, residual fuel oil stocks measured 50 million barrels, 2.8 percent above the year-end 1990 level.

Inventories of jet fuel were unseasonably high at the start of 1991, as the slow economy and the war in the Persian Gulf compounded the normal seasonal decline in air travel activity at that time. However, following record-level exports during February, stocks of jet fuel fell and were within the normal range by March 1991. For the remainder of 1991, jet fuel inventories remained near the normal range of the previous 3 years.

Total stocks of LPG's generally ranged within normal levels for most of the year, although individual component stock levels for some products fluctuated more than others. During January 1991, propane stocks fell by more than 14 million barrels. This was the largest monthly stockdraw for propane since December 1989, when extreme weather reduced propane stock levels by nearly 17 million barrels during that month. Despite this drop, propane stock levels at the end of January 1991 were still within the normal range for that time of year. Propane's annual stock build in preparation of the 1991-1992 heating season was robust during the late spring and early summer months but flattened out in July and August. By the end of September 1991, propane stocks were about 51 million barrels, 6 million barrels lower than in September 1990, and the lowest end-of-September stock level for propane since 1970. However, by year-end 1991, propane stocks moved into the average range and equalled 47 million barrels. This compares with 49 million barrels at the end of last year and 32 million barrels at year-end 1989.

Stocks of normal butane trailed behind prior year levels during the first quarter 1991. However, as refineries began the annual changeover to lower-volatility-gasoline production during April, stocks of normal butane rose and were generally above 1990 levels for the remainder of the year.

Crude Oil Production

Based on preliminary data, domestic crude oil production increased to 7.4 million barrels per day during 1991, the first increase in 6 years. This year's increase was primarily the result of production gains of 25,000 barrels per day in Alaska offsetting production declines of 7,000 barrels per day in the lower-48 States. Overall, Alaskan production equalled 1.8 million barrels per day, while lower-48 State production equalled 5.6 million barrels per day.

Since its peak in 1988, Alaskan production has fallen each year with the decline of the giant North Slope Prudhoe Bay oil field. However, the downward trend was temporarily reversed during 1991, due to the installation of expanded gas handling facilities in the Prudhoe Bay field. Lower-48 State production continued its downward trend during 1991, although the rate of decline was significantly reduced compared with recent years. The slowing in the rate of decline of lower-48 production is partly attributed to increases in production in Federal offshore areas and incremental production from horizontal drilling in the



U.S. oil output during 1991 managed a small gain over last year's level, although the modest increase is believed to be only temporary as crude oil production is expected to resume its downward trend during 1992. New field production and added capacity expansions in old fields in Federal offshore Gulf of Mexico and California are partly responsible to limiting the decrease in lower-48 crude production during 1991 to only 7,000 barrels per day.

Austin Chalk trend of South Texas. Increased production in the Federal offshore Gulf of Mexico was due in part to enhanced capacity of the Cognac and Bullwinkle platforms, while the new Point Arguello field, located in Federal offshore waters of California, began limited production during the second quarter 1991.

Except for 1990, U.S. drilling activity has fallen each year since 1985. During 1991, U.S. drilling activity resumed its downward trend as lower crude oil prices, compared with 1990, caused the number of rotary rigs in operation to fall to an annual average of 860. This compares with an average 1,008 rigs in operation during 1990. The rotary rig count fell below 900 rigs by April and reached a yearly low of 775 in September 1991. The number of crews engaged in seismic exploration declined from an average of 125 during 1990, to an average of 104 during 1991. Well completions fell during the year to a total of 26,920, averaging 4,807 feet per well, compared with 29,800 drilled with an average depth of 4,799 feet per well in 1990.

Net Imports

Total net imports of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States (gross imports minus exports) fell for the second

Table FE3. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	1990	1991	Percent Change
Crude Oil			
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	27	0	-100.0
Other	5,759	5,666	-1.6
Total	5,786	5,666	-2.1
Products			
Motor Gasoline	286	215	-25.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	169	-12	—
Residual Fuel Oil	292	222	-24.1
Jet Fuel	65	19	-70.6
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	148	95	-36.0
Other	415	371	-10.8
Total	1,375	909	-33.9
Total Crude Oil and Products	7,161	6,575	-8.2

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Net Imports equal imports minus exports. A negative number indicates a net export.

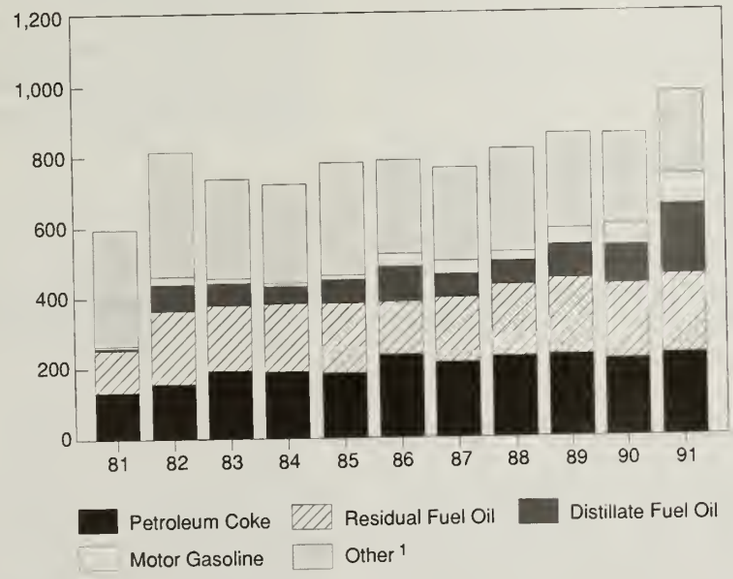
Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1990, DOE/EIA-0340(90/1), Table 3; and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(92/02), Summary Statistics section and Table 5.

U.S. Exports Reached 1.0 Million Barrels per Day During 1991

From 1981 to 1991, U.S. petroleum exports grew by over two-thirds, while petroleum imports increased by about one-fourth during this same period. During 1991, U.S. petroleum exports continued the upward trend and reached 1.0 million barrels per day. This was 16.8 percent higher than 1990's average and was the largest year-to-year increase since 1982 (Figure FE1). Despite the status of the United States as a major importer, the United States is also an exporter of small quantities of crude oil and, to a greater degree, finished petroleum products. Although the volume ratio of petroleum exports to petroleum imports is relatively small — about 13 percent during 1991 — petroleum exports as a component of net imports are important for various logistic and economic reasons. For example, because of the large volume and location of Alaskan and Californian production, Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District V historically has exported its surplus supplies of crude oil to other U.S. markets, the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and U.S. territories including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. In addition, export licenses were issued to permit the export of crude oil produced from certain fields located under State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet and the export of up to 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil. Thus, a large component of U.S. petroleum exports consists primarily of lower valued crude oil and petroleum products that have limited markets in the United States.

Exports of finished petroleum products accounted for over 95 percent of the increase in U.S. exports during 1991, with crude oil exports accounting for the remainder of the increase. Of the finished petroleum products, the largest gains in export volumes were for distillate fuel oil, rising 106,000 barrels per day from the 1990 level, and motor gasoline exports, up 27,000 barrels per day from last year's level. Petroleum coke, historically the largest component of U.S. petroleum exports, showed a modest gain of 15,000 barrels per day during this same period. The increase in petroleum product exports this year was the result of some refiners taking advantage of higher prices and stronger demand for lighter-end petroleum products in foreign markets compared with domestic markets.

Figure FE1. U.S. Petroleum Exports, 1981-1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



[1] Includes crude oil and all finished petroleum products except petroleum coke, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 1, DOE/EIA-0340 (81-90), Table 3; and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109(92/02), Table 5.

Table FE4. Net Imports of Petroleum by Origin
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year	Total OPEC	Percent Change	Non-OPEC	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change
1988	3,512	15.0	3,075	7.5	6,587	11.4
1989	4,124	17.4	3,078	0.1	7,202	9.3
1990	4,285	3.9	2,876	-6.6	7,161	-0.6
1991	4,030	-6.0	2,545	-11.5	6,575	-8.2

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 1, 1988, 1989, 1990, DOE/EIA-0340, Summary Statistics section, Tables 15 and 16 for 1988, and Table 29 for 1989 and 1990; and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(92/02), Table 50.

straight year to average 6.6 million barrels per day during 1991, a decline of 8.2 percent from the 1990 level (Table FE3). A slow economy, which served to lessen petroleum demand, higher crude oil production, which boosted domestic supplies of petroleum, and record high petroleum exports contributed to lower net imports in 1991. Consequently, the share of net imports to petroleum product supplied fell to 40 percent in 1991, compared with a 42-percent net import dependence during 1990.

Crude oil net imports (excluding the SPR) averaged 5.7 million barrels per day during 1991, down 2.1 percent from the 1990 level. This was the first year-to-year decline for crude oil net imports since 1985. Also contributing to lower net imports of crude oil during 1991 was the absence of imports for the SPR, the first such occurrence since the beginning of the SPR in 1977.

Net imports of petroleum products averaged about 909,000 barrels per day during 1991, down from last year's nearly 1.4-million-barrel-per-day level. The steep drop in net product imports this year was caused not only by lower gross imports for most products, but by the high volume of exports of some products, particularly for motor gasoline and for distillate fuel oil.

Net imports from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) reversed its 5-year upward trend during 1991 and declined 6 percent to 4.0 million barrels per day (Table FE4). Net imports from OPEC countries accounted for 61 percent of all net imports into the United States during 1991, relatively unchanged from 1990. Between 1985 and 1990, net imports from OPEC countries increased dramatically and accounted for an even larger share of net imports into the United States over that period, rising from a 42.5-percent share in 1985 to a 60.0-percent share by 1990. The cutoff of imports from Kuwait and Iraq accounted for most of the decline in net imports from OPEC countries during 1991, although an increase in imports from Saudi Arabia partially offset some of this loss.

Net imports of motor gasoline declined for the third straight year during 1991 to average 215,000 barrels per day, a decrease of about 25 percent from the 1990 level. Sluggish U.S. demand for gasoline, which served to lessen import requirements, and record-level U.S. gasoline exports (primarily to Mexico) during the year were the main factors for the decrease in net imports of motor gasoline during 1991.

Distillate fuel oil recorded a net export of 12,000 barrels per day during 1991, the result of a 215,000-barrel-per-day level of exports exceeding a 203,000-barrel-per-day level of imports during the year. This level contrasts with net imports of 169,000 barrels per day of distillate fuel oil during 1990. The 1991 level of distillate fuel oil net exports reflected both domestic and foreign developments during the year. The effects of the recession and mild weather during the first quarter 1991 kept demand and import requirements low for distillate fuel oil. Conversely, shifts in foreign supply patterns resulting from the Persian Gulf crisis and cold weather in Europe during the second quarter spurred higher U.S. exports of distillate fuel oil to European and Far Eastern markets during the first half of 1991. In addition, the failed Soviet coup attempt and the Brazilian oil workers strike contributed to higher U.S. exports of distillate fuel oil to Europe and Brazil during the second half of the year.

Refinery Utilization

Refinery operations remained relatively strong during 1991, despite sluggish demand and routine maintenance activities that were delayed since 1990 because of the Persian Gulf crisis. Gross refinery inputs to atmospheric crude oil distillation units averaged 13.5 million barrels per day during 1991, down

Table FE5. Refinery Operations
(Million Barrels per Day)

Operations	1988	1989	1990	1991
Crude Oil Input	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.3
Gross Input	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.5
Operable Capacity[1]	15.9	15.7	15.6	15.7
Refinery Utilization (Percent)	84.4	86.3	87.1	85.9

[1] Average of reported monthly operable crude oil distillation capacities of the year indicated.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 1, 1988, 1989, and 1990,DOE/EIA-0340, Table 11 for 1988, and Table 16 for 1989 and 1990; and Petroleum Supply Monthly, February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(92/02), Tables H1 and H2.

slightly from 1990's level of 13.6 million barrels per day. Operable distillation capacity of U.S. refineries recorded a 0.6-percent increase from 1990 to reach 15.7 million barrels per day during 1991. As a result of the decline in gross inputs, utilization of capacity in operation (measured as gross inputs divided by average operable capacity) fell to 85.9 percent during 1991, down from 87.1 percent during 1990 (Table FE5).

Prices

Milder-than-normal weather during the heating season, a slow U.S. economy, and events in the Persian Gulf and the Soviet Union were some of the major factors affecting the world price of crude oil during 1991.

Reacting to events in the Persian Gulf during the early months of 1991, the world price of crude oil tumbled from its near record high of about $36 per barrel at the end of September 1990, to a yearly low of just over $15 per barrel by the end of February 1991. Between March and August, world oil prices increased gradually until late August when news of a coup attempt in the former U.S.S.R. caused crude oil prices to jump approximately $1 a barrel. However, when the coup attempt failed, crude oil prices eased back down to pre-coup levels within a few days. By mid-October, world crude oil prices had increased to about $20 per barrel in response to higher world demand for oil before falling back to about $16 per barrel by the end of the year.

The composite refiner acquisition cost of crude oil from all sources followed world crude oil price trends during the year, falling in the first few months to $17.89 by March 1991, then slowly rising to $20.18 by the end of October 1991. By December 1991, the refiner acquisition cost was $17.56 per barrel, compared with $26.09 per barrel in December 1990 (Table FE6).

Average retail motor gasoline prices fell steadily from their November 1990 record of $1.43 per gallon, to a 1991 low of about $1.14 per gallon by the end of March. As the summer driving season approached, gasoline prices started to rise again and by the end of June 1991, retail gasoline prices reached a seasonal high of $1.21 per gallon. At the height of the summer driving season in July 1991, gasoline prices dipped slightly following a similar dip in crude oil prices during the same period. However, as gasoline supplies tightened during the second half of the driving season, prices rebounded to about $1.20 per gallon by the end of August 1991. By year-end 1991, motor gasoline prices equalled $1.18 per gallon, compared with $1.41 per gallon at the end of 1990.

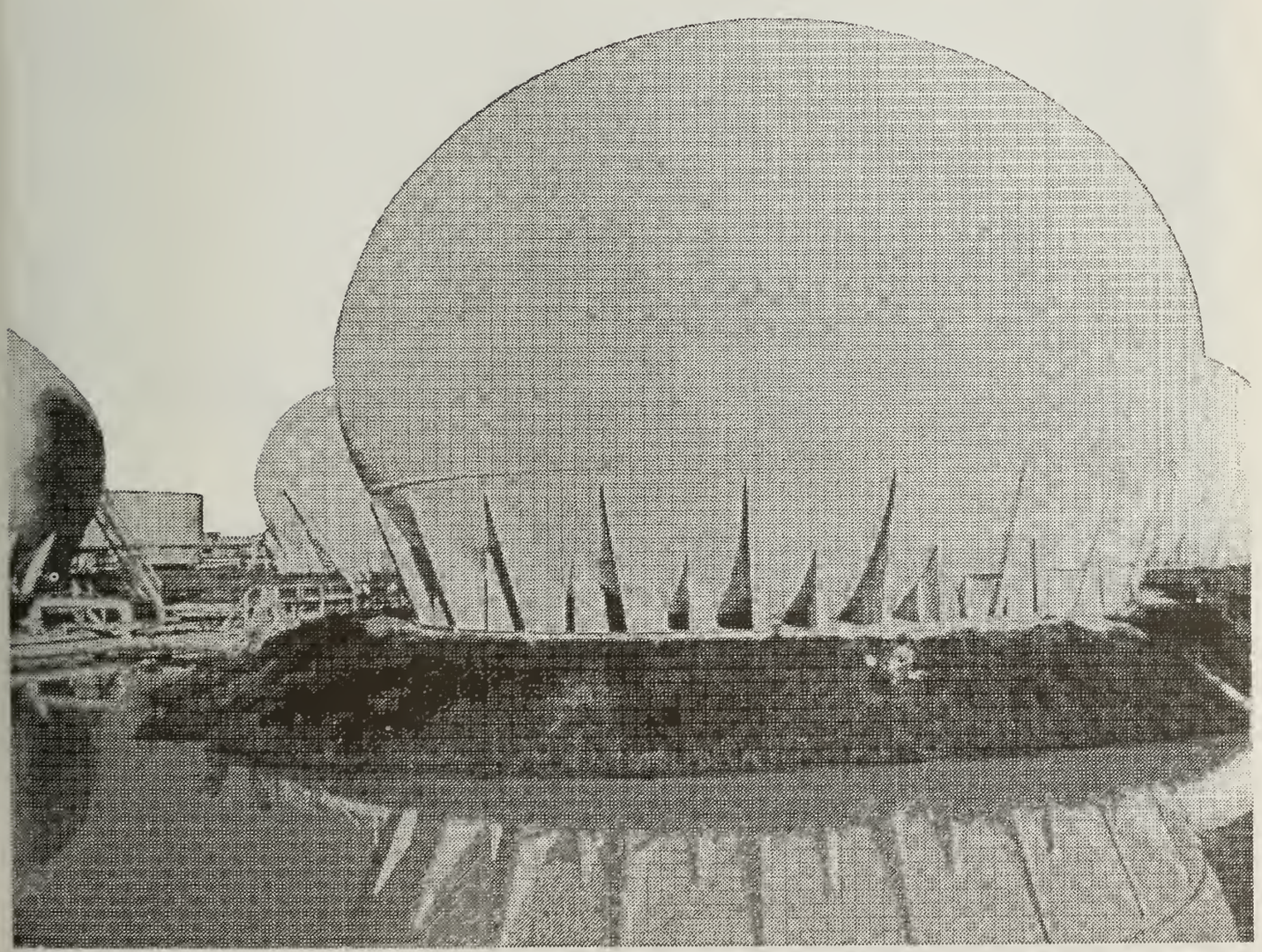
Mirroring the drop in other petroleum product prices, residential heating oil prices fell 30 cents per gallon between January and July 1991. About a third of this drop is attributable to the corresponding decline in crude oil prices during the period and more than half to normal seasonal price patterns. Relatively high distillate stock levels since April accounts for the remainder of the decline in residential heating oil prices during this period. As of the end of December 1991, residential fuel oil prices stood at 96 cents per gallon, about 24 cents per gallon lower than the December 1990 price.

Table FE6. Year-End[1] U.S. Petroleum Prices

	1988	1989	1990	1991
	Dollars per Barrel			
Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil				
Domestic	13.88	19.16	26.46	17.84
Imported	14.11	20.05	25.56	17.17
Composite	13.98	19.54	26.09	17.56
	Cents per Gallon			
Motor Gasoline All types, Retail	95.3	103.0	141.0	118.2
No.2 Heating Oil, Retail[2]	81.4	107.6	119.7	95.9

[1]Prices as of December 31 of the year indicated.
[2]Residential heating oil prices exclude taxes.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, 1990, DOE/EIA-0487,(90), Tables 1 and 16; and *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, March 1992, DOE/EIA-0380,(92/03), Tables 1 and 16; Motor Gasoline Prices: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Highlights



Spherical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.

Highlights

December 1991 marked the end of a year of profound world political changes that affected the international petroleum supply system. The effects of these changes were most evident in changes in petroleum import and export patterns. The Persian Gulf War, which ended in March 1991, shifted the pattern of Middle East crude oil production, thereby raising petroleum prices in Europe and the Far East to such a degree that U.S. exports of some petroleum products maintained the unusually high level that was evident during the Persian Gulf crisis of 1990. At the same time, import levels were considerably below those in previous years. After two and-a-half years of prohibitions against Iranian imports, the apparent moderation of Iran's policies helped to pave the way for a resumption in U.S. imports from that country by midyear. Kuwait resumed exporting crude oil to the United States toward the end of 1991, as they continued rebuilding from the war with Iraq. Iraq remained under the United Nations embargo throughout 1991.

The collapse of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union generated both concern and opportunities for world oil and gas interests during the last half of 1991. The collapse threatened to disrupt world markets because of the uncertainty associated with such profound political changes in the largest single oil-and-gas-producing country in the world. These changes also tended to keep European product prices higher than comparable U.S. prices, keeping U.S. exports higher than normal. On the other hand, the breakup of the Soviet Union created investment and technological opportunities, especially to western and Japanese enterprises.

In December 1991, demand for petroleum (measured as product supplied) reflected the general trend of below-normal demand set during the latter part of 1990. Demand of 17.1 million barrels per day was low for December for the second consecutive year.



Crude and fuel oil imports, and petroleum products for export can be transferred between ships and tank farms, using Single Point Mooring terminals such as this one located off the coast of Oahu.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary
(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1991			1990	January — December	
	December	November	Difference[a]	December	1991	1990
Products Supplied	**17.1**	**16.7**	**0.4**	**16.5**	**16.6**	**17.0**
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.2	7.0	0.2	7.0	7.2	7.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.1	2.9	0.2	2.8	2.9	3.0
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1.9	1.8	0.1	1.8	1.7	1.6
Other Petroleum Products[b]	3.6	3.8	-0.2	3.6	3.7	3.9
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Crude Oil Inputs	**13.5**	**12.9**	**0.5**	**12.7**	**13.3**	**13.4**
Operating Utilization Rate (percent)	**89.9**	**86.9**	**3.0**	**87.8**	**89.2**	**90.9**
Imports	**7.3**	**7.6**	**-0.2**	**6.4**	**7.6**	**8.0**
Crude Oil	**5.6**	**5.5**	**(s)**	**4.6**	**5.8**	**5.9**
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(s)
Other	5.6	5.5	(s)	4.6	5.8	5.9
Products	**1.7**	**2.0**	**-0.3**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**2.1**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.3	0.2	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other Petroleum Products[b]	0.6	0.8	-0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8
Exports	**1.2**	**0.9**	**0.3**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**0.9**
Crude Oil	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.2	0.1	0.1
Products	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.7
Total Net Imports	**6.1**	**6.6**	**-0.5**	**5.3**	**6.6**	**7.2**
Stock Change[c]	**-1.0**	**0.1**	**-1.1**	**-1.1**	**(s)**	**0.1**
Crude Oil	-0.6	(s)	-0.7	-0.5	(s)	(s)
Products	-0.3	0.1	-0.4	-0.5	(s)	0.1
Total Stocks at End of Period (million barrels)	**1,616**	**1,646**	**-30**	**1,621**	—	—
Crude Oil	**893**	**913**	**-19**	**908**	—	—
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	569	569	(s)	586	—	—
Other	325	344	-19	323	—	—
Products	**723**	**733**	**-11**	**712**	—	—
Finished Motor Gasoline	182	173	8	181	—	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	143	144	-1	132	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil	50	49	1	49	—	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	91	106	-15	98	—	—
Other Petroleum Products[b]	256	261	-4	253	—	—

[a] Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.
[b] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, see Explanatory Note 5.

The sluggish economy continued to have a dampening effect on demand, along with above-normal temperatures in all areas of the country. The weather was 10 percent warmer than normal in December. Demand was higher than a year earlier (Table H1), however, largely because the weather on the East Coast, where most of the heating oil is used, was somewhat cooler than last December, and petroleum prices were lower than during the Persian Gulf crisis last year.

Information about the restructuring of the Russian oil industry, the latest OPEC meeting, and the recent discovery of a large crude oil deposit in Colombia begin on page xxx.

Other December 1991 highlights include the following:

- Demand for motor gasoline recovered somewhat from the low month-earlier level. Finished motor gasoline stocks increased for the second consecutive month and were slightly higher than a year earlier.
- Distillate fuel oil demand was higher than a year earlier while stocks were again the highest for this time of year since 1986. Exports increased to the Far East and Europe.
- Residual fuel oil demand was the highest since February 1990 because of declining prices and a decrease in the availability of natural gas to some customers.
- Demand for liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) increased slightly, and stocks showed a seasonal decline.
- Gross imports of crude oil showed a slight increase, as world supplies remained plentiful. Stocks declined substantially and moved slightly below the normal range.
- Refinery utilization showed a moderate increase with the end of seasonal refinery maintenance.

Motor Gasoline

An upswing in driving in recent months supported an increase in demand for motor gasoline in December. Demand of 7.2 million barrels per day was somewhat higher than a year earlier, when the Persian Gulf crisis was keeping the average retail price high. Despite an increase in the Federal excise tax on gasoline this year, the average retail price in December of $1.18 per gallon was 16 percent lower than in December 1990.

Stocks of finished motor gasoline at the end of December of 182 million barrels were slightly higher than a year earlier. Substantial increases in refinery production during the last 2 months helped stocks recover from the very low level recorded in October 1991.

Distillate Fuel Oil

With transportation use elevated slightly from year-earlier levels and temperatures in the Eastern United States somewhat cooler than last December, demand for distillate fuel oil of 3.1 million barrels per day was moderately higher than a year ago.

Exports shot upward in December, with both the Far East and Europe the major recipients of abundant supplies from the United States.

Stocks continued to be plentiful at 143 million barrels at the end of December. As in each month since July 1991, stocks at the end of December were at the highest level for this time of year since 1986.

Residual Fuel Oil

Declining prices for residual fuel oil and temporary curtailments of interruptible natural gas supplies to large industrial and utility customers combined to spark an increase in residual fuel oil demand in December. Though still below the normal seasonal level, demand of 1.3 million barrels per day was the highest since February 1990.

The decline in price was associated with an increase in the use of sour crudes in the coking process at U.S. refineries. Sour crudes yield a higher proportion of residual fuel oil than the sweeter, lighter crudes.[1]

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Demand for LPG's in December increased slightly to 1.9 million barrels per day, as increased demand for ethane and propane for petrochemical feedstock use supplemented winter heating demand.

LPG stocks fell seasonally to 91 million barrels. Most of the decline was in butane stocks which were needed for winter gasoline blending. Propane stocks declined but remained within the average range of recent years. Propane stocks this December were well above the level in December 1989, when frigid weather caused stocks to be depleted.

Crude Oil

Gross imports of crude oil increased slightly in December to 5.6 million barrels per day. During November and December, the world price of crude oil dropped from $19.79 to $16.22 because of plentiful world supplies. The decline in prices

[1] "One-Digit Resid Prices...For How Much Longer?," *Bloomberg Oil Buyers Guide*, January 27, 1992, p. 5.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1990-1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,668	13,695	13,080	13,250	13,576	13,893	14,414	14,234	14,298	13,076	13,187	12,961
Operating Refinery Capacity[1]	15,063	15,036	14,844	14,827	14,884	14,884	15,100	15,097	15,120	15,125	14,936	14,755
Idle Capacity[2]	**509**	**542**	**737**	**754**	698	**698**	**498**	**604**	**582**	**540**	**730**	**901**
Idle Three Months or Less	92	134	328	289	204	174	7	113	95	65	255	451
Idle More than Three Months	417	408	409	465	494	524	491	491	487	475	475	450
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,572	15,578	15,582	15,582	15,582	15,597	15,598	15,701	15,702	15,666	15,666	15,656
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	90.7	91.1	88.1	89.4	91.2	93.2	95.5	94.3	94.6	86.5	88.3	87.8
Operable Capacity	87.8	87.9	83.9	85.0	87.1	89.1	92.4	90.7	91.1	83.5	84.2	82.8
1991												
Gross Refinery Inputs	12,928	13,218	13,044	13,279	13,728	14,124	13,938	13,991	13,877	13,114	13,154	13,613
Operating Refinery Capacity[1]	14,946	15,020	15,114	15,124	15,158	15,208	15,196	15,230	15,204	15,177	15,144	15,139
Idle Capacity[2]	**72**	**64**	**558**	**564**	**545**	**513**	**523**	**521**	**547**	**571**	**572**	**583**
Idle Three Months or Less	294	142	125	90	142	56	63	39	44	59	95	107
Idle More than Three Months	430	500	433	474	403	457	460	482	503	512	477	476
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,670	15,662	15,672	15,689	15,703	15,721	15,719	15,751	15,751	15,748	15,716	15,722
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	86.5	88.0	86.3	87.8	90.6	92.9	91.7	91.9	91.3	86.4	86.9	89.9
Operable Capacity	82.5	84.4	83.2	84.6	87.4	89.8	88.7	88.8	88.1	83.3	83.7	86.6

[1] Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.
[2] Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.
NA = Not Available.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1991 data issues, Table 28; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, 1990, Table 16; Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

served to keep imports much higher than a year earlier, despite relatively low demand for refined products in recent months.

Crude oil inputs to refineries increased dramatically in December, reaching 13.5 million barrels per day. The increase caused a substantial decline in stocks to 325 million barrels. Stocks were slightly below the normal range.

Refinery Utilization

With seasonal refinery maintenance and process turnarounds largely completed, refinery utilization increased moderately in December. The operating utilization rate increased to 89.9 percent and was somewhat higher than a year earlier. Gross inputs (crude and other oils) to atmospheric crude oil distillation units increased to 13.6 million barrels per day. The operable utilization rate, which reflects the utilization rate if all idle capacity is included, was 86.6 percent (Table H2).

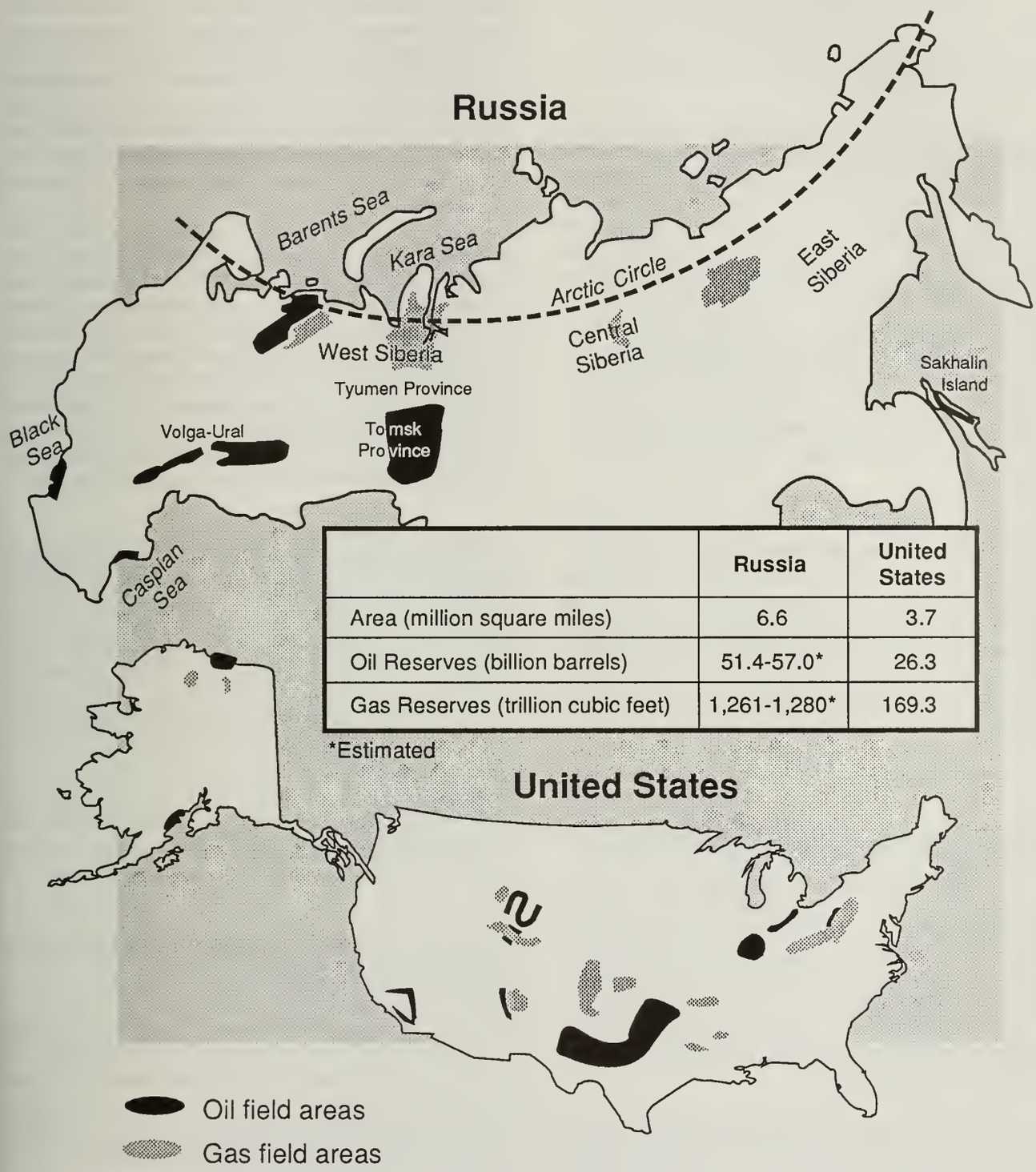
News Highlights

Russia's Oil Industry Undergoes Restructuring

The breakup of the Soviet Union at the end of 1991 and the subsequent emergence of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) have created both concern and opportunity in world oil markets. Although still the world's largest producer, crude oil output in the former Soviet Union has declined substantially in the last 2 years. However, efforts are underway to arrest and reverse the decline in production. This effort includes programs to restructure the Russian oil industry and to attract foreign capital and technology.

Russia constitutes the largest single republic with an area of 6.6 million square miles, 77 percent of the CIS. The Russian Republic is 79 percent larger in area than the United States, but has about twice the proved crude oil reserves and six times the U.S. natural gas reserves (Figure H1). Russia's natural gas

Figure H1. Major Oil and Gas Reserves In Russia and the United States



	Russia	United States
Area (million square miles)	6.6	3.7
Oil Reserves (billion barrels)	51.4-57.0*	26.3
Gas Reserves (trillion cubic feet)	1,261-1,280*	169.3

*Estimated

Note: Items shown are not to scale.

Sources: Rand-McNally & Company, G*oode's World Atlas;* Pennwell Publishing Company, 199*1 International Petrolwum Encyclopedia,* Energy Information Administration, 1991 International Energy Annual, Table 32*; Oil and Gas Journal*, December 30, 1991, p. 112.

reserves are larger by far than those in any other country, and its potential crude oil reserves have been estimated by some western geologists to be closer to the vast reserves in Saudi Arabia.[2]

Decline in Output

The breakup of the Soviet Union has focused concern on the availability of supplies of Russian crude oil and petroleum products in international markets. Russia, which accounts for about 90 percent of the former Soviet Union's crude oil production, has experienced a sharp decline in output, potentially reducing by large amounts the amount of oil available for export. Crude oil production (including condensate) in the former Soviet Union averaged 11.8 million barrels per day in 1988, fell to 10.7 million barrels per day by 1990, and was only 9.6 million barrels per day during the first 11 months of 1991.[3] Further declines have been forecast over the next few years, but at much slower rates. By 1995, production is projected to turn around as a result of foreign investment and technical assistance that is now being initiated.[4]

Poor economic conditions within the former Soviet Union weakened domestic product demand enough to limit the decline in crude oil and product exports in 1991. Oil that would ordinarily have been needed domestically was available for export. During the first half of the year, exports of about 2 million barrels per day were only slightly lower than in 1990. Exports declined to about 1.6 million barrels per day during the third quarter.[5] Crude oil accounts for between 60 and 70 percent of the oil exports from the former Soviet Union.[6]

To date, the decline in Russian production has not caused shortages in world markets. Lower world demand for oil because of recessionary economic conditions has been a factor. Also, the supply cushion provided by other producing areas, particularly the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), since the Persian Gulf crisis in 1990 has helped to offset the drop in Russian oil flowing into world markets.[7] In the absence of a workable agreement by OPEC to contain excess output, the uncertainties surrounding Russian oil exports have been muted.

Government Efforts to Restructure Russia's Oil Industry

Because oil exports constitute a major source of hard currency for Russia, the new Russian government has given a high priority to reversing the slide in crude oil production. Rosneftegas, the Russian oil and gas corporation formed in October 1991, is being used to restructure the energy sector and to spur more production and competition. Founded and run by many of Russia's 47 main exploration, production, and oil-field service concerns, Rosneftegas replaces the defunct Soviet Oil Ministry which oversaw oil exploration and production in the former Soviet Union. Rosneftegas' primary goal is to set up integrated companies with stakes in exploration, production, refining, distribution, and marketing, and by the end of the decade to have created a private-sector oil industry.

In January 1992, Rosneftegas appointed Bankers Trust Company of New York and Japan's Daiwa Europe as its joint financial advisors. The two investment banks can provide expertise and financial backing in the restructuring of Russia's petroleum sector. The banks also will help encourage and generate foreign and domestic participation in downstream and upstream projects, including exploration and production, refinery construction and upgrades, pipeline construction, and transportation. In addition, the banks will assist Rosneftegas in evaluating business offers from Western oil companies.[8]

A major stumbling block to foreign investment has been the uncertainty created by the absence of a legal framework acceptable to foreign firms. In response, the Russian government, with some financial support from U.S. oil companies, commissioned the University of Houston Law Center Foundation to help develop model oil and gas laws. The University of Houston and the Russian Federation are developing legislative proposals to preserve Russian interests and provide incentives to attract foreign investors. The legislative code will cover all aspects of the oil industry, including tax, fiscal, investment, conservation, and environmental issues. The model legislation could be ready for consideration by the Russian parliament in the spring and signed into law in the summer.[9]

Efforts to Promote Foreign Participation in Russia's Oil Industry

In addition to tapping foreign managerial and legal expertise, the Russian government has been trying to lure capital and technology into the country through joint ventures with firms from the West and Japan. Russia's considerable oil and gas potential is attractive to foreign firms, in spite of the harsh climate of some of its oil-rich Siberian oil fields and the nebulous state of its tax laws.

[2] "A Small Joint Venture Is Leading the Way In Getting Russian Oil," *The Wall Street Journal*, January 29, 1992, p. A-1.
[3] Energy Information Administration, *International Petroleum Statistics Report*, January 1992, Table 1.1.
[4] "Western Siberia leads slide in former U.S.S.R.'s oil production," *Oil & Gas Journal*, February 3, 1992, p. 20.
[5] "Oil production triggered by crisis stays on stream throughout '91," *Oil & Gas Journal*, December 30, 1991, p. 46.
[6] Energy Market Consultants Ltd. 1991, *Monthly Energy Market Review, USSR, Eastern Europe & China Supplement*, November 1991, p. 8.
[7] "World oil prices in jeopardy," *Oil & Gas Journal*, January 13, 1992, p. 15.
[8] "Russian republic aims to improve oil operations," *Oil & Gas Journal*, January 20, 1992, p. 28.
[9] "More deals forged in former U.S.S.R.," *Oil & Gas Journal*, January 20, 1992, p. 29.

Proved reserves of crude oil in the CIS are estimated to be between 57 and 63 billion barrels,[10] with about 90 percent of these in Russia.[11] The CIS also accounts for about 40 percent of the world's proved reserves of natural gas. About 80 percent of these reserves are in Russia. Equipment shortages, poor maintenance, obsolete equipment, lack of capital, and poor management have all plagued the Russian oil industry and have kept Russia from taking full advantage of its oil resources. In many cases, wells have been shut in after lifting as little as 30 percent of the reservoir's oil.[12]

In the short term, reactivation of closed western Siberian oil wells could bring a significant quantity of oil production back on line and help stabilize output. However, as large fields are depleted, new wells will have to be drilled to maintain production levels. A major problem facing the Russian oil industry is that, over the last decade, the average yield from new wells has declined significantly and average well depth has increased. This means that large-scale increases in new exploration and development drilling and huge sums of investment capital will be needed to stem, and eventually turn around, decreasing production.[13]

A quick reversal in the fortunes of Russia's oil industry presupposes an increased role for foreign oil companies. Many Western and Japanese firms, ranging from small independents to large multi-nationals, have expressed interest in joint-venture projects with Russian partners, and some have already begun operations. Most of the agreements to date have been for relatively small projects because of the many uncertainties surrounding deals with the new Russian government. Among the recent agreements are:

- U.S. Partners Anglo-Suisse L.P. and Phibro Energy joined with a Russian oil firm in a venture known as "White Nights Joint Enterprise" in western Siberia. The venture was set up to explore, develop, and export oil from Siberian oil fields. The enterprise is currently developing two oil fields in Siberia.[14]

- A joint venture involving Mitsui & Co. of Japan and McDermott International Inc. and USX-Marathon Group of the United States is to study the feasibility of developing oil and gas fields off Sakhalin Island in Eastern Siberia.[15] Possible additions to the venture include Mobil Oil Corporation of the United States and the Sakhalin Oil Development Corporation (Sodeco) of Japan.[16]

- American companies, Equity Oil and Coastline Exploration Inc., formed Symskaya Exploration, Inc., for the exploration and development of oil fields in the Krasnoyarsk area of eastern Siberia.[17]

- Russia's Tomskneftegazgeologia and Inter Maritimo Management FA, a consortium of Swiss, British, and U.S. companies, informally agreed to develop six oil fields in the Kargasok district near Tomsk.[18]

- Norsk Hydro A/S signed an agreement with Soviet officials to conduct a feasibility study of oil and gas production in the Tailakov region of western Siberia.[19]

- Amoco Corporation contracted to conduct a feasibility study on the Azeri oil field in the Caspian Sea.[20]

- Conoco formed Polar Lights Company with Archangelskgeologia of Russia, and is scheduled to begin drilling operations this year in West Siberia.[21]

Many Western oil companies are reconsidering efforts to set up operations in the Russian republic because of tax law changes that were enacted in January and early February this year. Of particular concern are the implementation of an export tax of about $5.00 per barrel, a new value-added tax of 28 percent on all goods and services purchased in the country, and a requirement that companies exchange a portion of export revenues from dollars to rubles at a rate of exchange set by the Russian government. This last measure is designed to help stabilize the ruble. If the tax changes hold, Western oil companies will be carrying a heavier tax burden in Russia than anywhere else in the world.[22]

Colombian Crude Oil Find Could Secure Export Future

A crude oil find in the Cusiana oil field in Columbia may be the largest in the Western Hemisphere since the 10 billion-barrel find in Prudhoe Bay, Alaska, in 1968. Crude oil reserve estimates for the Cusiana field range from 2 to 5 billion barrels of recoverable crude oil.[23] The find could secure Colombia's future as an oil exporting nation.

[10] Energy Information Administration, *International Energy Annual 1990*, Table 32.
[11] "Soviets may halt production drop with outside funds, technologies", *Oil and Gas Journal*, December 30, 1991, p. 112.
[12] "A Small Joint Venture Is Leading the Way In Getting Russian Oil," *The Wall Street Journal*, January 29, 1992, pp. A-1 and A-7.
[13] "Bigger plunge could lie ahead for Russian oil production," *Oil & Gas Journal*, January 27, 1992, p. 40.
[14] "New Russian Tax Laws May Damp Hopes of Oil Companies to Do Business There," *The Wall Street Journal*, February 5, 1992, p. A-4.
[15] "Japanese-U.S. Group Wins a Contract To Study Development of Oil Off Siberia," *The Wall Street Journal*, January 29, 1992, p. A-7.
[16] "Sakhalin Project May Yet Include Mobil and Sodeco," *The Oil Daily*, February 3, 1992, p. 5.
[17] "More deals forged in former U.S.S.R.," *Oil & Gas Journal*, January 20, 1992, p. 28.
[18] "Industry Briefs," *Oil & Gas Journal*, January 27, 1992, p. 46.
[19] "International Briefs," *Oil & Gas Journal*, December 9, 1991, p. 45.
[20] "Conoco Among U.S. Leaders in Advancing Russian Oil Projects," *The Oil Daily*, January 23, 1992, pp. 1 and 2.
[21] "OGJ Newsletter," *Oil and Gas Journal*, February 17, 1992.
[22] "New Russian Tax Laws May Damp Hopes Of Oil Companies to Do Business There," *The Wall Street Journal*, February 5, 1992, p. A-4.
[23] "Columbia and Its Insurgents Awaiting Benefits of Oil Find," *The Washington Post*, January 28, 1992, p. A13.

The large find comes at a time when proven crude oil reserves have been declining. Currently, Colombia produces about 430,000 barrels of crude oil each day and exports about 230,000 barrels per day. However, if recent trends had continued, Colombia was expected to become a net crude oil importer by 1996. The Cusiana discovery has led to predictions that Columbia will instead double its exports of crude oil by 1995, assuming political stability is maintained.

Efforts are now underway to appraise the find and to test flow rates and to determine the proportions of oil, condensate, and natural gas in the reservoir. The appraisal program, which is being conducted by British Petroleum Company, is expected to yield an accurate assessment of Cusiana reserves sometime later this year. Initial production is planned for 1993, with each well producing between 10,000 and 15,000 barrels per day. A nearby pipeline will be initially used to move the oil.[24]

Violent political divisions in Columbia complicate oil exploration. Marxist guerrillas, known as the National Liberation Army, have attacked and damaged the country's main pipeline system repeatedly since 1986, spilling hundreds of thousands of barrels of crude oil and costing Colombia's national oil company, ECOPETROL, hundreds of millions of dollars in lost revenue. Peace talks between the Columbian government and guerrillas proceed, but in the meantime, the Colombian government has taken measures to protect the test wells and personnel.[25]

Table H3. OPEC Crude Oil Production and Production Quotas
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

OPEC Countries	July 1990 Quota	1991* Production	Spring 1992 Quota
Arab OPEC			
Algeria	827	800	760
Iraq	3,140	265	505
Kuwait	1,500	157	812
Libya	1,233	1,477	1,395
Qatar	371	384	377
Saudi Arabia	5,380	8,138	7,887
U.A.E.	1,500	2,385	2,244
Total Arab OPEC	13,951	13,606	13,980
Other OPEC			
Ecuador	273	291	273
Gabon	197	279	273
Indonesia	1,374	1,436	1,374
Iran	3,140	3,319	3,184
Nigeria	1,611	1,882	1,751
Venezuela	1,945	2,323	2,147
Total Other OPEC	8,540	9,530	9,002
Total OPEC	22,491	23,136	22,982

* Eleven months.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Data exclude lease condensate.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, *International Petroleum Statistics Report*, January 1992, Table 1.2, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, June 1990, Table H3; *The Oil Daily*, February 19, 1992, p. 1.

OPEC Ministers Agree to Trim Production

During a 4-day meeting that ended February 16, 1992, in Geneva, Switzerland, oil ministers for the Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) agreed to lower the cartel's production from about 24.2 to 23.0 million barrels per day. The production cuts were implemented in order to stabilize global oil markets and to avert further drops in world oil prices.

The agreement reinstates the OPEC quota system for the first time since July 1990, shortly before the Persian Gulf crisis began.[26] Those quotas were set aside a month later in order to replace lost production from Iraq and Kuwait. With virtually all OPEC countries except Iraq and Kuwait continuing to produce near capacity (Table H3), crude oil prices have fallen in recent months. Since October 1991, the benchmark price for a barrel of OPEC crude oil has dropped from $21.00 to about $17.00.

Some OPEC ministers feel the scheduled reduction will not be sufficient to offset slackening global demand heading into the spring, causing prices to weaken further. Demand for oil in the Northern Hemisphere is traditionally at its lowest during the second quarter, which falls at the end of the winter heating season but before the start of the summer driving season.

With this in mind, another meeting has been scheduled for April 24, 1992, in Vienna, Austria, to discuss the impact of the production accord on world markets. If oil prices continue to fall despite the agreed production cuts, further cuts in OPEC output will be considered.

[24] "BP plans to speed Colombian appraisal," *Oil and Gas Journal*, January 20, 1992, p. 68.
[25] "Columbia and Its Insurgents Awaiting Benefits of Oil Find," *The Washington Post*, January 28, 1992, p. A13.
[26] "OPEC May Reduce Output Again Soon After Weighing Impact of New Accord," *The Wall Street Journal*, February 18, 1992, p. A-2.

Summary of EIA Oxygenates Operations Identification Survey

ıe Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, enacted on November , 1990, mandated several changes to motor gasoline during the 90's. Among these are two requirements for the addition of quid components containing oxygen to motor gasoline in 1992 d 1995. In the context of these gasoline programs, the eligible mpounds are called oxygenates. Because of their importance gasoline supply, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) ll collect data about oxygenate supply each month. To identify e reporting population and provide background for this new onthly survey, an oxygenate frames survey was conducted ring fall and winter 1991. This article presents background for ese new programs, the findings of the frames survey, and a short scussion of the limitations of the data for current supply sessment.

New Oxygenate Requirements

ıder the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments, oxygenates will be quired in finished gasoline in two circumstances.

Oxygenated Gasoline: Beginning no later than November 1, 992, all gasoline sold for at least 4 winter months in 39 netropolitan areas and counties which have failed to meet :arbon monoxide air quality standards must contain 2.7 percent oxygen by weight.[1] The oxygenated gasoline program is equired each subsequent winter in carbon monoxide ıonattainment areas, but the areas may also use oxygenated ;asoline for longer periods. Waivers to these requirements may ıe granted for 1992 for a number of reasons, including nadequate supply or distribution capacity.

Reformulated Gasoline: Beginning January 1, 1995, all gasoline old during the year in nine large metropolitan areas which have he most serious problems in meeting ozone air quality standards nust contain 2.0 percent oxygen by weight. (Reformulated ;asoline will also change in other ways.) Other ozone ıonattainment areas may apply to opt-in to the reformulated ;asoline requirement and several areas have indicated interest.

le oxygenates approved for gasoline blending by the vironmental Protection Agency (EPA) are aliphatic alcohols l ethers,[2] liquid compounds containing oxygen as well as bon and hydrogen. (See box.) Potential oxygenates include thanol, fuel ethanol, tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), methyl tiary butyl ether (MTBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), l ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), as well as other alcohols and ers.

The EPA has approved the use of these oxygenates, in specific volume percentages and combinations, for gasoline blending.[3] The allowed percentages differ because the oxygen content, as well as other chemical and blending properties of the compounds, differ. The volume percentages and permissible combinations of oxygenates are prescribed by EPA to assure that the oxygenated gasoline is substantially similar to conventional gasoline and contains the required oxygen content by weight.

EIA Oxygenate Data Program

Because these oxygenates have become required components for a portion of U.S. gasoline sold beginning in fall 1992,[4] their supply and availability have become critical to gasoline supply in these markets. To continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, the EIA has begun a new oxygenate data collection program. The program consists of three parts.

Oxygenate frame survey: EIA has completed a frames identification survey using Forms EIA 822A-D, "Oxygenate Operations Identification Survey," to develop background about suppliers and users of oxygenates and identify a sample for a new monthly survey.

Oxygenate monthly survey: EIA is beginning a new monthly survey of a sample of oxygenate suppliers and blenders. The survey will collect data on production, imports, stocks, and some categories of blending using Form EIA-819, "Oxygenates Operations Survey." Data for January and February 1992, which will be collected by telephone, are scheduled for concurrent release after March 20, 1992. Data for subsequent months will be released after the twentieth of the month. The data will be available through EPUB, EIA's public electronic publishing system, as well as the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* and the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. EPUB dialup and publication subscription procedures are described in the publications and are available through the National Energy Information Center, 202-586-8800.

Ongoing frames work and annual survey: Because new sources of oxygenate supply have developed since the frames survey and are continuing to appear, an ongoing effort to identify suppliers is being conducted. In addition, an annual survey of oxygenate production capacity is planned.

[1] The 39 areas, their control periods, and the oxygenated gasoline credit programs are described in EPA's Supplemental Notice of Proposed Guidance on Establishment of trol Periods Under Sections 211(m) of the Clean Air Act as Amended and Proposed Guidelines for Oxygenated Gasoline. Credit Programs Under Section 211(m) of the Clean ct as Amended, U.S. Federal Register, Vol. 57, No. 24, February 5, 1992, pp. 4408-4448.
[2] Aliphatic alcohols and ethers have the carbon atoms arranged in straight chains.
[3] U.S. Federal Register, Vol. 56, No. 131, July 9, 1991, p. 31164.
[4] Calculations of the percentage of gasoline which would be sold as oxygenated gasoline during winter 1992-1993 depend on a number of assumptions. As a result, estimates f aivers are not granted) range from about a fifth to over a third of U.S. winter gasoline sales.

Oxygenates

Oxygenates are liquid organic compounds which can be blended into gasoline to increase its oxygen content. The presence of additional oxygen during gasoline combustion reduces the production of carbon monoxide and may reduce the production of ozone precursors. The Environmental Protection Agency has determined that aliphatic alcohols and ethers, in specific volumes and combinations, are both substantially similar to conventional gasoline and able to provide the oxygen desired under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. In this context, the compounds are labeled oxygenates although they have a number of other properties and uses.

Because of the new Clean Air Act programs requiring oxygenates, the oxygen contents of the compounds have been highlighted. However, the compounds also differ with respect to other properties important in gasoline blending such as octane value, volatility, energy content, water tolerance, and corrosiveness. On the basis of octane value and cost, fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) were used in the 1980's as gasoline volume extenders and octane enhancers. Ethanol use was encouraged by the passage of Federal and State tax exemptions and tax credits after the oil crises of the 1970's. The use of MTBE for octane enhancement was encouraged by the phasedown of lead in gasoline during the 1980's. Methanol, tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME) have been used directly in gasoline blending to a much smaller degree.

The alcohols, in particular, have numerous uses in addition to gasoline blending. Methanol can be directly consumed as an alcohol fuel, a use which is expected to increase in the 1990's. The approved alcohols are also essential feedstocks for production of the ethers and other chemicals. Major portions of methanol and TBA supply are currently consumed in the production of MTBE and, to a lesser extent, TAME.

The ethers are produced by combining alcohols and isobutylene or isoamylene derived from refinery or natural gas liquids processing. TBA is produced from propylenes or isobutylene and is also used to produce isobutylene. Methanol is produced from natural gas. To be eligible for the Federal tax exemption and credit, fuel ethanol must be produced from agricultural feedstocks. Corn is the common U. S. feedstock although other countries have used different biomass materials. Fuel grade ethanol must be anhydrous (water free). This requires further processing after the basic fermentation.

Scope of Frames Survey

The Oxygenate Operations Identification Survey consisted of four forms designed to collect information about production capacity, production, blending, inventories, storage capacity, and imports in the 50 States and U.S. possessions for seven categories of oxygenates. The individual surveys and the respondents required to submit forms included:

- Form EIA-822A, "Oxygenate Producers Survey," — completed by the operator of each facility that manufactures or distills oxygenates located in the 50 States and U.S. possessions
- Form EIA-822B, "Refinery Oxygenate Blending and Storage Survey," — completed by operators of all refineries in the 50 States and U.S. possessions
- Form EIA-822C, "Non-Refiner Oxygenate Blending and Storage Survey," — completed by operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other non-refinery facilities in the 50 States and U.S. possessions
- Form EIA-822D, "Oxygenate Importers Survey," — completed by each importer of record who imports oxygenates.

The respondents were asked to report production, blending and other uses, and imports occurring during 1990. Inventory and capacity reports were measured or projected for particular day. These dates were January 1, 1991, for production capacity; January 1, 1992, for projected production capacity; and December 31, 1990, for inventories and working storage capacity. The oxygenate categories were fuel ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), methanol, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other oxygenates not specifically listed on the form. The latter might include, for example, propanol, pentanol, hexanol, heptanol.

Potential respondents were identified using 29 different source lists in addition to existing EIA survey respondent lists. Lists were provided by Federal and State government agencies, trade associations, consulting firms, and industry publications and directories. After these sources were compared, address and contact lists were developed through telephone calls. Beginning in August 1991, forms were mailed to 1,671 potential suppliers. As a result of months of followup calls, by the time the survey was completed in January 1992, the overall response rate was 100 percent. A large portion of the potential respondents reported that they had not been oxygenate suppliers during the specified periods. The number of companies and facilities providing nonzero responses are discussed below by data category.

Production Capacity

Operable production capacity on January 1, 1991, was reported for six oxygenate categories (Table H4). The largest to

able H4. Operable Production Capacity[1] of Oxygenate Producers by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts, January 1, 1991 [2]
(Thousand Barrels per Calendar Day)

PAD District	Fuel Ethanol	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether	Methanol	Tertiary Amyl Methyl Ether	Tertiary Butyl Alcohol	Other Oxygenates[3]
J.S.Total	83	126	94	1	28	6
PAD District I	2	3	3	0	0	0
PAD District II	74	7	3	(s)	0	0
PAD District III	5	112	87	(s)	28	6
PAD District IV	1	0	0	0	0	0
PAD District V	1	3	0	0	0	0

[1] Operable production capacity is the sum of operating and idle capacity.
[2] No operable production capacity was reported for ethyl tertiary butyl ether.
[3] Includes other aliphatic alcohols and ethers not specifically listed on the EIA-822 survey forms.
(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-822A, "Oxygenate Producers Survey."

roduction capacity was reported for MTBE while no production apacity was reported for ETBE. Eighty-eight production acilities were reported as operable on January 1, 1991. This ncluded 76 facilities which were operating and 12 facilities which ere totally idle on that date. Idle capacity is defined as capacity hich was not in operation on January 1, 1991, and was either not nder active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within) days; or under active repair that can be completed within 90 ays. Capacity which could not be put in operation under these onditions is considered shutdown and was not included in the bles. Operable capacity is the sum of operating and idle apacity.

ables H5 through H10 present operating and idle capacity for dividual facilities in each oxygenate category on January 1, 991, and projected operable capacity for facilities on January 1, 992. Facilities are organized in the tables by location in etroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. A small umber of facilities reported production capacity for more than ne oxygenate. Different capacities are listed separately in Tables 5 through H10.

perable production capacity is not evenly distributed among the ygenate categories or regions of the Nation. Capacity for TBE production was greatest, followed by methanol, ethanol, BA, other oxygenates, and TAME. Together MTBE, methanol, d fuel ethanol accounted for about 90 percent of all production pacity. The leading region for overall oxygenate production pacity was the Gulf Coast, PAD District III, which accounted r about 70 percent of total capacity. By contrast, the Rocky ountain States, PAD District IV, accounted for less than 1 rcent while the West Coast, PAD District V, accounted for just er 1 percent of U.S. production capacity. About 90 percent of S. fuel ethanol production capacity was located in the Midwest, AD District II. For the remaining oxygenate categories, the Gulf oast accounted for a comparably large percentage of production pacity.

Production facilities included ethanol plants, units at petroleum refineries, and chemical and petrochemical plants. As of January 1, 1991, two facilities had the capacity to produce 25,000 barrels per day or more of oxygenates. Half the operable facilities had the capacity to produce 1,000 barrels per day or more of oxygenates.

Respondents to Form EIA 822A were also asked to provide projections of operable production capacity on January 1, 1992. These estimates were provided in fall 1991 and represent the respondents' best judgment at that time. The largest increase, measured in gallons, was projected to occur in MTBE capacity. The largest percentage increase was projected to occur in TAME capacity. The new capacities were expected to be added in primarily the same PAD Districts in which 1991 capacities were located.

Production

Oxygenate production volumes in 1990 were greatest for methanol, followed by MTBE, fuel ethanol, TBA, TAME, and other oxygenates. U.S. production volumes for methanol, MTBE, fuel ethanol, and TAME are presented in Table H11. TBA, ETBE, and other oxygenates are combined in Table H11 as "all other oxygenates" because disclosure problems commonly occurred for the individual oxygenate categories in national as well as district table entries. Table H12 presents the number of companies (not facilities) reporting the data shown in the comparable cell of Table H11. A "W" is shown in Table H11 where data have been withheld.

The geographic location of production corresponds to the location of production capacity. PAD District III produced 92 percent of U.S. methanol production and 91 percent of U.S. MTBE production in 1990. PAD District II accounted for a major share of fuel ethanol production. PAD District III dominated the production of all other oxygenates. PAD Districts IV and V reported the smallest quantities of total oxygenate production.

Production in 1990 occurred at 82 separate facilities — ethanol plants, petroleum refineries, and chemical plants. Fewer than one-tenth of the facilities reported production of more than one type of oxygenate. While a few facilities reported production volumes greater than 15,000 barrels per day, the majority reported production averaging less than 1,000 barrels per day. The size of plants differed for the oxygenates. Of the 46 plants reporting some ethanol production, only 10 produced more than 1,000 barrels per day. Seventeen of the 26 plants reporting some MTBE production produced more than 1,000 barrels per day. All methanol plants produced volumes greater than 1,000 barrels per day. A small number of large facilities dominated supply of the individual oxygenates and total oxygenate production. Eight of the 82 facilities were responsible for half of all oxygenate production in 1990.

By comparing the operable or operating production capacity data reported for January 1, 1991, and the production reported for 1990, measures of capacity utilization can be calculated. When ranked by operating capacity, national capacity utilization was highest for TBA capacity, followed by methanol, other oxygenates, fuel ethanol, TAME, and MTBE capacities. Utilizations of operable and operating methanol capacity were 84.5 and 89.1 percent, respectively. Utilizations of operable and operating ethanol capacities were 78.6 and 82.8 percent. The lowest utilization rates were calculated for MTBE capacities — 56.6 percent of operable capacity and 67.8 percent of operating capacity.

The explanations offered for the reported production levels included the need to perform facility maintenance, the attractiveness of alternate product mixes, problems with feedstock supply or quality, poor market conditions, problems with facility startup, and shutdown or limitations in related units and capacities. Maintenance problems were common for producers in all oxygenate categories but feedstock supply and quality were particular problems for MTBE and ethanol producers.

Imports

Total oxygenate imports in 1990 were about one-tenth the volume of U.S. oxygenate production for the year. Methanol imports led oxygenate imports, accounting for about four-fifths of all oxygenate imports in 1990. MTBE, fuel ethanol, and all other oxygenates import volumes were significantly smaller. No TAME or ETBE imports were reported. Ports of entry in all PAD Districts handled oxygenate imports but the largest volumes were reported by ports in PAD Districts I and IV. The specific ports of entry receiving the largest volumes were Sweetgrass, MT (methanol), Houston, TX (methanol and MTBE), and New York, NY (MTBE, methanol, and other oxygenates).

Oxygenates were supplied by 17 countries but almost 55 percent of total oxygenate imports (all methanol) was imported from Canada. Saudi Arabia supplied the second largest volume of oxygenate (MTBE and methanol); Bahrain supplied the third largest volume (methanol). Saudi Arabia and Indonesia were the only members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) supplying oxygenates. The two sources of ethanol imports were Jamaica and Costa Rica. Canada, Bahra and Trinidad & Tobago were the leading sources of methar imports; Saudi Arabia, the Netherlands, and France were t leading sources of MTBE imports.

Respondents projected that import volumes would increase 1991 to just under 40,000 barrels per day. This would be ab 60 percent greater than the reported 1990 import volume. T increase was projected to be shared about equally betwe methanol and MTBE imports.

Blending and Other Uses

Table H11 presents summaries of the responses of producers a blenders about a portion of the uses of oxygenates at their facili during 1990. The emphasis in the survey was in locating ma gasoline blenders; details of all possible uses were not reques on the forms and an exact balance of supply and disposition v not within the scope of the frames survey. Each oxygen producer was asked about uses of the oxygenate produced at t facility on Form EIA 822A. Possible responses included blend into motor gasoline, use of alcohols as feedstocks for et production, alcohol fuels production, nonfuel uses, and shipme to customers. Operators of oxygenate-purchasing refineries w asked (on Form EIA 822B) about use of oxygenates for blendi downstream blenders were asked about the use of oxygenates blending or production of alcohol fuels on Form EIA 822C.

The column headed "Motor Gasoline Blending" in Table H contains reports of the volume of oxygenates blended into mo gasoline by respondents to Forms EIA 822A, B, and C. column headed "Other Uses" represents the sum of reports fi producing facilities of their use of their own product same-facility feedstock input, nonfuel uses, and alco production and reports from storage facilities of their use oxygenates for alcohol production. Shipments to customers not shown because the sum over a year would include the s gallon more than once as it moves from producer to f consumer. Examples of information elements which would h been needed to do a complete supply and disposition analysis were not included in the frames survey are information about uses customers might make of purchased oxygenates oxygenate feedstocks or nonfuel uses, shipments for exports, additions or withdrawals from inventories.

In spite of these limitations, reported uses accounted for a seven-eighths of MTBE production and import volumes, eighths of ethanol supply, and three-eighths of methanol sup Reported uses accounted for less than one-eighth of the supp all other oxygenates. As discussed above, the unaccounte oxygenates may have been added to inventory, exported, or as purchased feedstocks. Of the reported uses, motor gaso blending accounted for 99 percent of fuel ethanol uses, nine-tenths of MTBE uses, and less than 1 percent of meth uses. The leading reported uses for methanol were nonfuel and use as an ether feedstock.

Many bulk terminal and bulk station operators indicated that they could not report the uses of the oxygenates, particularly ethanol, stored in tanks leased to others on the basis of their own knowledge. They indicated that ethanol was withdrawn around the clock, using a key or keycard to obtain access, and transferred directly into trucks. There was no way for the facility operator to know whether the oxygenate had been transferred to another storage facility or a blending facility or was being blended in the truck for delivery to a gasoline station. Blending occurs in the trucks by physical mixing of hydrocarbon-based gasoline components and oxygenates. Based on information provided by respondents, the number of small gasoline dealers and truckers who engage in this business appears to be large and frequently changing. Because of this and the finding noted above that motor gasoline blending accounted for 99 percent of all reported uses, the new monthly survey will not attempt to collect ethanol blending data directly. Ethanol blending will be calculated as the difference between (Production + Net Imports) and Stock Change.

A review of the forms on which oxygenate blending was reported indicates where the reported blending occurred. Over nine-tenths of the MTBE blended into gasoline was blended by petroleum refiners who either produced the ether themselves or purchased it from MTBE manufacturers. Just under nine-tenths of the reported blending of ethanol was performed by operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, and other respondents to Form EIA 822C. Operators of refineries conducted just under one-tenth of reported ethanol blending. Ethanol manufacturers conducted only a small fraction of the blending of this oxygenate with gasoline. However, the largest portion of reported ethanol blending occurred in the same region as production (Table H11). About three-quarters of reported ethanol blending occurred in PAD District II.

Inventories and Storage Capacity

The frames survey requested information from producers, blenders, storers, and importers about oxygenate inventories and working storage capacity as of December 31, 1990. This date was nine and a half months after the Clean Air Act Amendments were enacted and is over a year past. The data presented in Table H11 are a snapshot from that point in time; current inventory levels will be available in late March from EIA's new oxygenate survey.

On December 31, 1990, national inventories of MTBE were reported as 3.6 million barrels. Methanol and ethanol inventories were smaller, at 2.9 million barrels and 2.5 million barrels respectively. While PAD District III, the leading region for MTBE production, held 46 percent of the MTBE inventories, PAD District V, which produced little, accounted for another 31 percent of stocks. About nine-tenths of ethanol stocks were located in Districts II and III. PAD District III was the location of about 89 percent of methanol inventories and almost all other oxygenate inventories. Stocks of all oxygenates were chiefly held by bulk terminals, bulk stations, and other respondents to Form EIA 822C. More companies reported holding inventories of ethanol than reported holding inventories of the other oxygenate categories.

About 24 million barrels of working storage capacity was reported for December 31, 1990. Over 63 percent of the working storage capacity was reported by respondents to the Form EIA 822C. This corresponds with the reported industry location of the inventories. Although more companies reported storage capacity for ethanol than for other oxygenates, reported capacities were larger for MTBE and methanol. PAD District III was again the location of most storage capacity. Including the storage capacity of railcars originating in the Midwest, PAD District II accounted for about two-thirds of ethanol storage capacity.

Assessing Supply

The information from the EIA frames survey concerning U. S. and District sources of oxygenate supply does not lead to a clear estimate of overall oxygenate supply for 1992 Clean Air Act requirements for several reasons.

First, several of the oxygenates have significant other uses and some, particularly methanol and TBA, were used much more as feedstocks in ether production, than in direct gasoline blending. Further, the gasoline blending uses reported in 1990 were the traditional uses of ethanol and MTBE as gasoline octane enhancers and gasoline volume extenders. These may continue to be important in some areas.

Second, the oxygenates contain different weights of oxygen. As a result, the volumes blended to meet the regulation will differ. To achieve 2.7 percent oxygen content by weight with MTBE, about 15 percent of the gallon sold at the pump would be MTBE. Because ethanol contains about twice as much oxygen by weight, only about half as much volume needs to be used.[5] (However, a gallon blended for oxygen content only would not qualify for the Federal ethanol tax credit because the ethanol content would not be 10 percent.) While methanol has the highest oxygen weight content, it must be blended with a cosolvent such as tertiary butyl alcohol.

Third, oxygenate production and storage capacities are not uniformly distributed throughout the United States. Most are located in the Gulf Coast and Midwest where just 5 of the 39 carbon monoxide nonattainment areas are located. This raises questions about movements of oxygenates to the major consuming regions which the frames survey did not address.

Finally, the data reported in the survey present a snapshot of events in 1990. Since then there may have been increases in operating production capacity, changes in capacity utilization, new sources and levels of oxygenate imports, and additions to oxygenate inventories which could be used in fall 1992. EIA's monthly oxygenate survey will provide data on production, imports, and end-of-month stocks of oxygenates, as well as gasoline blending data for most oxygenates for January and February 1992 after March 20, 1992.

[5] The formulas for calculating volume percentages for the different oxygenates are presented in EPA's Proposed Guidlines for Oxygenated Gasoline Credit Programs under section 211(m) of the Clean Air Act as Amended. U.S. Federal Register, Vol. 57, No. 24, February 5, 1992, pp. 4413-4448.

Table H5. Fuel Ethanol Plant Capacity by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District

(Thousand Gallons per Calendar Day)

PAD District	Location	January 1, 1991		Projected Operable Capacity for January 1, 1992
		Operating	Idle	
PAD District I				
Bartow Ethanol Inc.	Clearwater, FL	2	13	12
Floyd Agricultural Energy Corp.	Floyd, VA	4	4	8
Montvale Ethanol Inc.	Montvale, VA	0	17	E 17
Parker Oil Co.	Charles City, VA	11	0	11
RAJ Chemicals of Virginia Inc.	Chesapeake, VA	12	0	0
Virginia Solid Fuels	Bealton, VA	8	0	10
Pinedell Association Ltd.	Charles City, VA	10	0	10
Total		**47**	**34**	**68**
PAD District II				
A.E. Staley Manufacturing	Loudon, TN	135	0	135
Alchem Ltd.	Grafton, ND	13	3	16
Archer Daniels Midland[1]	IL, IA, ND	2,000	0	2,403
Baum Agri-Energy Inc.	Springport, MI	0	10	E 10
Broin Enterprises Inc.	Scotland, SD	3	0	9
Chief Ethanol Fuels Inc.	Hastings, NE	38	0	38
Ese Alcohol Inc.	Leoti, KS	2	0	2
G & S Gasohol Inc.	Mankato, MN	5	0	5
Grain Processing Corp.	Muscatine, IA	97	0	97
Grudem Brothers	Jim Falls, WI	0	3	3
High Plains Corp.	Colwich, KS	46	0	50
Hubinger Co.	Keokuk, IA	40	0	36
Kraft General Foods	Melrose, MN	4	0	4
Manildra Energy Inc.	Hamburg, IA	17	0	18
Midwest Grain Products Inc.	Pekin, IL	33	0	35
Midwest Grain Products Inc.	Atchinson, KS	16	0	17
Milwaukee Solvents & Chemical Corp.	Morris, MN	9	0	10
Minnesota Corn Processors	Marshall, MN	41	0	170
New Energy Co. of Indiana	South Bend, IN	195	0	200
Pekin Energy Co.	Pekin, IL	219	0	241
Reeve Agri Energy	Garden City, KS	7	0	16
South Point Ethanol	South Point, OH	186	0	184
Southern Illinois Agri Foods	Brookport, IL	0	E 1	1
Vienna Correctional Center	Vienna, IL	1	0	1
Total		**3,107**	**17**	**3,701**
PAD District III				
Biocom USA Ltd.	Jennings, LA	0	95	0
Giant Refining	Portales, NM	36	0	36
Grain Power of New Mexico Inc.	Tucumcari, NM	9	0	9
Jonton Alcohol Inc.	Edinburg, TX	3	1	4
Shreveport Energy Management Co.	Shreveport, LA	0	5	0
Texas Eastman Co.	Longview, TX	47	0	47
Total		**95**	**101**	**96**
PAD District IV				
A.G. Power of Colorado	Golden, CO	0	3	3
Alcotech Inc.	Ringling, MT	6	0	7
Baca Energy Inc.	Walsh, CO	0	10	E 10
J.R. Simplot Co.	Heyburn, ID	8	1	9
J.R. Simplot Co.	Caldwell, ID	10	2	8
Total		**24**	**16**	**37**
PAD District V				
Dairymens Cooperative	Tulane, CA	1	0	1
Georgia Pacific Corp.	Bellingham, WA	12	0	12
Golden Cheese Co. of California	Corona, CA	7	1	8
Pabst Brewing Co.	Olympia, WA	3	0	4
Parallel Products Inc.	Cucamonga, CA	0	E 6	0
Total		**23**	**7**	**25**
U.S. Total		**3,296**	**175**	**3,927**

[1] Reported a combined capacity for plants located in Decatur and Peoria, Illinois; Cedar Rapids and Clinton, Iowa; and Cenex Agri-Fuels located in Walhalla, North Dakot

E = Estimated

Note: • Calendar Day Capacity is defined as the maximum number of gallons of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of the processing facilities; the types and grades of inputs to be processed; the types and grades of products expected t be manufactured; the environmental constraints associated with operations; and the reduction of capacity for scheduled and unscheduled downtime. • Operating Capacity is defined as capacity in operation as of January 1. • Idle Capacity is defined as capacity not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable Capacity is the sum of operating and idle capacity.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-822A, "Oxygenate Producers Report."

Table H6. Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Plant Capacity by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District

(Thousand Gallons per Calendar Day)

PAD District	Location	January 1, 1991		Projected Operable Capacity for January 1, 1992
		Operating	Idle	
PAD District I				
Amerada Hess Corp.	Port Reading, NJ	0	0	50
Amoco Oil Co.	Yorktown, VA	18	0	20
Sun Co. Inc.	Marcus Hook, PA	112	0	112
Total		**130**	**0**	**182**
PAD District II				
Amoco Oil Co.	Whiting, IN	140	0	154
Ashland Oil Inc.	Catlettsburg, KY	67	0	75
Conoco Inc.	Ponca City, OK	54	0	54
Marathon Oil Co.	Robinson, IL	0	0	56
Marathon Oil Co.	Detroit, MI	45	0	46
Total		**306**	**0**	**385**
PAD District III				
Arco Chemical Co.	Channelview, TX	1,260	0	1,260
Arco Chemical Co.	Corpus Christi, TX	0	504	504
Arco/Lyondell	Channelview, TX	336	0	336
Champlin Refining & Chemical	Corpus Christi, TX	60	5	63
Citgo Petroleum Corp.	Lake Charles, LA	89	0	85
Conoco Inc.	Westlake, LA	68	0	68
Crown Central Petroleum Corp.	Pasadena, TX	0	210	210
Diamond Shamrock Refining & Marketing	McKee, TX	55	0	55
Exxon Chemical	Baton Rouge, LA	232	0	232
Exxon Chemical	Baytown, TX	119	0	108
Fina Oil & Chemical Co.	Big Spring, TX	18	3	18
Hill Petroleum Co.	Houston, TX	63	0	63
Lyondell Petrochemical Co.	Channelview, TX	126	0	110
Mobil Oil Corp.	Beaumont, TX	85	0	93
Phibro Refining Inc.	Texas City, TX	0	0	R 57
Phillips 66 Co.	Sweeny, TX	120	0	120
Star Enterprise	Convent, LA	0	0	92
Texaco Chemical	Port Neches, TX	280	0	388
Texas Petrochemical	Houston, TX	859	0	859
Trans American Refining Co.	Good Hope, LA	0	147	302
Valero Refining Co.	Corpus Christi, TX	75	0	84
Total		**3,845**	**869**	**R 5,107**
PAD District IV				
Coastal Chemical Inc.	Cheynne, WY	0	0	168
Total		**0**	**0**	**168**
PAD District V				
Arco Products Co.	Los Angeles, CA	79	0	71
Chevron USA Inc.	El Segundo, CA	57	6	63
Total		**136**	**6**	**134**
U.S. Total		**4,417**	**875**	**R 5,976**

R = Revised

Note: • Calendar Day Capacity is defined as the maximum number of gallons of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of the processing facilities; the types and grades of inputs to be processed; the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured; the environmental constraints associated with operations; and the reduction of capacity for scheduled and unscheduled downtime. • Operating Capacity is defined as capacity in operation as of January 1. • Idle Capacity is defined as capacity not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable Capacity is the sum of operating and idle capacity.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-822A, "Oxygenate Producers Report."

Table H7. Methanol Plant Capacity by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District
(Thousand Gallons per Calendar Day)

PAD District	Location	January 1, 1991		Projected Operable Capacity for January 1, 1992
		Operating	Idle	
PAD District I				
Air Products Chemical	Pensacola, FL	140	0	164
Total		**140**	**0**	**164**
PAD District II				
Eastman Chemical Co.	Kingsport, TN	121	0	121
Total		**121**	**0**	**121**
PAD District III				
Ashland Chemical Inc.	Plaquemine, LA	351	0	351
Borden Chemicals & Plastics	Geismar, LA	685	0	724
E.I. duPont deNemours & Co. Inc.	Beaumont, TX	790	0	790
Georgia Gulf Corp.	Plaquemine, LA	384	0	384
Hoechst Celanese Corp.	Bishop, TX	481	0	519
Lyondell Petrochemical Co.	Channelview, TX	655	0	635
Quantum Chemical Corp.	Deer Park, TX	130	203	280
Total		**3,476**	**203**	**3,683**
PAD District IV				
Coastal Chemical Inc.	Cheyenne, WY	0	0	78
Total		**0**	**0**	**78**
U.S. Total		**3,737**	**203**	**4,046**

Note: • Calendar Day Capacity is defined as the maximum number of gallons of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of the processing facilities; the types and grades of inputs to be processed; the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured; the environmental constraints associated with operations; and the reduction of capacity for scheduled and unscheduled downtime. • Operating Capacity is defined as capacity in operation as of January 1. • Idle Capacity is defined as capacity not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable Capacity is the sum of operating and idle capacity.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-822A, "Oxygenate Producers Report."

Table H8. Tertiary Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME) Plant Capacity by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD)District
(Thousand Gallons per Calendar Day)

PAD District	Location	January 1, 1991		Projected Operable Capacity for January 1, 1992
		Operating	Idle	
PAD District II				
Amoco Oil Co.	Whiting, IN	4	0	4
Total		**4**	**0**	**4**
PAD District III				
Citgo Petroleum Corp.	Lake Charles, LA	7	0	8
Exxon Chemical	Baton Rouge, LA	8	0	8
Star Enterprise	Convent, LA	0	0	130
Texaco Chemical	Port Neches, TX	4	0	5
Total		**19**	**0**	**151**
U.S Total		**23**	**0**	**155**

Note: • Calendar Day Capacity is defined as the maximum number of gallons of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of the processing facilities; the types and grades of inputs to be processed; the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured; the environmental constraints associated with operations; and the reduction of capacity for scheduled and unscheduled downtime. • Operating Capacity is defined as capacity in operation as of January 1. • Idle Capacity is defined as capacity not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable Capacity is the sum of operable and idle capacity.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-822A, "Oxygenate Producers Report."

able H9. Tertiary Butyl Alcohol (TBA) Plant Capacity by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District

(Thousand Gallons per Calendar Day)

PAD District	Location	January 1, 1991		Projected Operable Capacity for January 1, 1992
		Operating	Idle	
AD District II				
Amoco Oil Co.	Whiting, IN	1	0	1
Total		**1**	**0**	**1**
AD District III				
Arco Chemical	Bayport, TX	1,187	0	1,187
Exxon Chemical	Baton Rouge, LA	1	0	1
Texaco Chemical	Port Neches, TX	1	0	1
Total		**1,189**	**0**	**1,189**
S Total		**1,190**	**0**	**1,190**

Note: • Calendar Day Capacity is defined as the maximum number of gallons of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the pability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of the processing facilities; the types and grades of inputs to be processed; the types and grades of products expected to manufactured; the environmental constraints associated with operations; and the reduction of capacity for scheduled and unscheduled downtime. • Operating Capacity is fined as capacity in operation as of January 1. • Idle Capacity is defined as capacity not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation thin 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable Capacity is the sum of operable and idle capacity.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-822A, "Oxygenate Producers Report."

able H10. Other Oxygenates Plant Capacity by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District

(Thousand Gallons per Calendar Day)

PAD District	Location	January 1, 1991		Projected Operable Capacity for January 1, 1992
		Operating	Idle	
AD District III				
Exxon Chemical	Baton Rouge, LA	2	0	2
Shell Oil Co.	Deer Park, TX	232	0	232
Texas Eastman Co.	Longview, TX	7	0	7
Total		**241**	**0**	**241**
S Total		**241**	**0**	**241**

Note: • Calendar Day Capacity is defined as the maximum number of gallons of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the pability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of the processing facilities; the types and grades of inputs to be processed; the types and grades of products expected to manufactured; the environmental constraints associated with operations; and the reduction of capacity for scheduled and unscheduled downtime. • Operating Capacity is fined as capacity in operation as of January 1. • Idle Capacity is defined as capacity not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation thin 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable Capacity is the sum of operable and idle capacity.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-822A, "Oxygenate Producers Report."

Table H11. Reported Supply, Disposition, and Storage of Oxygenates by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts I-V, 1990

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product/District	Supply		Disposition		Storage (12/31/90) (Thousand Barrels)	
	Production	Imports	Motor Gasoline Blending	Other Uses[1]	Stocks	Working Storage Capacity
FUEL ETHANOL						
U.S. Total	**65**	**W**	**39**	**(s)**	**2,526**	**5,428**
PAD District I	1	0	3	W	135	407
PAD District II	W	0	29	W	W	3,635[2]
PAD District III	4	W	5	W	756	1,138
PAD District IV	W	0	W	0	W	61
PAD District V	1	W	W	0	54	187
METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER						
U.S. Total	**71**	**3**	**61**	**W**	**3,599**	**8,195**
PAD District I	W	W	9	0	297	944
PAD District II	2	0	3	0	255	664
PAD District III	65	W	33	W	1,671	3,548
PAD District IV	0	0	4	0	257	394
PAD District V	W	0	12	0	1,119	2,645
TERTIARY AMYL METHYL ETHER						
U.S. Total	**(s)**	**0**	**(s)**	**0**	**W**	**W**
PAD District I	0	0	0	0	0	0
PAD District II	W	0	W	0	W	W
PAD District III	(s)	0	W	0	0	0
PAD District IV	0	0	0	0	0	0
PAD District V	0	0	0	0	0	0
METHANOL						
U.S. Total	**79**	**19**	**W**	**43**	**2,922**	**7,746**
PAD District I	W	5	W	W	194	695
PAD District II	W	W	W	W	100	135
PAD District III	73	3	W	39	2,601	W
PAD District IV	0	W	W	0	W	5
PAD District V	0	W	W	W	W	W
ALL OTHER OXYGENATES[3]						
U.S. Total	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
PAD District I	0	W	0	0	W	W
PAD District II	W	0	W	0	(s)	2
PAD District III	W	W	W	W	W	W
PAD District IV	0	0	0	0	W	W
PAD District V	0	0	0	0	0	W

[1] Other uses of oxygenate producers and blenders include alcohol fuels production, feedstock for ether production, and nonfuel uses. Other uses does not include shipments to other facilities or exports.

[2] Includes railcars in-transit from PAD District II to other PAD Districts.

[3] Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers not specifically listed on the EIA-822 survey forms.

Note: Working Storage Capacity is defined as the difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (tank bottoms).

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-822A-D, "Oxygenate Operations Survey."

Table H12. Number of Companies Represented in the Volume Data in Table H11

Product/District	Supply		Disposition		Storage (12/31/90)	
	Production	Imports	Motor Gasoline Blending	Other Uses[1]	Stocks	Working Storage Capacity
FUEL ETHANOL						
U.S. Total[2]	**39**	**2**	**209**	**4**	**247**	**282**
PAD District I	7	0	27	1	38	44
PAD District II	20	0	149	2	163	188
PAD District III	5	2	33	1	45	47
PAD District IV	3	0	12	0	12	16
PAD District V	5	1	13	0	20	21
METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER						
U.S. Total[2]	**21**	**7**	**50**	**3**	**49**	**58**
PAD District I	2	4	9	0	8	10
PAD District II	4	0	9	0	9	11
PAD District III	16	4	26	3	30	32
PAD District IV	0	0	8	0	8	9
PAD District V	2	0	16	0	13	16
TERTIARY AMYL METHYL ETHER						
U.S. Total[2]	**4**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**1**
PAD District I	0	0	0	0	0	0
PAD District II	1	0	1	0	1	1
PAD District III	3	0	2	0	0	0
PAD District IV	0	0	0	0	0	0
PAD District V	0	0	0	0	0	0
METHANOL						
U.S. Total[2]	**9**	**13**	**6**	**10**	**47**	**49**
PAD District I	1	9	2	1	9	9
PAD District II	1	3	1	1	13	12
PAD District III	7	4	1	7	21	23
PAD District IV	0	3	1	0	7	7
PAD District V	0	2	2	1	8	9
ALL OTHER OXYGENATES[3]						
U.S. Total[2]	**6**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**11**	**13**
PAD District I	0	3	0	0	2	2
PAD District II	1	0	1	0	4	4
PAD District III	5	2	3	1	5	7
PAD District IV	0	0	0	0	1	1
PAD District V	0	0	0	0	0	1

[1] Other uses of oxygenate producers and blenders include alcohol fuels production, feedstock for ether production, and nonfuel uses. Other uses does not include shipments to other facilities or exports.

[2] Because companies may be located in more than one PAD District, the sum of the PAD Districts will not necessarily equal the U.S.total.

[3] Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers not specifically listed on the EIA-822 survey forms.

Note: Working Storage Capacity is defined as the difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (tank bottoms).

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-822A-D, "Oxygenate Operations Survey."

Summary Statistics



Incinerators such as this one at a chemical installation turn toxic chemicals into water vapor and other harmless elements.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change[b]		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Total Domestic[d]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[e]	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil[e] and Petroleum Products
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**10,975**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**-11**	**146**	**17,308**	**1,008**
1974 Average	**10,498**	**8,774**	**1,688**	**62**	**117**	**16,653**	[h] **1,074**
1975 Average	**10,045**	**8,375**	**1,633**	[h] **17**	[h] **15**	**16,322**	**1,133**
1976 Average	**9,774**	**8,132**	**1,603**	**39**	**-96**	**17,461**	**1,112**
1977 Average	**9,913**	**8,245**	**1,618**	**170**	**378**	**18,431**	**1,312**
1978 Average	**10,328**	**8,707**	**1,567**	**78**	**-172**	**18,847**	**1,278**
1979 Average	**10,179**	**8,552**	**1,584**	**148**	**25**	**18,513**	**1,341**
1980 Average	**10,214**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**98**	**42**	**17,056**	[h] **1,392**
1981 Average	**10,230**	**8,572**	**1,609**	[h] **290**	[h] **-130**	**16,058**	**1,484**
1982 Average	**10,252**	**8,649**	**1,550**	**136**	**-283**	**15,296**	[h] **1,430**
1983 Average	**10,299**	**8,688**	**1,559**	[h] **214**	[h] **-234**	**15,231**	**1,454**
1984 Average	**10,554**	**8,879**	**1,630**	**199**	**81**	**15,726**	**1,556**
1985 Average	**10,636**	**8,971**	**1,609**	**50**	**-153**	**15,726**	**1,519**
1986 Average	**10,289**	**8,680**	**1,551**	**78**	**124**	**16,281**	**1,593**
1987 Average	**10,008**	**8,349**	**1,595**	**128**	**-87**	**16,665**	**1,607**
1988 Average	**9,818**	**8,140**	**1,625**	**1**	**-29**	**17,283**	**1,597**
1989 January	9,678	7,937	1,664	179	563	17,269	1,620
February	9,441	7,788	1,607	47	-733	17,920	1,601
March	9,284	7,575	1,650	-127	-924	17,989	1,568
April	9,501	7,772	1,674	494	413	16,624	1,596
May	9,498	7,816	1,620	271	598	16,546	1,623
June	9,188	7,624	1,507	-434	-64	17,497	1,608
July	9,055	7,444	1,541	148	1,182	16,453	1,649
August	9,106	7,544	1,504	283	-104	17,360	1,654
September	9,096	7,548	1,480	-144	577	16,795	1,667
October	8,983	7,453	1,478	73	-378	17,304	1,658
November	9,084	7,536	1,483	541	-367	17,311	1,663
December	8,734	7,337	1,343	-302	-2,335	18,858	1,581
Average	**9,219**	**7,613**	**1,546**	86	**-129**	**17,325**	—
1990 January	9,178	7,546	1,541	273	1,284	16,964	1,630
February	9,147	7,497	1,570	-330	507	17,175	1,635
March	9,034	7,433	1,526	1,057	-823	17,087	1,642
April	8,979	7,407	1,493	26	-83	16,778	1,640
May	8,923	7,328	1,502	479	532	16,915	1,672
June	8,645	7,106	1,458	72	378	17,165	1,685
July	8,735	7,173	1,484	-154	929	17,084	1,709
August	8,931	7,287	1,575	-227	-113	18,050	1,699
September	8,891	7,224	1,597	-896	887	16,512	1,698
October	9,301	7,542	1,667	111	-879	16,934	1,674
November	9,155	7,387	1,690	-364	-322	16,695	1,654
December	9,019	7,338	1,604	-528	-544	16,494	1,621
Average	**8,994**	**7,355**	**1,559**	**-35**	**142**	**16,988**	—
1991 January	[E] 9,135	[E] 7,418	1,635	-94	-1,094	16,882	1,587
February	[E] 9,334	[E] 7,548	1,690	250	-688	16,284	1,574
March	[E] 9,225	[E] 7,481	1,670	-242	-261	16,100	1,559
April	[E] 9,206	[E] 7,467	1,656	65	560	16,103	1,578
May	[E] 9,116	[E] 7,368	1,647	638	986	16,098	1,628
June	[E] 8,976	[E] 7,282	1,616	-364	551	16,764	1,634
July	[E] 9,019	[E] 7,326	1,608	-163	174	16,910	1,634
August	[E] 8,972	[E] 7,272	1,617	91	265	17,133	1,645
September	[E] 9,027	[E] 7,332	1,609	-143	701	16,704	1,662
October	[E] 9,162	[E] 7,409	1,673	54	-656	16,894	1,643
November	[E] 9,107	[E] 7,307	1,706	45	52	16,674	1,646
December	[RE] 9,066	[RE] 7,281	[R] 1,689	[R] -629	[R] -346	[R] 17,099	[R] 1,616
Average	[RE] **9,111**	[RE] **7,373**	[R] **1,651**	[R] **-43**	[R] **21**	[R] **16,641**	—
1992 January*	[PE] 9,119	[PE] 7,344	[E] 1,689	[E] *165*	[E] *-1,016*	[E] *17,144*	[E] *1,602*

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.
[e] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[f] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[g] Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.
[h] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports[g]
	Total	Crude Oil[f]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	6,025
1974 Average	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975 Average	6,056	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	6	**204**	**5,846**
1976 Average	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	8	**215**	**7,090**
1977 Average	8,807	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	8,565
1978 Average	8,363	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	8,002
1979 Average	8,456	**6,519**	**1,937**	**472**	**235**	**237**	**7,984**
1980 Average	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981 Average	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982 Average	**5,113**	3,488	**1,625**	**815**	**236**	**579**	**4,298**
1983 Average	**5,051**	**3,329**	**1,722**	**739**	**164**	**575**	**4,312**
1984 Average	**5,437**	3,426	**2,011**	**722**	**181**	**541**	**4,715**
1985 Average	**5,067**	**3,201**	**1,866**	**781**	**204**	**577**	**4,286**
1986 Average	**6,224**	**4,178**	**2,045**	**785**	**154**	**631**	**5,439**
1987 Average	**6,678**	**4,674**	**2,004**	**764**	**151**	**613**	**5,914**
1988 Average	**7,402**	**5,107**	**2,295**	**815**	**155**	**661**	**6,587**
1989 January	8,255	5,661	2,594	761	137	624	7,494
February	8,032	5,305	2,727	875	208	666	7,157
March	7,456	5,035	2,421	860	156	704	6,596
April	8,078	5,750	2,328	810	139	670	7,268
May	7,778	5,729	2,049	791	131	661	6,986
June	7,977	5,976	2,002	975	243	732	7,002
July	8,369	6,214	2,155	780	69	711	7,589
August	8,560	6,565	1,995	967	162	805	7,593
September	8,002	6,028	1,975	655	32	623	7,347
October	8,301	6,187	2,115	791	61	730	7,511
November	8,341	6,171	2,170	975	120	855	7,366
December	7,579	5,463	2,116	1,067	247	821	6,512
Average	**8,061**	**5,843**	**2,217**	**859**	**142**	**717**	**7,202**
1990 January	9,197	6,212	2,985	709	132	578	8,488
February	8,399	5,895	2,505	822	102	720	7,577
March	7,965	6,117	1,848	880	132	748	7,084
April	7,858	5,813	2,045	761	111	649	7,097
May	8,834	6,454	2,380	690	112	578	8,144
June	8,747	6,423	2,323	803	88	715	7,944
July	9,048	6,855	2,193	696	89	606	8,353
August	8,644	6,452	2,192	850	64	785	7,794
September	7,361	5,664	1,698	847	68	779	6,514
October	6,717	5,132	1,585	949	104	844	5,768
November	7,003	5,085	1,918	1,085	137	948	5,918
December	6,439	4,611	1,828	1,187	162	1,026	5,252
Average	**8,018**	**5,894**	**2,123**	**857**	**109**	**748**	**7,161**
1991 January	7,066	5,303	1,763	1,199	50	1,149	5,867
February	6,844	5,498	1,346	1,441	153	1,288	5,403
March	6,550	5,129	1,421	944	136	807	5,607
April	7,374	5,523	1,851	737	162	575	6,636
May	8,496	6,387	2,109	1,149	165	984	7,347
June	8,177	6,317	1,860	921	78	843	7,256
July	7,714	5,949	1,765	963	139	824	6,752
August	8,622	6,667	1,955	837	55	783	7,785
September	7,745	5,795	1,950	785	109	676	6,960
October	7,396	5,683	1,712	918	91	826	6,478
November	7,559	5,544	2,015	926	126	800	6,634
December	R 7,313	R 5,563	R 1,750	R 1,213	R 133	R 1,081	R 6,100
Average	**R 7,576**	**R 5,782**	**R 1,794**	**R 1,001**	**R 116**	**R 885**	**R 6,575**
1992 January*	E *7,370*	E *5,802*	E *1,568*	E 862	E 130	E 732	E 6,508

Footnotes continued.

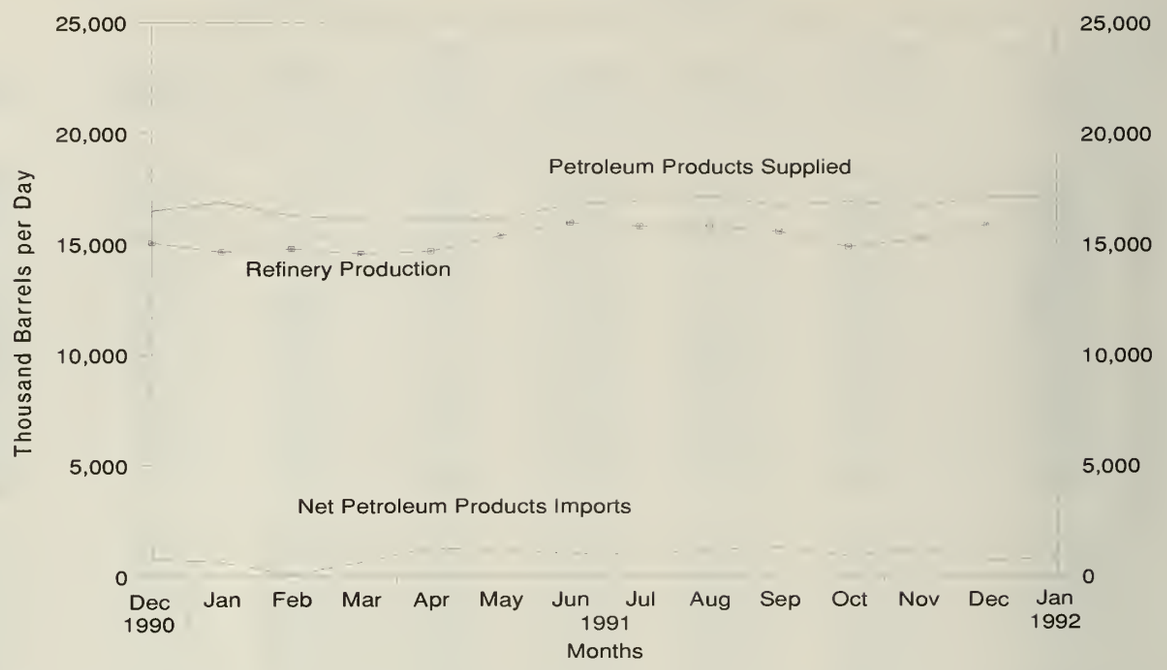
R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

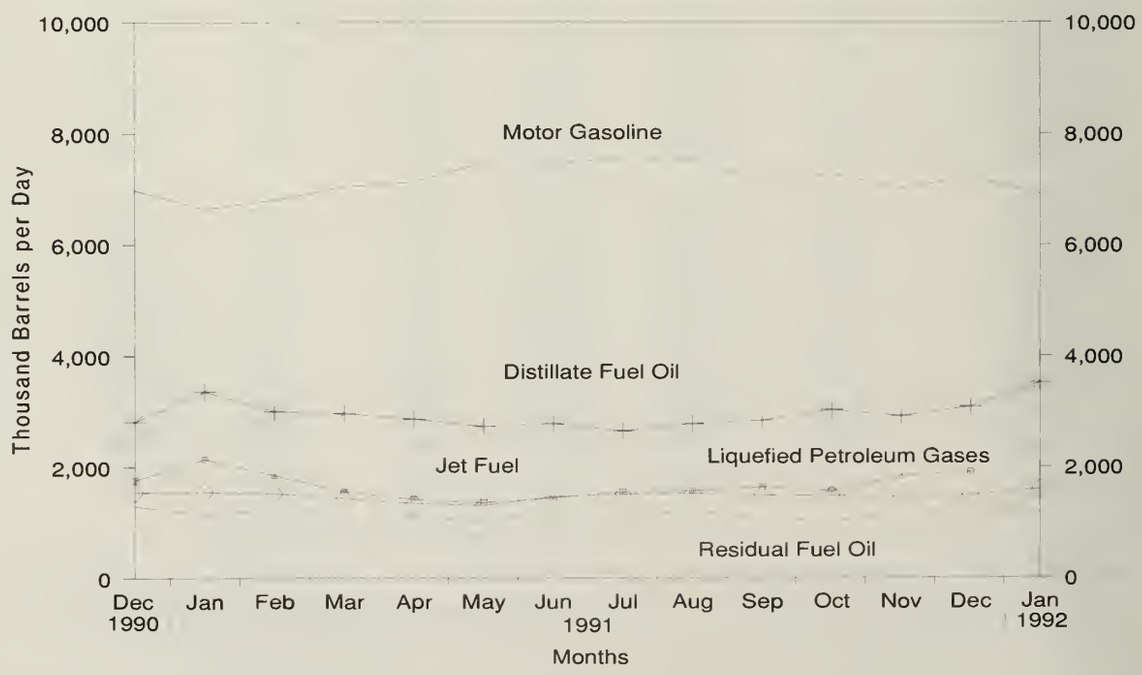
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, December 1990 - Present



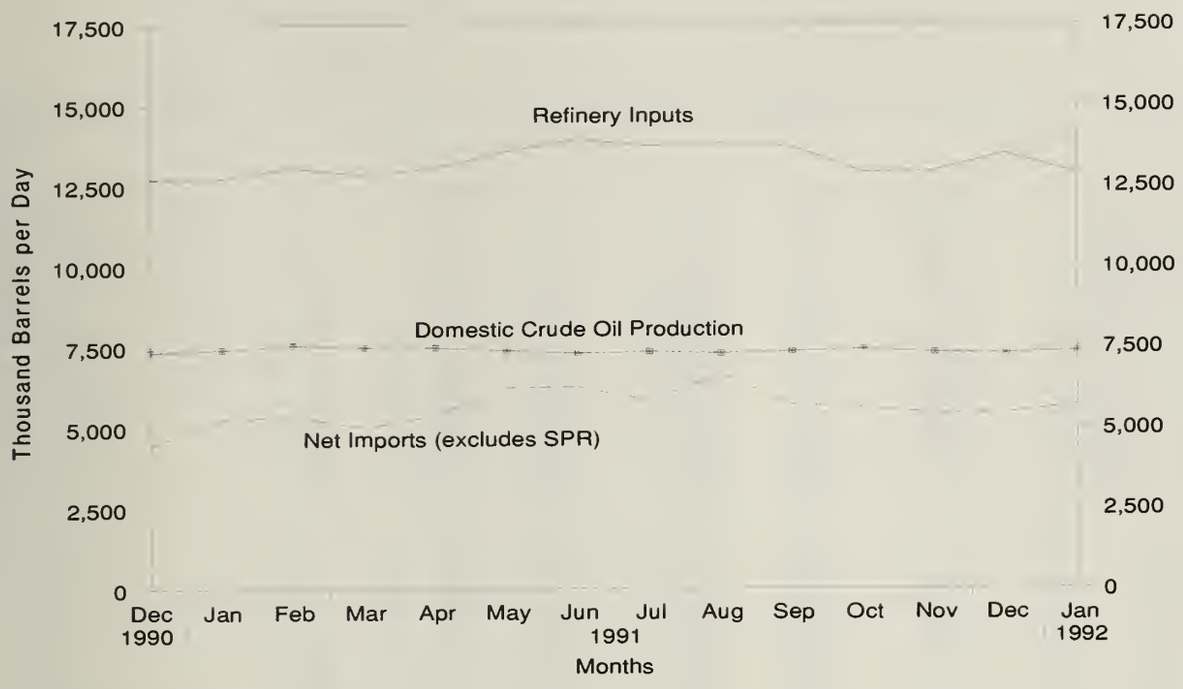
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, December 1990 - Present



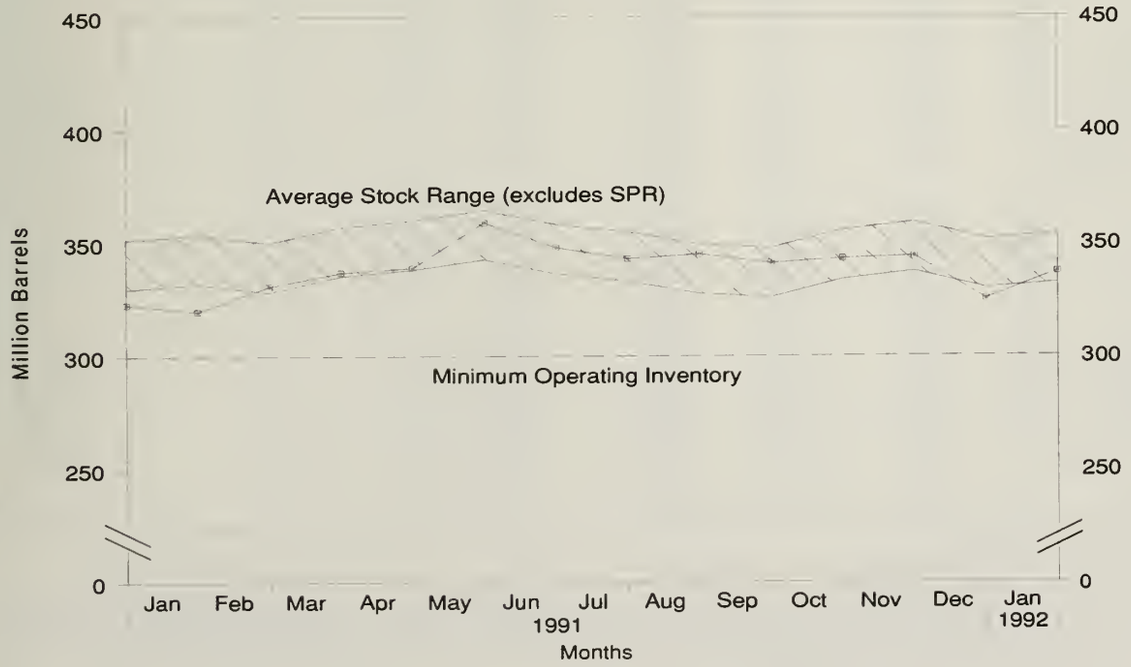
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, December 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks[1], December 1990 - Present



[1]Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 300 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply							Disposition
	Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil[d]	Crude Used Directly[e]	Crude Losses
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other			
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	9,208	198	3,244	—	3,244	3	-19	13
1974 Average	8,774	193	3,477	—	3,477	-25	-15	13
1975 Average	8,375	191	4,105	—	4,105	17	-17	13
1976 Average	8,132	173	5,287	—	5,287	77	-18	15
1977 Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-6	-14	16
1978 Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-57	-14	16
1979 Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-11	-13	16
1980 Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	34	-13	15
1981 Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	-58	5
1982 Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	-59	3
1983 Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	—	2
1984 Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	—	2
1985 Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	—	1
1986 Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	—	(s)
1987 Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	—	(s)
1988 Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	—	(s)
1989 January	7,937	1,958	5,661	65	5,596	94	—	(s)
February	7,788	1,962	5,305	84	5,221	-26	—	(s)
March	7,575	1,686	5,035	75	4,960	426	—	(s)
April	7,772	1,890	5,750	59	5,690	91	—	(s)
May	7,816	1,973	5,729	77	5,652	280	—	(s)
June	7,624	1,861	5,976	55	5,920	135	—	(s)
July	7,444	1,725	6,214	75	6,139	426	—	(s)
August	7,544	1,870	6,565	32	6,533	213	—	(s)
September	7,548	1,875	6,028	59	5,969	121	—	1
October	7,453	1,877	6,187	37	6,149	-125	—	0
November	7,536	1,915	6,171	41	6,131	397	—	(s)
December	7,337	1,904	5,463	12	5,452	343	—	(s)
Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	—	(s)
1990 January	7,546	1,864	6,212	24	6,188	178	—	(s)
February	7,497	1,834	5,895	12	5,883	-98	—	0
March	7,433	1,819	6,117	44	6,073	540	—	0
April	7,407	1,802	5,813	38	5,775	-9	—	(s)
May	7,328	1,765	6,454	89	6,365	225	—	0
June	7,106	1,612	6,423	17	6,407	349	—	(s)
July	7,173	1,687	6,855	0	6,855	150	—	0
August	7,287	1,727	6,452	95	6,357	259	—	(s)
September	7,224	1,702	5,664	0	5,664	402	—	(s)
October	7,542	1,884	5,132	0	5,132	382	—	(s)
November	7,387	1,746	5,085	0	5,085	269	—	(s)
December	7,338	1,838	4,611	0	4,611	409	—	(s)
Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	—	(s)
1991 January	E 7,418	E 1,848	5,303	0	5,303	-14	—	0
February	E 7,548	E 1,908	5,498	0	5,498	424	—	0
March	E 7,481	E 1,887	5,129	0	5,129	134	—	(s)
April	E 7,467	E 1,798	5,523	0	5,523	294	—	(s)
May	E 7,368	E 1,771	6,387	0	6,387	596	—	(s)
June	E 7,282	E 1,757	6,317	0	6,317	47	—	(s)
July	E 7,326	E 1,775	5,949	0	5,949	418	—	0
August	E 7,272	E 1,731	6,667	0	6,667	8	—	0
September	E 7,332	E 1,787	5,795	0	5,795	546	—	(s)
October	E 7,409	E 1,843	5,683	0	5,683	-30	—	(s)
November	E 7,307	E 1,765	5,544	0	5,544	269	—	(s)
December	RE 7,281	RE 1,718	R 5,563	0	R 5,563	R 147	—	(s)
Average	RE 7,373	RE 1,798	R 5,782	0	R 5,782	R 234	—	(s)
1992 January*	PE 7,344	PE 1,796	E *5,802*	E *0*	E *5,802*	E *24*	—	E (s)

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.
[e] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.
[f] Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks[b]		
	Stock Change[c]		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied[e]	Total	SPR	Other Primary
	SPR	Other						
	Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973 Average	—	-11	12,431	2	—	242	—	242
1974 Average	—	62	12,133	3	—	265	—	265
1975 Average	—	17	12,442	6	—	271	—	271
1976 Average	—	39	13,416	8	—	285	—	285
1977 Average	20	150	14,602	50	—	348	7	340
1978 Average	163	-84	14,739	158	—	376	67	309
1979 Average	67	81	14,648	235	—	430	91	339
1980 Average	45	52	13,481	287	—	[f]466	108	[f]358
1981 Average	336	[f]-46	12,470	228	—	594	230	363
1982 Average	174	-38	11,774	236	—	[f]644	294	[f]350
1983 Average	234	[f]-20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984 Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985 Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986 Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987 Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988 Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989 January	65	115	13,330	137	47	895	562	334
February	85	-38	12,765	208	48	897	564	333
March	75	-202	12,963	156	45	893	566	327
April	60	434	12,956	139	23	908	568	340
May	77	194	13,405	131	19	916	570	346
June	44	-478	13,905	243	20	903	572	331
July	86	62	13,848	69	19	908	574	333
August	32	251	13,861	162	17	916	575	341
September	59	-203	13,791	32	18	912	577	335
October	37	36	13,360	61	21	914	578	336
November	41	500	13,420	120	25	930	579	351
December	12	-313	13,165	247	33	921	580	341
Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	—	—	—
1990 January	24	249	13,491	132	40	930	581	349
February	12	-342	13,487	102	36	920	581	339
March	44	1,013	12,876	132	24	953	582	371
April	38	-12	13,051	111	24	954	583	370
May	89	389	13,386	112	30	969	586	383
June	16	56	13,689	88	29	971	587	384
July	0	-154	14,212	89	31	966	587	379
August	94	-321	14,142	64	18	959	590	370
September	(s)	-897	14,104	68	14	932	590	343
October	-8	120	12,825	104	15	936	589	346
November	-111	-253	12,953	137	13	925	586	339
December	-10	-517	12,708	162	15	908	586	323
Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	—	—	—
1991 January	0	-94	12,727	50	23	906	586	320
February	-147	397	13,052	153	17	913	582	331
March	-422	180	12,832	136	18	905	568	337
April	0	65	13,037	162	21	907	568	339
May	0	638	13,533	165	15	927	568	359
June	(s)	-364	13,915	78	16	916	568	348
July	(s)	-163	13,701	139	15	911	569	343
August	(s)	91	13,789	55	13	914	569	345
September	0	-143	13,691	109	16	910	569	341
October	(s)	54	12,894	91	22	911	569	343
November	(s)	45	12,926	126	22	913	569	344
December	(s)	R -629	R 13,465	R 133	R 23	R 893	569	R 325
Average	-47	R 4	R 13,298	R 116	18	—	—	—
1992 January*	E *(s)*	E *165*	E *12,852*	E 130	E 22	E *906*	E *569*	E *337*

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	**Average**	**136**	**120**	**4**	**4**	**47**	**42**	**164**	**133**
1974	**Average**	**190**	**180**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**4**
1975	**Average**	**282**	**264**	**2**	**2**	**16**	**4**	**232**	**223**
1976	**Average**	**432**	**408**	**26**	**26**	**5**	**1**	**453**	**444**
1977	**Average**	**559**	**544**	**74**	**74**	**48**	**42**	**723**	**704**
1978	**Average**	**649**	**634**	**62**	**62**	**6**	**5**	**654**	**638**
1979	**Average**	**636**	**608**	**88**	**88**	**8**	**5**	**658**	**642**
1980	**Average**	**488**	**456**	**28**	**28**	**27**	**27**	**554**	**548**
1981	**Average**	**311**	**261**	**(s)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**319**	**317**
1982	**Average**	**170**	**90**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**26**	**23**
1983	**Average**	**240**	**176**	**10**	**10**	**14**	**7**	**0**	**0**
1984	**Average**	**323**	**194**	**12**	**12**	**36**	**24**	**1**	**0**
1985	**Average**	**187**	**84**	**46**	**46**	**21**	**4**	**4**	**0**
1986	**Average**	**271**	**78**	**81**	**81**	**68**	**28**	**0**	**0**
1987	**Average**	**295**	**115**	**83**	**82**	**84**	**70**	**0**	**0**
1988	**Average**	**300**	**58**	**345**	**343**	**92**	**80**	**0**	**0**
1989	January	335	93	345	345	32	32	0	0
	February	310	62	430	430	79	79	0	0
	March	272	40	361	361	0	0	0	0
	April	235	75	555	526	0	0	0	0
	May	272	34	424	402	64	64	0	0
	June	205	30	384	384	309	303	0	0
	July	263	43	530	530	334	314	0	0
	August	216	77	528	517	348	348	0	0
	September	256	58	513	498	271	271	0	0
	October	250	74	509	495	191	191	0	0
	November	323	71	443	442	148	148	0	0
	December	288	60	372	367	105	105	0	0
	Average	**269**	**60**	**449**	**441**	**157**	**155**	**0**	**0**
1990	January	413	97	690	657	250	250	0	0
	February	282	47	500	488	150	140	0	0
	March	301	67	585	580	100	82	0	0
	April	234	62	588	588	50	50	0	0
	May	259	38	727	724	64	64	0	0
	June	333	72	708	708	105	94	0	0
	July	308	70	1,120	1,120	43	33	0	0
	August	360	80	966	966	243	207	0	0
	September	279	69	318	318	33	33	0	0
	October	173	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	November	177	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
	December	242	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Average	**280**	**63**	**518**	**514**	**86**	**79**	**0**	**0**
1991	January	327	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
	February	246	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
	March	222	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
	April	282	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
	May	308	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
	June	304	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
	July	202	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
	August	182	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
	September	205	19	0	0	34	34	0	0
	October	217	53	0	0	33	33	0	0
	November	278	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
	December	247	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Average	**252**	**57**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**6**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia[b]		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	**Average**	**7**	**7**	**486**	**462**	**71**	**71**	**915**	**838**
1974	**Average**	**17**	**17**	**461**	**438**	**74**	**69**	**752**	**713**
1975	**Average**	**18**	**18**	**715**	**701**	**117**	**117**	**1,383**	**1,330**
1976	**Average**	**24**	**24**	**1,230**	**1,222**	**254**	**254**	**2,424**	**2,378**
1977	**Average**	**67**	**67**	**1,380**	**1,373**	**335**	**333**	**3,185**	**3,136**
1978	**Average**	**64**	**64**	**1,144**	**1,142**	**385**	**385**	**2,963**	**2,930**
1979	**Average**	**31**	**31**	**1,356**	**1,347**	**281**	**281**	**3,058**	**3,002**
1980	**Average**	**22**	**22**	**1,261**	**1,250**	**172**	**172**	**2,551**	**2,503**
1981	**Average**	**7**	**7**	**1,129**	**1,112**	**81**	**77**	**1,848**	**1,774**
1982	**Average**	**7**	**7**	**552**	**530**	**92**	**81**	**854**	**736**
1983	**Average**	**(s)**	**0**	**337**	**321**	**30**	**18**	**632**	**533**
1984	**Average**	**5**	**4**	**325**	**309**	**117**	**90**	**819**	**634**
1985	**Average**	**(s)**	**0**	**168**	**132**	**45**	**35**	**472**	**300**
1986	**Average**	**13**	**12**	**685**	**618**	**44**	**38**	**1,162**	**854**
1987	**Average**	**0**	**0**	**751**	**642**	**61**	**56**	**1,274**	**965**
1988	**Average**	**0**	**0**	**1,073**	**911**	**29**	**23**	**1,839**	**1,415**
1989	January	0	0	1,449	1,335	59	59	2,219	1,863
	February	0	0	1,290	1,177	17	17	2,126	1,765
	March	0	0	1,108	1,025	64	64	1,805	1,490
	April	0	0	1,226	1,074	14	14	2,030	1,689
	May	0	0	1,155	1,056	61	61	1,977	1,617
	June	0	0	1,249	1,147	17	17	2,164	1,881
	July	0	0	1,182	1,096	0	0	2,308	1,982
	August	0	0	1,316	1,159	44	0	2,453	2,101
	September	26	26	1,109	1,021	20	0	2,195	1,874
	October	0	0	1,158	1,047	14	14	2,122	1,819
	November	0	0	1,342	1,230	0	0	2,257	1,891
	December	0	0	1,115	1,029	26	0	1,905	1,561
	Average	**2**	**2**	**1,224**	**1,116**	**28**	**21**	**2,130**	**1,794**
1990	January	0	0	1,214	1,055	37	0	2,605	2,060
	February	0	0	1,557	1,372	18	18	2,506	2,065
	March	0	0	1,157	1,060	17	17	2,161	1,805
	April	43	43	1,149	950	9	0	2,073	1,693
	May	0	0	1,225	1,076	73	60	2,349	1,963
	June	0	0	1,153	1,041	20	0	2,318	1,916
	July	0	0	1,369	1,242	13	13	2,853	2,478
	August	0	0	1,189	1,052	0	0	2,757	2,305
	September	0	0	1,286	1,168	0	0	1,915	1,588
	October	0	0	1,619	1,473	0	0	1,792	1,488
	November	0	0	1,581	1,431	0	0	1,758	1,477
	December	0	0	1,587	1,431	14	0	1,843	1,523
	Average	**4**	**4**	**1,339**	**1,195**	**17**	**9**	**2,244**	**1,864**
1991	January	0	0	1,934	1,782	0	0	2,261	1,846
	February	0	0	1,566	1,538	0	0	1,812	1,576
	March	0	0	1,623	1,586	0	0	1,845	1,662
	April	0	0	1,764	1,702	0	0	2,046	1,792
	May	0	0	2,258	2,053	0	0	2,566	2,140
	June	0	0	1,841	1,795	0	0	2,145	1,865
	July	0	0	1,725	1,641	0	0	1,928	1,685
	August	0	0	2,019	1,964	7	0	2,208	1,980
	September	0	0	1,708	1,562	0	0	1,947	1,615
	October	0	0	1,652	1,545	18	18	1,920	1,649
	November	0	0	1,778	1,626	16	0	2,072	1,701
	December	0	0	1,645	1,566	0	0	1,892	1,620
	Average	**0**	**0**	**1,795**	**1,698**	**3**	**2**	**2,055**	**1,763**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
	Ecuador		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**48**	**47**	**0**	**0**	**213**	**200**	**223**	**216**
1974 Average	**42**	**42**	**23**	**23**	**300**	**284**	**469**	**463**
1975 Average	**57**	**57**	**27**	**27**	**390**	**379**	**280**	**278**
1976 Average	**51**	**51**	**28**	**26**	**539**	**537**	**298**	**298**
1977 Average	**57**	**55**	**42**	**35**	**541**	**507**	**535**	**530**
1978 Average	**54**	**38**	**41**	**38**	**573**	**533**	**555**	**554**
1979 Average	**42**	**30**	**42**	**42**	**420**	**380**	**304**	**297**
1980 Average	**27**	**17**	**26**	**25**	**348**	**314**	**9**	**8**
1981 Average	**48**	**38**	**35**	**35**	**366**	**318**	**0**	**0**
1982 Average	**42**	**32**	**40**	**40**	**248**	**226**	**35**	**35**
1983 Average	**61**	**56**	**59**	**59**	**338**	**315**	**48**	**48**
1984 Average	**55**	**47**	**58**	**57**	**343**	**304**	**10**	**10**
1985 Average	**67**	**56**	**52**	**51**	**314**	**292**	**27**	**27**
1986 Average	**77**	**64**	**26**	**25**	**318**	**297**	**19**	**19**
1987 Average	**29**	**23**	**35**	**35**	**285**	**262**	**98**	**98**
1988 Average	**47**	**33**	**16**	**15**	**205**	**186**	[d] **(s)**	[d] **(s)**
1989 January	52	46	0	0	218	201	0	0
February	74	67	11	11	292	244	0	0
March	100	85	10	10	167	107	0	0
April	116	111	72	72	128	97	0	0
May	123	112	19	12	264	264	0	0
June	75	75	88	88	138	129	0	0
July	86	86	42	37	113	108	0	0
August	97	79	87	87	115	100	0	0
September	115	109	32	32	113	91	0	0
October	122	105	50	50	167	130	0	0
November	71	62	99	99	231	208	0	0
December	41	23	85	85	263	222	0	0
Average	**89**	**80**	**50**	**49**	**183**	158	**0**	**0**
1990 January	48	35	75	75	153	118	0	0
February	60	40	43	43	254	189	0	0
March	49	38	134	134	138	97	0	0
April	31	29	32	28	88	80	0	0
May	17	12	27	27	85	77	0	0
June	98	86	59	59	138	129	0	0
July	60	43	69	69	143	137	0	0
August	81	69	119	119	69	55	0	0
September	43	37	59	59	111	111	0	0
October	49	43	50	50	88	88	0	0
November	13	13	71	71	72	72	0	0
December	35	12	30	30	45	36	0	0
Average	**49**	**38**	**64**	**64**	**114**	**98**	**0**	**0**
1991 January	12	6	41	41	61	61	0	0
February	66	55	95	95	162	153	0	0
March	67	58	29	29	93	93	0	0
April	35	24	72	72	61	61	0	0
May	109	103	96	96	111	111	0	0
June	129	126	70	70	187	187	0	0
July	62	47	137	137	88	88	81	81
August	112	93	56	56	93	87	48	48
September	31	25	91	91	83	64	152	152
October	30	24	137	137	118	91	43	43
November	55	48	91	91	120	96	64	64
December	41	23	91	91	163	134	0	0
Average	**62**	**53**	**84**	**84**	**111**	**102**	**32**	**32**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC[c]	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	459	448	1,135	344	2,078	1,257	2,993	2,095
1974	Average	713	697	979	319	2,527	1,827	3,280	2,540
1975	Average	762	746	702	395	2,219	1,882	3,601	3,211
1976	Average	1,025	1,014	700	241	2,642	2,167	5,066	4,545
1977	Average	1,143	1,130	690	250	3,008	2,507	6,193	5,643
1978	Average	919	910	646	181	2,788	2,254	5,751	5,184
1979	Average	1,080	1,069	690	293	2,579	2,110	5,637	5,112
1980	Average	857	841	481	156	1,749	1,361	4,300	3,864
1981	Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982	Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983	Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984	Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985	Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	January	782	782	941	470	1,993	1,498	4,212	3,361
	February	567	559	775	368	1,719	1,249	3,845	3,015
	March	702	696	909	468	1,888	1,366	3,693	2,856
	April	750	722	831	424	1,897	1,426	3,927	3,115
	May	789	789	853	509	2,048	1,686	4,025	3,303
	June	864	841	778	486	1,943	1,619	4,106	3,500
	July	1,094	1,085	794	447	2,130	1,764	4,437	3,746
	August	946	932	834	486	2,078	1,683	4,531	3,784
	September	867	836	914	568	2,041	1,636	4,236	3,510
	October	713	694	1,004	592	2,056	1,571	4,177	3,390
	November	770	757	924	549	2,096	1,674	4,353	3,565
	December	915	886	903	561	2,206	1,777	4,111	3,338
	Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	January	830	830	1,155	696	2,260	1,754	4,865	3,813
	February	833	816	898	564	2,088	1,652	4,594	3,717
	March	1,054	1,031	893	543	2,268	1,843	4,429	3,648
	April	969	941	1,005	692	2,125	1,772	4,198	3,465
	May	1,008	997	1,087	705	2,225	1,818	4,574	3,781
	June	778	760	1,070	704	2,142	1,737	4,460	3,653
	July	860	855	1,007	665	2,139	1,769	4,992	4,246
	August	881	881	1,014	617	2,164	1,741	4,921	4,046
	September	755	743	1,062	740	2,029	1,690	3,944	3,277
	October	557	536	982	717	1,725	1,434	3,517	2,921
	November	574	555	1,142	725	1,871	1,435	3,629	2,912
	December	499	461	975	616	1,585	1,155	3,428	2,678
	Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	January	504	481	1,021	689	1,638	1,277	3,899	3,123
	February	721	717	959	686	2,003	1,705	3,815	3,282
	March	523	523	991	631	1,703	1,334	3,548	2,996
	April	666	638	846	470	1,680	1,265	3,727	3,057
	May	860	838	978	581	2,153	1,728	4,719	3,868
	June	832	827	1,019	581	2,237	1,791	4,382	3,655
	July	836	820	1,084	676	2,289	1,850	4,216	3,536
	August	1,016	983	1,038	701	2,363	1,966	4,571	3,946
	September	489	467	1,104	773	1,949	1,572	3,897	3,187
	October	651	623	1,087	777	2,067	1,694	3,987	3,343
	November	704	674	1,053	671	2,087	1,644	4,159	3,346
	December	617	593	975	655	1,887	1,496	3,779	3,116
	Average	702	682	1,014	658	2,005	1,610	4,060	3,373

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China People's Republic	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	Average	49	49	2	0	174	0	9	0	1,325	1,001	(s)	0
1974	Average	49	48	1	0	164	0	2	0	1,070	791	0	0
1975	Average	75	71	5	0	152	0	5	0	846	600	0	0
1976	Average	12	7	2	0	118	0	0	0	599	371	0	0
1977	Average	24	17	3	0	171	0	0	0	517	279	0	0
1978	Average	20	6	5	0	160	0	0	0	467	248	0	0
1979	Average	43	39	6	0	147	0	1	0	538	271	13	13
1980	Average	42	37	1	0	78	0	3	1	455	199	(s)	0
1981	Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982	Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	January	160	160	19	19	53	0	93	0	1,065	696	38	38
	February	249	237	32	27	24	0	131	0	1,007	639	32	26
	March	295	285	16	0	41	0	119	0	961	633	25	24
	April	256	256	43	41	55	0	76	0	877	599	97	83
	May	294	294	12	12	29	0	65	0	901	647	125	119
	June	256	245	31	31	28	0	92	0	921	673	66	60
	July	305	305	20	20	32	0	80	0	849	596	150	135
	August	317	306	39	30	19	0	67	0	911	616	68	67
	September	321	321	59	45	8	0	73	0	949	668	87	87
	October	335	335	58	53	44	0	66	0	857	590	85	84
	November	378	368	76	76	41	0	86	0	911	594	94	94
	December	238	238	23	16	29	0	39	0	973	613	90	90
	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	January	262	262	41	41	80	0	48	0	982	605	121	121
	February	346	346	58	55	78	0	45	0	946	585	53	51
	March	296	296	41	41	35	0	8	0	850	583	83	83
	April	281	281	25	20	51	0	40	0	925	617	80	74
	May	235	235	69	69	29	0	114	0	981	654	66	65
	June	260	260	44	44	36	0	82	0	942	699	49	43
	July	303	303	126	101	25	0	93	0	899	659	132	122
	August	134	134	56	33	40	0	45	0	952	676	79	77
	September	135	123	57	45	45	0	8	0	924	632	47	42
	October	139	139	31	31	9	0	12	0	917	636	85	85
	November	238	238	28	28	0	0	74	0	902	645	113	113
	December	224	224	64	60	13	0	16	0	987	713	47	47
	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	January	232	232	21	21	25	0	29	0	967	722	68	63
	February	202	202	0	0	14	0	13	0	1,123	877	102	96
	March	186	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,051	764	96	96
	April	337	337	55	55	35	0	17	0	1,092	764	113	113
	May	220	220	57	57	42	0	31	0	1,022	752	119	113
	June	205	205	43	31	30	0	41	0	1,081	806	144	139
	July	264	264	12	12	19	0	21	0	831	606	88	88
	August	298	298	37	22	78	0	27	0	995	687	85	75
	September	230	230	24	24	29	0	19	0	1,132	849	91	86
	October	300	300	13	0	51	0	16	0	925	639	29	24
	November	213	213	25	13	46	0	45	0	1,088	794	96	96
	December	359	359	13	13	53	0	8	0	1,080	757	65	65
	Average	254	254	25	21	35	0	22	0	1,031	750	91	87

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]									
		Colombia		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	**Average**	**9**	**2**	**125**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**53**	**0**
1974	**Average**	**5**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**43**	**0**
1975	**Average**	**9**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**8**	**5**	**71**	**70**	**19**	**4**
1976	**Average**	**21**	**6**	**39**	**0**	**18**	**16**	**87**	**87**	**8**	**0**
1977	**Average**	**17**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**66**	**55**	**179**	**177**	**31**	**4**
1978	**Average**	**20**	**0**	**38**	**0**	**42**	**37**	**318**	**316**	**5**	**2**
1979	**Average**	**18**	**0**	**30**	**0**	**66**	**52**	**439**	**437**	**23**	**7**
1980	**Average**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**70**	**61**	**533**	**507**	**2**	**(s)**
1981	**Average**	**1**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**36**	**33**	**522**	**469**	**30**	**(s)**
1982	**Average**	**5**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**20**	**18**	**685**	**645**	**35**	**(s)**
1983	**Average**	**10**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**4**	**3**	**826**	**766**	**65**	**3**
1984	**Average**	**8**	**0**	**45**	**(s)**	**1**	**0**	**748**	**659**	**65**	**3**
1985	**Average**	**23**	**0**	**60**	**(s)**	**3**	**1**	**816**	**715**	**58**	**0**
1986	**Average**	**87**	**57**	**76**	**0**	**12**	**11**	**699**	**621**	**54**	**0**
1987	**Average**	**148**	**115**	**54**	**1**	**13**	**12**	**655**	**602**	**60**	**0**
1988	**Average**	**134**	**106**	**65**	**5**	**19**	**19**	**747**	**674**	**61**	**0**
1989	January	261	204	19	0	62	62	809	748	57	0
	February	146	105	77	12	10	10	756	706	153	0
	March	185	146	59	0	15	15	667	621	30	0
	April	168	140	9	0	47	47	1,002	941	48	0
	May	122	68	26	10	22	22	808	764	31	0
	June	139	113	33	0	110	110	688	639	46	0
	July	108	71	1	0	16	16	758	708	34	0
	August	191	159	30	14	13	13	806	765	32	0
	September	163	146	22	0	10	10	721	659	54	0
	October	147	116	74	0	28	28	837	760	43	0
	November	227	188	42	0	97	97	743	715	33	0
	December	199	173	19	0	33	33	610	566	37	0
	Average	**172**	**136**	**34**	**3**	**39**	**39**	**767**	**716**	**49**	**0**
1990	January	188	146	124	0	14	14	776	691	129	0
	February	203	168	76	0	42	38	725	669	80	0
	March	177	146	47	0	28	28	815	757	21	0
	April	198	143	53	0	38	38	466	414	47	0
	May	220	175	101	10	0	0	788	688	63	0
	June	180	117	95	0	9	9	912	815	92	0
	July	169	111	56	11	20	20	706	651	54	0
	August	203	132	43	0	142	142	773	676	39	0
	September	97	84	38	0	105	105	871	807	20	0
	October	183	159	21	0	78	78	828	793	37	0
	November	209	177	32	0	8	8	761	706	49	0
	December	161	121	13	0	6	6	637	595	28	0
	Average	**182**	**140**	**58**	**2**	**41**	**40**	**755**	**689**	**55**	**0**
1991	January	194	174	25	0	0	0	779	759	6	0
	February	151	98	42	13	9	9	742	693	8	0
	March	157	127	29	0	21	21	791	772	33	0
	April	163	131	41	12	0	0	889	819	35	0
	May	163	112	60	0	66	66	757	736	45	0
	June	169	124	46	0	49	49	919	872	49	0
	July	163	111	54	0	9	9	835	748	47	0
	August	219	179	57	11	14	14	878	797	30	0
	September	157	103	89	0	10	10	805	768	44	0
	October	128	80	41	0	64	64	799	754	16	0
	November	145	135	15	0	10	10	690	656	24	0
	December	138	117	61	0	14	14	723	708	4	0
	Average	**162**	**125**	**47**	**3**	**22**	**22**	**801**	**757**	**28**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	**Average**	**585**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**99**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**255**	**60**	**15**	**0**
1974	**Average**	**511**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**90**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**251**	**63**	**8**	**0**
1975	**Average**	**332**	**0**	**17**	**12**	**90**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**242**	**115**	**14**	**(s)**
1976	**Average**	**275**	**0**	**36**	**35**	**88**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**274**	**104**	**31**	**13**
1977	**Average**	**211**	**0**	**50**	**48**	**105**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**289**	**134**	**126**	**97**
1978	**Average**	**229**	**0**	**104**	**104**	**94**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**253**	**142**	**180**	**169**
1979	**Average**	**231**	**0**	**75**	**75**	**92**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**190**	**123**	**202**	**197**
1980	**Average**	**225**	**0**	**144**	**144**	**88**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**176**	**115**	**176**	**173**
1981	**Average**	**197**	**0**	**119**	**114**	**62**	**0**	**1**	**(s)**	**133**	**102**	**375**	**369**
1982	**Average**	**175**	**0**	**102**	**102**	**50**	**0**	**3**	**(s)**	**112**	**92**	**456**	**441**
1983	**Average**	**189**	**0**	**66**	**65**	**40**	**0**	**2**	**(s)**	**96**	**83**	**382**	**365**
1984	**Average**	**188**	**0**	**114**	**112**	**42**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**94**	**87**	**402**	**378**
1985	**Average**	**40**	**0**	**32**	**31**	**28**	**0**	**29**	**1**	**113**	**98**	**310**	**278**
1986	**Average**	**25**	**0**	**60**	**53**	**21**	**0**	**53**	**0**	**125**	**93**	**350**	**317**
1987	**Average**	**29**	**0**	**80**	**70**	**21**	**0**	**55**	**0**	**106**	**75**	**352**	**304**
1988	**Average**	**36**	**0**	**67**	**62**	**22**	**0**	**68**	**0**	**97**	**71**	**315**	**254**
1989	January	59	0	33	33	30	0	101	0	105	79	215	138
	February	44	0	233	222	24	0	70	0	92	85	221	130
	March	52	0	167	167	38	0	49	0	82	65	174	130
	April	14	0	186	175	24	0	56	0	117	99	148	88
	May	32	0	184	184	46	0	46	0	68	49	202	169
	June	34	0	179	179	32	0	99	0	143	100	181	132
	July	49	0	48	35	39	0	51	0	89	47	328	210
	August	43	0	117	98	21	0	69	0	101	79	370	316
	September	35	0	146	119	33	0	70	0	95	69	191	149
	October	38	0	166	143	32	0	38	0	71	71	309	234
	November	72	0	155	132	42	0	71	0	91	80	165	141
	December	29	0	57	50	24	0	83	0	81	63	78	71
	Average	**42**	**0**	**138**	**127**	**32**	**0**	**67**	**0**	**94**	**73**	**215**	**160**
1990	January	9	0	75	67	35	0	60	0	109	84	219	147
	February	27	0	43	37	32	0	53	0	89	67	74	23
	March	10	0	50	50	32	0	13	0	103	96	257	221
	April	40	0	134	118	33	0	17	0	114	81	304	288
	May	20	0	166	166	38	0	87	0	88	58	369	305
	June	21	0	209	199	27	0	66	0	118	83	249	233
	July	30	0	129	129	35	0	104	0	107	73	224	179
	August	41	0	159	159	29	0	54	0	108	91	183	179
	September	33	0	125	119	20	0	23	0	89	70	155	155
	October	43	0	67	67	29	0	21	0	83	76	81	44
	November	46	0	17	17	50	0	25	0	81	73	112	56
	December	53	0	43	17	29	0	38	0	62	62	33	19
	Average	**31**	**0**	**102**	**96**	**32**	**0**	**47**	**0**	**96**	**76**	**189**	**155**
1991	January	103	0	45	34	22	0	26	0	75	64	32	19
	February	23	0	37	37	20	0	18	0	76	76	34	21
	March	56	0	25	16	14	0	13	0	86	73	48	19
	April	61	0	43	35	23	0	66	0	84	64	61	37
	May	113	0	165	156	42	0	53	0	61	61	222	188
	June	84	0	99	84	19	0	41	0	114	104	97	70
	July	86	0	69	63	25	0	22	0	91	72	228	164
	August	100	0	142	136	42	0	48	0	91	66	254	217
	September	75	0	79	72	28	0	42	0	119	75	218	194
	October	90	0	98	98	12	0	24	0	88	76	189	166
	November	100	0	73	65	35	0	19	0	77	69	84	18
	December	88	0	94	88	36	0	26	0	87	71	154	151
	Average	**82**	**0**	**81**	**74**	**27**	**0**	**33**	**0**	**87**	**72**	**136**	**106**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]								Total Imports	
	U.S.S.R.		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 Average	**26**	**0**	**329**	**0**	**153**	**36**	**3,263**	**1,149**	**6,256**	**3,244**
1974 Average	**20**	**0**	**391**	**0**	**122**	**30**	**2,832**	**937**	**6,112**	**3,477**
1975 Average	**14**	**0**	**406**	**0**	**120**	**14**	**2,454**	**893**	**6,056**	**4,105**
1976 Average	**11**	**2**	**422**	**0**	**203**	**101**	**2,247**	**742**	**7,313**	**5,287**
1977 Average	**12**	**2**	**466**	**0**	**287**	**157**	**2,614**	**971**	**8,807**	**6,615**
1978 Average	**8**	**1**	**428**	**0**	**239**	**146**	**2,612**	**1,172**	**8,363**	**6,356**
1979 Average	**1**	**0**	**431**	**0**	**269**	**192**	**2,819**	**1,407**	**8,456**	**6,519**
1980 Average	**1**	**0**	**388**	**0**	**219**	**162**	**2,609**	**1,399**	**6,909**	**5,263**
1981 Average	**5**	**(s)**	**327**	**0**	**236**	**163**	**2,672**	**1,474**	**5,996**	**4,396**
1982 Average	**1**	**0**	**316**	**0**	**306**	**174**	**2,968**	**1,754**	**5,113**	**3,488**
1983 Average	**1**	**(s)**	**282**	**0**	**378**	**215**	**3,189**	**1,853**	**5,051**	**3,329**
1984 Average	**13**	**(s)**	**294**	**0**	**411**	**210**	**3,388**	**1,914**	**5,437**	**3,426**
1985 Average	**8**	**(s)**	**247**	**0**	**394**	**137**	**3,237**	**1,888**	**5,067**	**3,201**
1986 Average	**18**	**(s)**	**244**	**0**	**426**	**144**	**3,387**	**2,065**	**6,224**	**4,178**
1987 Average	**11**	**0**	**272**	**0**	**459**	**196**	**3,617**	**2,274**	**6,678**	**4,674**
1988 Average	**29**	**0**	**242**	**0**	**487**	**196**	**3,882**	**2,411**	**7,402**	**5,107**
1989 January	19	0	415	0	429	122	4,043	2,300	8,255	5,661
February	12	0	369	0	505	92	4,186	2,290	8,032	5,305
March	58	0	324	0	409	93	3,763	2,179	7,456	5,035
April	49	0	407	0	473	165	4,151	2,635	8,078	5,750
May	27	0	379	0	334	88	3,753	2,426	7,778	5,729
June	79	0	363	0	351	195	3,871	2,476	7,977	5,976
July	100	0	331	0	544	324	3,932	2,468	8,369	6,214
August	43	0	239	0	533	319	4,029	2,781	8,560	6,565
September	68	0	190	0	470	244	3,766	2,517	8,002	6,028
October	66	0	180	0	651	383	4,124	2,796	8,301	6,187
November	48	0	279	0	337	121	3,988	2,606	8,341	6,171
December	0	0	377	0	449	213	3,468	2,126	7,579	5,463
Average	**48**	**0**	**321**	**0**	**457**	**197**	**3,921**	**2,467**	**8,061**	**5,843**
1990 January	62	0	409	0	588	220	4,332	2,399	9,197	6,212
February	40	0	323	0	471	139	3,805	2,177	8,399	5,895
March	0	0	264	0	405	168	3,536	2,469	7,965	6,117
April	20	0	283	0	513	275	3,660	2,348	7,858	5,813
May	0	0	285	0	541	248	4,260	2,673	8,834	6,454
June	19	0	299	0	579	270	4,287	2,771	8,747	6,423
July	92	0	252	0	500	251	4,057	2,609	9,048	6,855
August	73	0	230	0	340	107	3,722	2,406	8,644	6,452
September	49	0	240	0	336	206	3,417	2,386	7,361	5,664
October	87	10	204	0	245	92	3,199	2,210	6,717	5,132
November	63	0	312	0	254	112	3,374	2,173	7,003	5,085
December	34	0	291	0	233	70	3,011	1,933	6,439	4,611
Average	**45**	**1**	**282**	**0**	**417**	**180**	**3,721**	**2,381**	**8,018**	**5,894**
1991 January	28	0	261	0	229	91	3,167	2,180	7,066	5,303
February	17	0	222	0	180	96	3,030	2,217	6,844	5,498
March	13	0	214	0	169	60	3,002	2,133	6,550	5,129
April	33	0	245	0	256	99	3,647	2,466	7,374	5,523
May	42	0	264	0	233	58	3,777	2,519	8,496	6,387
June	0	0	234	0	330	179	3,795	2,662	8,177	6,317
July	58	0	191	0	384	275	3,498	2,414	7,714	5,949
August	80	23	208	0	369	197	4,052	2,721	8,622	6,667
September	23	0	261	0	374	197	3,848	2,608	7,745	5,795
October	13	0	262	0	252	139	3,409	2,340	7,396	5,683
November	16	0	264	0	335	130	3,400	2,199	7,559	5,544
December	16	0	286	0	229	104	3,534	2,447	7,313	5,563
Average	**28**	**2**	**243**	**0**	**279**	**135**	**3,515**	**2,409**	**7,576**	**5,782**

[a] Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

[b] Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.

[c] Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

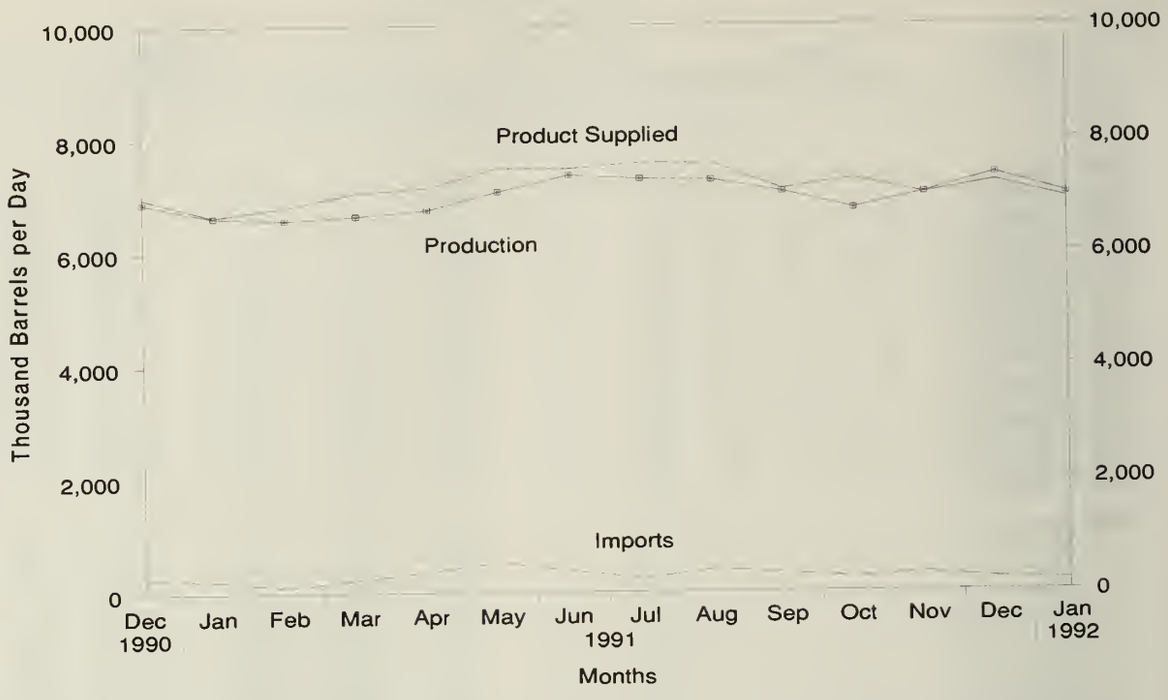
[d] A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. R = Revised data.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

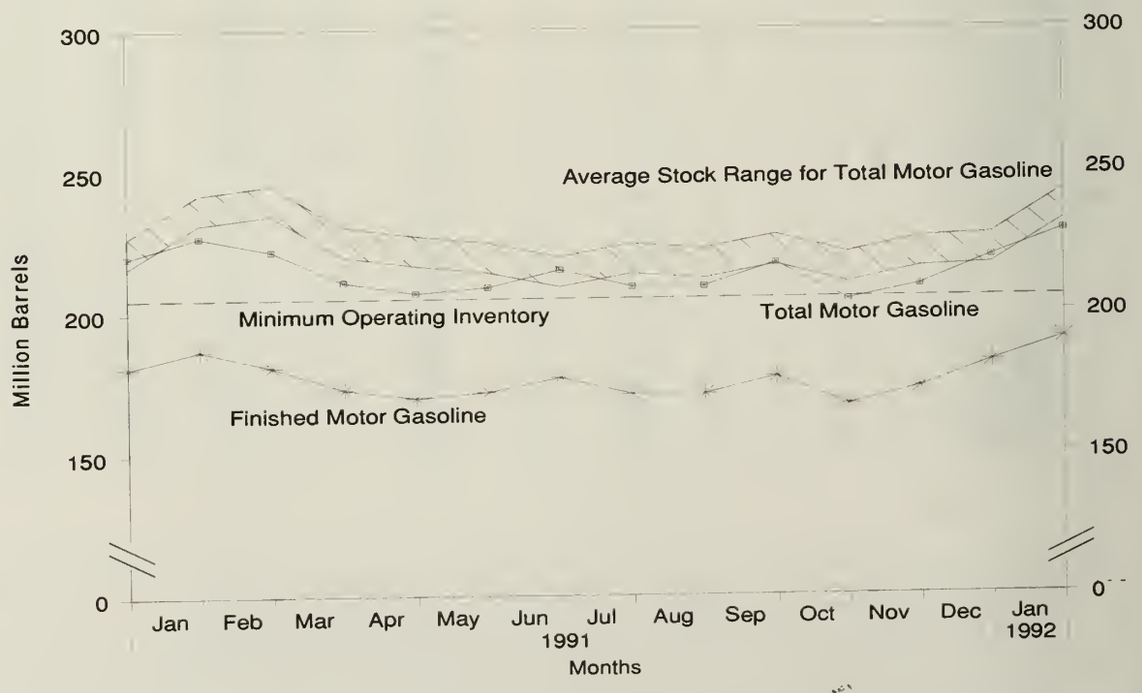
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, December 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, December 1990 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 205 million barrels.

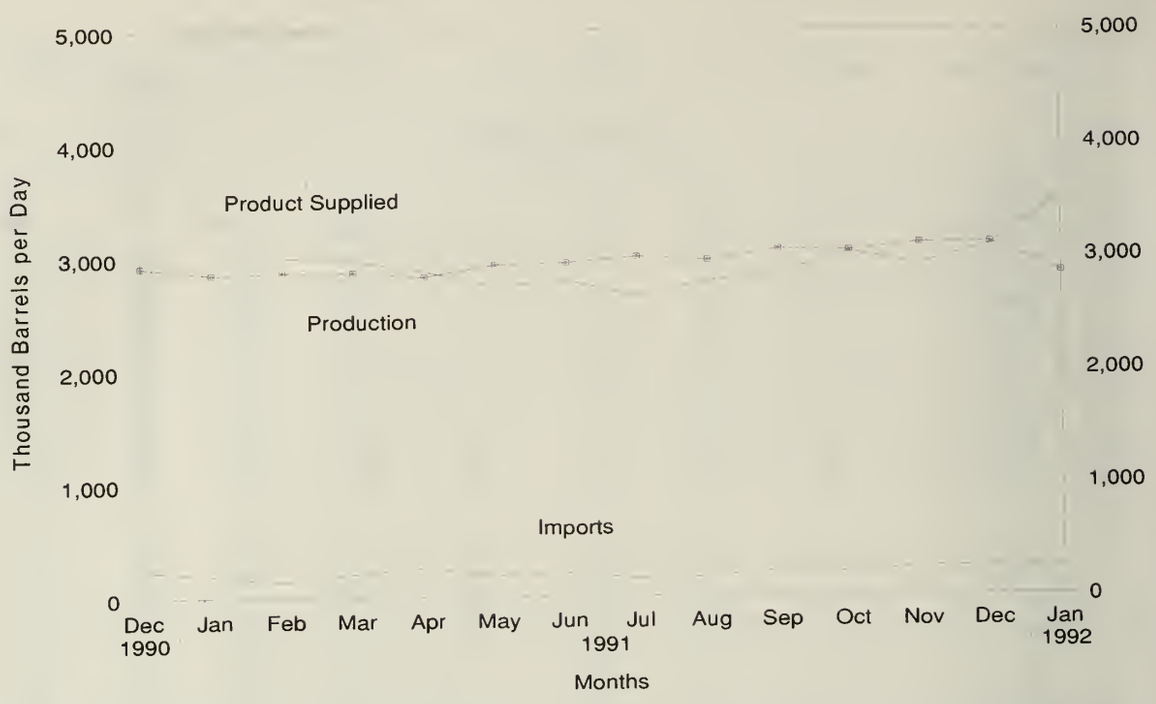
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition					Ending Stocks[a]	
					Product Supplied				
	Total Production	Imports[b]	Stock Change[b,c]	Exports	Total[d]	Unleaded	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[e]	Finished Motor Gasoline
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973 Average	**6,535**	**134**	**-9**	**4**	**6,674**	**—**	**—**	**209**	**—**
1974 Average	**6,360**	**204**	**24**	**2**	**6,537**	**—**	**—**	**[f]218**	**—**
1975 Average	**6,520**	**184**	**[f]28**	**2**	**6,675**	**—**	**—**	**235**	**—**
1976 Average	**6,841**	**131**	**-10**	**3**	**6,978**	**—**	**—**	**231**	**—**
1977 Average	**7,033**	**217**	**72**	**2**	**7,177**	**1,976**	**27.5**	**258**	**—**
1978 Average	**7,169**	**190**	**-54**	**1**	**7,412**	**2,521**	**34.0**	**238**	**—**
1979 Average	**6,852**	**181**	**-2**	**(s)**	**7,034**	**2,798**	**39.8**	**237**	**—**
1980 Average	**6,506**	**140**	**66**	**1**	**6,579**	**3,067**	**46.6**	**[f]261**	**—**
1981 Average[g]	**6,405**	**157**	**[f]-28**	**2**	**6,588**	**3,264**	**49.5**	**253**	**—**
1982 Average	**6,338**	**197**	**-25**	**20**	**6,539**	**3,409**	**52.1**	**[f]235**	**—**
1983 Average	**6,340**	**247**	**[f]-45**	**10**	**6,622**	**3,647**	**55.1**	**222**	**186**
1984 Average	**6,453**	**299**	**54**	**6**	**6,693**	**3,987**	**59.6**	**243**	**205**
1985 Average	**6,419**	**381**	**-41**	**10**	**6,831**	**4,406**	**64.5**	**223**	**190**
1986 Average	**6,752**	**326**	**11**	**33**	**7,034**	**4,854**	**69.0**	**233**	**194**
1987 Average	**6,841**	**384**	**-15**	**35**	**7,206**	**5,470**	**75.9**	**226**	**189**
1988 Average	**6,956**	**405**	**3**	**22**	**7,336**	**5,995**	**81.7**	**228**	**190**
1989 January	6,937	353	512	33	6,745	5,754	85.3	249	206
February	6,650	423	-70	24	7,119	6,141	86.3	248	204
March	6,612	381	-471	43	7,421	6,380	86.0	230	189
April	6,811	370	-22	46	7,157	6,248	87.3	227	188
May	6,894	355	-163	31	7,381	6,454	87.5	223	183
June	7,275	386	-180	60	7,780	6,864	88.2	216	178
July	7,360	383	390	57	7,296	6,509	89.2	229	190
August	7,155	360	-260	58	7,717	6,934	89.8	221	182
September	7,069	320	118	31	7,240	6,443	89.0	227	186
October	6,845	389	-97	29	7,302	6,642	91.0	222	183
November	7,046	406	81	18	7,353	6,756	91.9	224	185
December	6,884	306	-257	37	7,410	6,927	93.5	213	177
Average	**6,963**	**369**	**-35**	**39**	**7,328**	**6,507**	**88.8**	**—**	**—**
1990 January	6,879	417	621	31	6,643	6,246	94.0	236	196
February	6,989	411	169	53	7,179	6,703	93.4	245	201
March	6,613	270	-499	45	7,338	6,894	93.9	227	186
April	6,775	328	-45	28	7,121	6,704	94.1	223	184
May	6,610	585	-189	25	7,358	6,937	94.3	217	178
June	7,101	376	-93	52	7,519	7,099	94.4	213	176
July	7,238	432	133	41	7,496	7,090	94.6	218	180
August	7,326	313	-233	77	7,796	7,383	94.7	210	172
September	7,274	254	511	103	6,914	6,589	95.3	229	188
October	6,880	192	-244	90	7,226	6,883	95.3	220	180
November	6,940	259	-108	66	7,241	6,940	95.8	217	177
December	6,887	264	119	53	6,978	6,713	96.2	220	181
Average	**6,959**	**342**	**10**	**55**	**7,235**	**6,850**	**94.7**	**—**	**—**
1991 January	6,629	227	164	50	6,643	6,361	95.8	227	187
February	6,573	106	-229	102	6,806	6,592	96.9	222	181
March	6,642	235	-267	97	7,047	6,737	95.6	211	173
April	6,742	371	-77	53	7,137	6,860	96.1	207	170
May	7,063	528	56	59	7,475	7,195	96.3	209	172
June	7,351	371	159	99	7,465	7,193	96.4	215	177
July	7,278	232	-173	122	7,561	7,271	96.2	209	171
August	7,257	385	-10	98	7,555	7,271	96.2	209	171
September	7,044	321	210	63	7,091	6,838	96.4	217	177
October	6,746	236	-350	58	7,273	7,030	96.6	204	167
November	7,018	318	227	104	7,005	6,827	97.5	209	173
December	R 7,354	R 216	R 270	R 79	R 7,221	R 7,081	R 98.1	R 219	R 182
Average	**R 6,977**	**R 297**	**R -1**	**R 82**	**R 7,193**	**R 6,941**	**R 96.5**	**—**	**—**
1992 January*	*E 7,003*	*E 183*	*E 209*	E 62	*E 6,915*	*E 6,744*	*E 97.5*	*E 228*	*E 190*

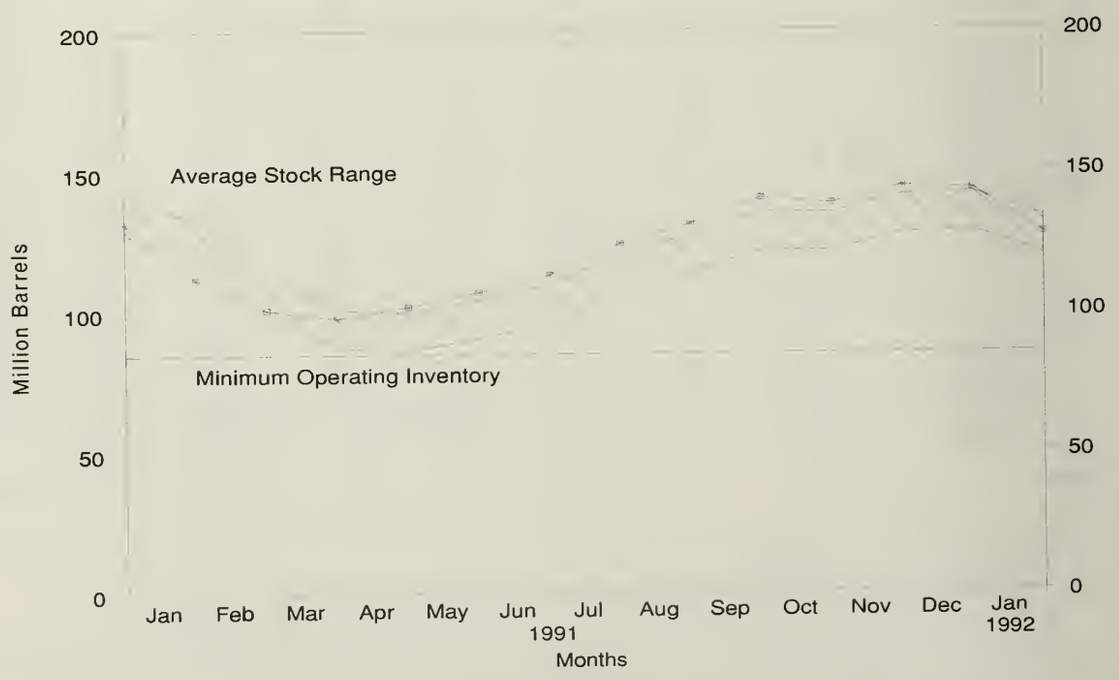
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Includes gasohol.
[e] Includes motor gasoline blending components.
[f] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[g] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, December 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, December 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 85 million barrels.

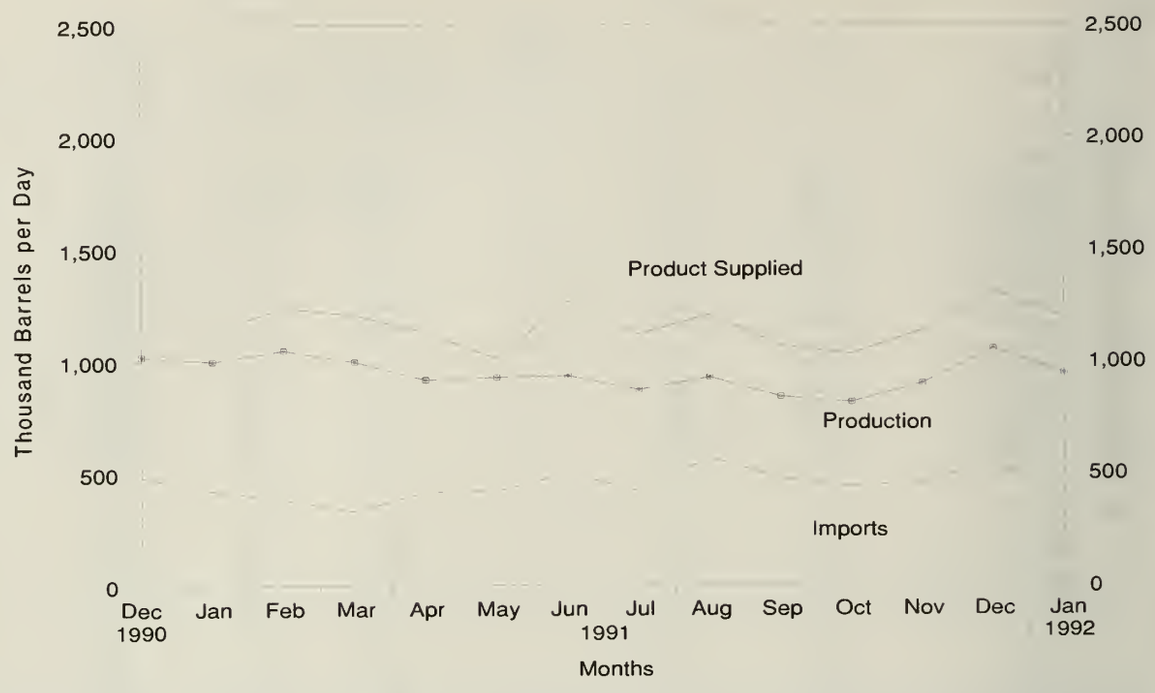
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**2,822**	**392**	**2**	**115**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**
1974 Average	**2,669**	**289**	**2**	9	**2**	**2,948**	[d] **200**
1975 Average	**2,654**	**155**	**2**	[d] **-40**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**
1976 Average	**2,924**	**146**	**1**	**-62**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**
1977 Average	**3,278**	**250**	**1**	**176**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**
1978 Average	**3,167**	**173**	**1**	**-93**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**
1979 Average	**3,153**	**193**	**1**	**34**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**
1980 Average	**2,662**	**142**	**1**	**-64**	**3**	**2,866**	[d] **205**
1981 Average[e]	**2,613**	**173**	**10**	[d] **-38**	**5**	**2,829**	**192**
1982 Average	**2,606**	**93**	**10**	**-35**	**74**	**2,671**	[d] **179**
1983 Average	**2,456**	**174**	**—**	[d] **-124**	**64**	**2,690**	**140**
1984 Average	**2,681**	**272**	**—**	**57**	**51**	**2,845**	**161**
1985 Average	**2,687**	**200**	**—**	**-48**	**67**	**2,868**	**144**
1986 Average	**2,798**	**247**	**—**	**31**	**100**	**2,914**	**155**
1987 Average	**2,731**	**255**	**—**	**-56**	**66**	**2,976**	**134**
1988 Average	**2,859**	**302**	**—**	**-30**	**69**	**3,122**	**124**
1989 January	2,974	346	—	-93	110	3,303	121
February	2,797	331	—	-463	164	3,427	108
March	2,713	439	—	-352	76	3,428	97
April	2,789	301	—	60	56	2,975	99
May	2,750	290	—	35	51	2,954	100
June	2,809	233	—	(s)	39	3,002	100
July	2,848	334	—	498	89	2,596	115
August	2,907	254	—	41	154	2,966	116
September	2,952	249	—	231	81	2,889	123
October	2,906	261	—	-50	90	3,127	122
November	3,063	307	—	-64	123	3,311	120
December	3,266	324	—	-454	130	3,914	106
Average	**2,899**	**306**	**—**	**-49**	**97**	**3,157**	**—**
1990 January	3,130	505	—	388	62	3,185	118
February	2,753	357	—	-215	65	3,260	112
March	2,657	281	—	-415	75	3,277	99
April	2,803	308	—	9	59	3,043	99
May	2,874	209	—	108	75	2,900	103
June	2,996	257	—	246	84	2,923	110
July	3,008	236	—	487	30	2,726	125
August	3,131	293	—	156	51	3,218	130
September	2,968	226	—	207	123	2,864	136
October	2,928	190	—	8	150	2,960	136
November	2,915	238	—	-129	188	3,094	132
December	2,917	239	—	-7	347	2,816	132
Average	**2,925**	**278**	**—**	**73**	**109**	**3,021**	**—**
1991 January	2,851	190	—	-648	332	3,356	112
February	2,867	138	—	-388	393	3,000	101
March	2,862	206	—	-96	198	2,966	98
April	2,822	258	—	130	81	2,869	102
May	2,924	185	—	156	218	2,735	107
June	2,940	209	—	216	150	2,783	113
July	2,992	153	—	348	149	2,649	124
August	2,959	167	—	203	144	2,779	131
September	3,054	221	—	298	136	2,840	140
October	3,039	206	—	-42	259	3,029	138
November	3,103	245	—	207	224	2,916	144
December	[R] 3,107	[R] 252	—	[R] -30	[R] 302	[R] 3,086	[R] 143
Average	[R] **2,961**	[R] **203**	**—**	[R] **31**	[R] **215**	[R] **2,917**	**—**
1992 January*	[E] *2,846*	[E] *245*	—	[E] *-586*	[E] 157	[E] *3,520*	[E] *127*

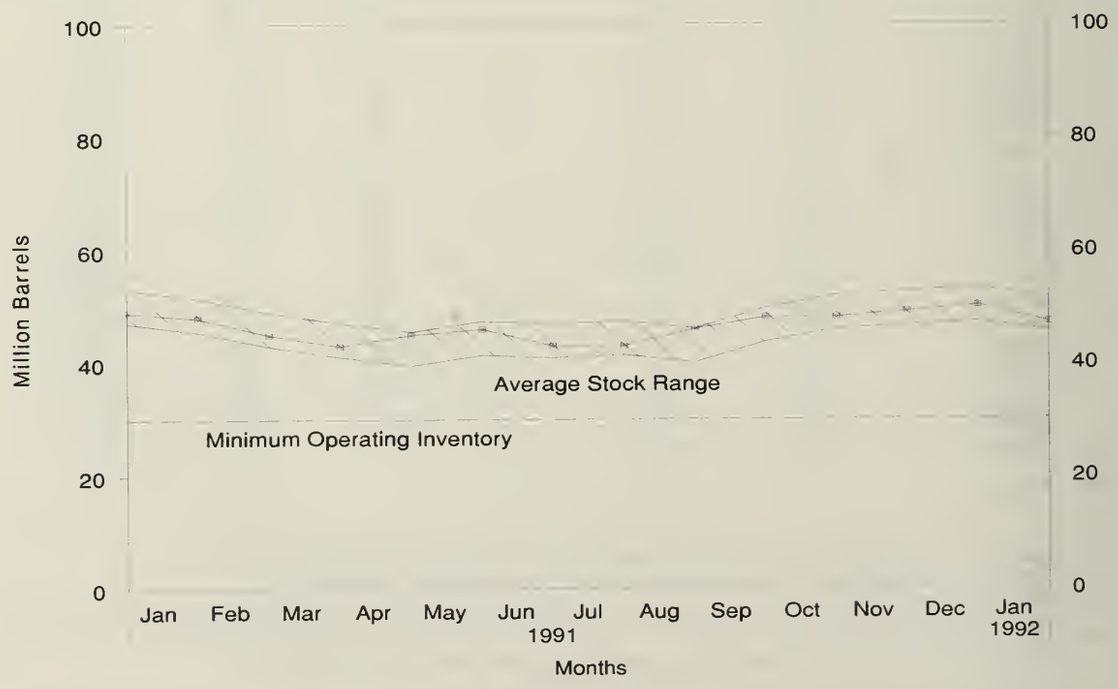
[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, December 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, December 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 30 million barrels.

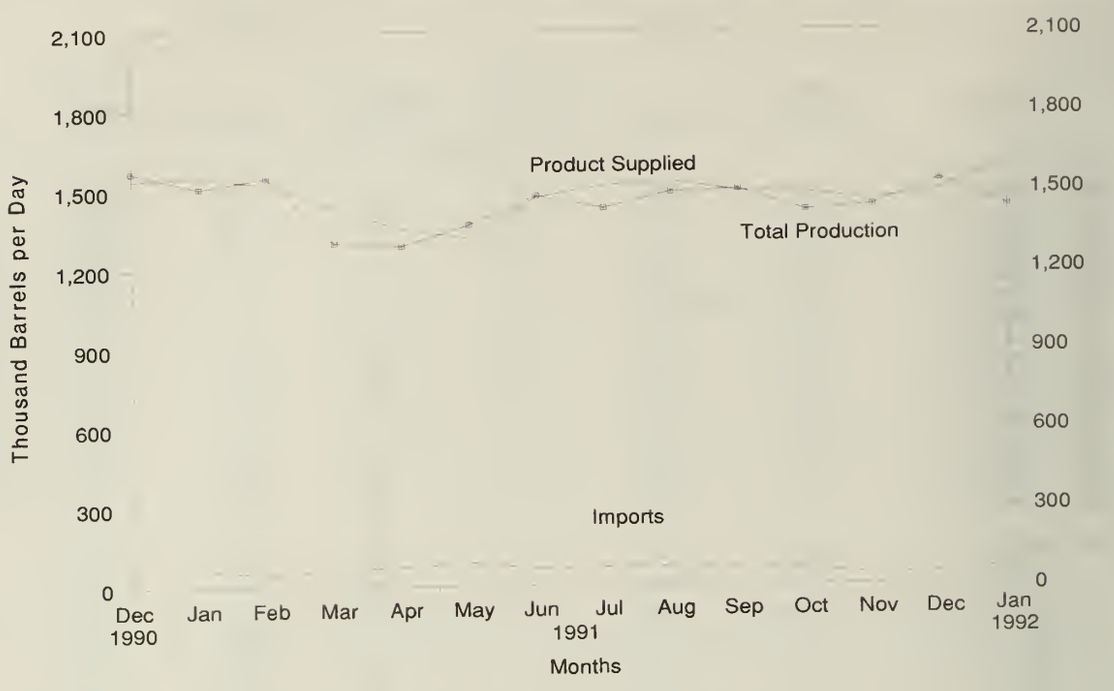
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[c]
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	971	1,853	17	-5	23	2,822	[d] 53
1974 Average	1,070	1,587	13	17	14	2,639	[d] 60
1975 Average	1,235	1,223	15	[d] -2	15	2,462	74
1976 Average	1,377	1,413	17	-5	12	2,801	72
1977 Average	1,754	1,359	13	48	6	3,071	90
1978 Average	1,667	1,355	13	1	13	3,023	90
1979 Average	1,687	1,151	12	15	9	2,826	96
1980 Average	1,580	939	12	-10	33	2,508	[d] 92
1981 Average[e]	1,321	800	48	[d] -37	118	2,088	78
1982 Average	1,070	776	48	-32	209	1,716	[d] 66
1983 Average	852	699	—	[d] -55	185	1,421	49
1984 Average	891	681	—	12	190	1,369	53
1985 Average	882	510	—	-7	197	1,202	50
1986 Average	889	669	—	-8	147	1,418	47
1987 Average	885	565	—	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988 Average	926	644	—	-8	200	1,378	45
1989 January	949	909	—	84	151	1,623	47
February	930	877	—	-58	146	1,719	46
March	937	706	—	-128	220	1,551	42
April	904	681	—	-52	236	1,401	40
May	934	538	—	77	276	1,119	42
June	953	533	—	54	208	1,223	44
July	862	556	—	-44	176	1,286	43
August	903	501	—	58	225	1,121	45
September	856	454	—	162	137	1,010	49
October	1,001	583	—	50	243	1,292	51
November	1,075	543	—	48	330	1,240	52
December	1,140	680	—	-275	226	1,870	44
Average	954	629	—	-2	215	1,370	—
1990 January	1,163	825	—	205	186	1,597	50
February	1,060	663	—	36	214	1,474	51
March	976	335	—	-158	277	1,192	46
April	882	559	—	90	200	1,151	49
May	884	507	—	22	141	1,227	50
June	926	485	—	-98	207	1,302	47
July	987	536	—	72	171	1,280	49
August	944	574	—	-1	280	1,238	49
September	909	313	—	15	200	1,007	49
October	799	383	—	-3	160	1,026	49
November	846	387	—	25	243	965	50
December	1,021	484	—	-50	259	1,296	49
Average	950	504	—	13	211	1,229	—
1991 January	1,000	422	—	-32	320	1,133	48
February	1,049	384	—	-106	299	1,239	45
March	997	331	—	-55	178	1,206	43
April	915	416	—	58	145	1,128	45
May	926	420	—	36	300	1,010	46
June	933	499	—	-78	245	1,265	43
July	870	419	—	-4	176	1,118	43
August	925	568	—	72	216	1,205	46
September	838	473	—	77	168	1,066	48
October	813	438	—	7	217	1,028	48
November	896	454	—	30	189	1,132	49
December	[R] 1,051	[R] 547	—	[R] 28	[R] 264	[R] 1,306	50
Average	[R] 934	[R] 448	—	[R] 4	[R] 226	[R] 1,152	—
1992 January*	[E] *941*	[E] *321*	—	[E] *-110*	[E] 184	[E] *1,188*	[E] *47*

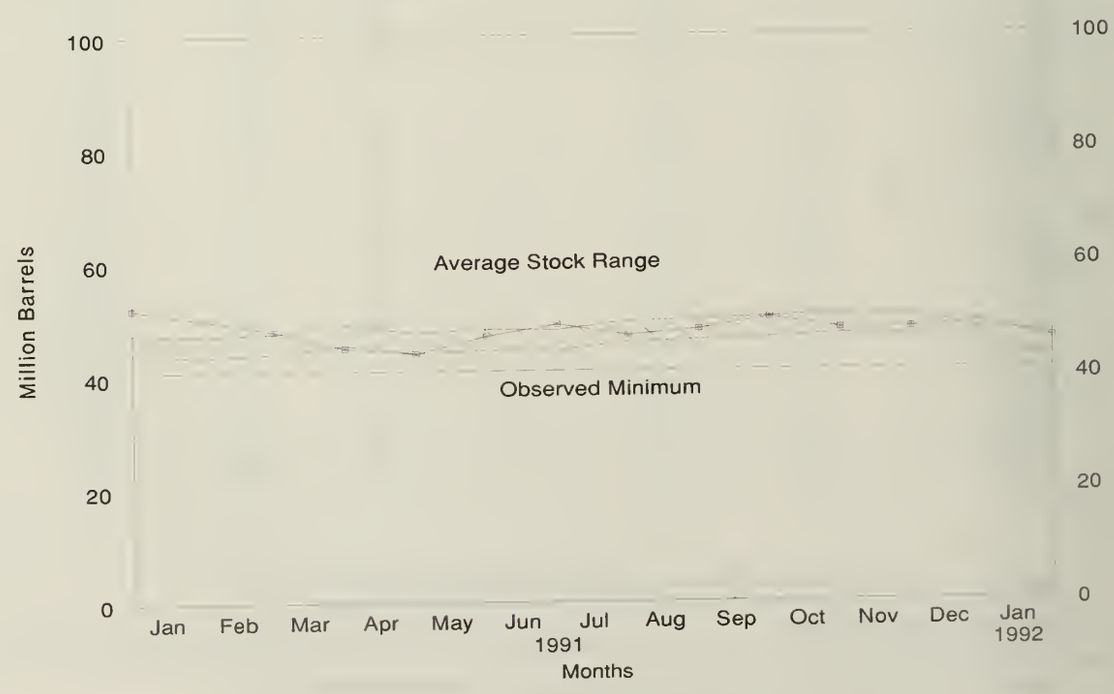
[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, December 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, December 1990 - Present



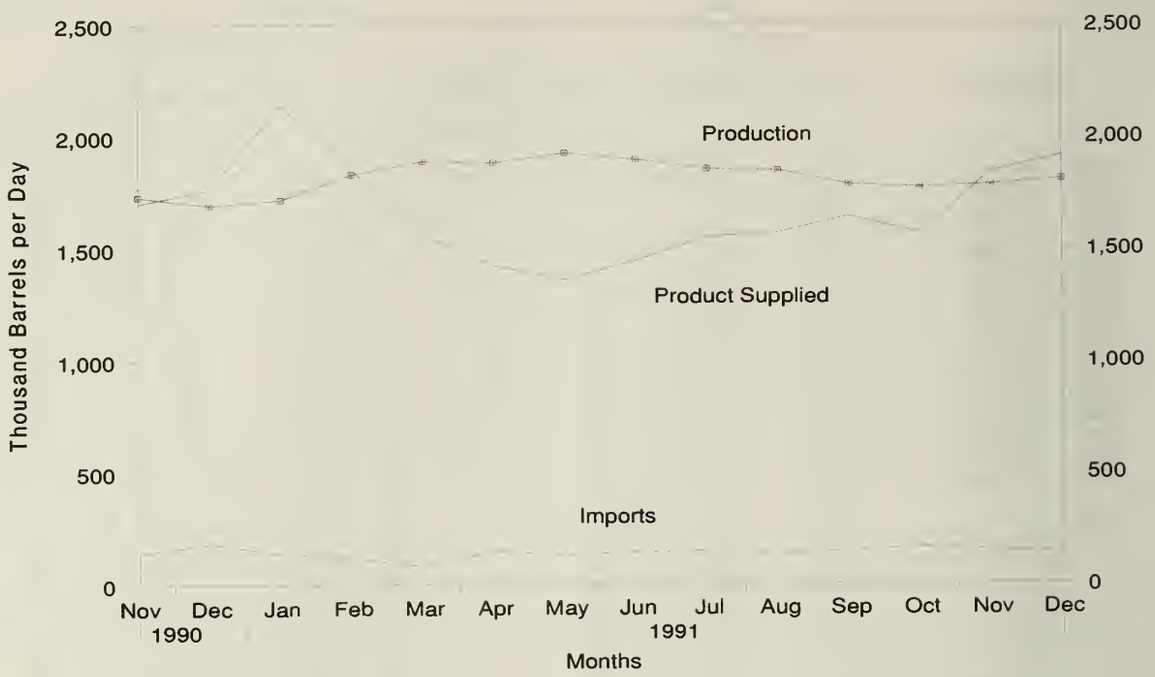
Note: The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 40.9 million barrels, occuring in December 1989.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[a]	
	Production					Product Supplied			
	Total	Kerosene-Type	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Total	Kerosene-Type	Total	Kerosene Type
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels	
1973 Average	859	679	212	8	4	1,059	842	29	23
1974 Average	836	641	163	2	3	993	771	[c] 29	[c] 24
1975 Average	871	691	133	[c] 2	2	1,001	791	30	25
1976 Average	918	731	76	5	2	987	789	32	26
1977 Average	973	787	75	7	2	1,039	831	35	28
1978 Average	970	791	86	-2	1	1,057	858	34	28
1979 Average	1,012	835	78	13	1	1,076	876	39	33
1980 Average	999	811	80	10	1	1,068	851	[c] 42	[c] 36
1981 Average	968	775	38	[c] -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982 Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	[c] 37	[c] 31
1983 Average	1,022	817	29	[c] (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984 Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985 Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986 Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987 Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988 Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989 January	1,503	1,312	101	21	75	1,508	1,334	44	38
February	1,404	1,214	120	-40	21	1,542	1,342	43	37
March	1,396	1,188	101	-2	11	1,488	1,277	43	37
April	1,270	1,074	127	31	16	1,351	1,150	44	38
May	1,249	1,031	120	40	1	1,328	1,103	45	39
June	1,350	1,139	124	-27	1	1,500	1,286	45	38
July	1,410	1,194	113	90	11	1,422	1,219	47	41
August	1,437	1,237	90	28	15	1,484	1,260	48	42
September	1,442	1,218	95	-13	34	1,516	1,316	48	41
October	1,504	1,300	74	74	30	1,474	1,252	50	44
November	1,514	1,305	91	34	52	1,519	1,337	51	44
December	1,354	1,149	115	-335	59	1,745	1,541	41	34
Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	—	—
1990 January	1,527	1,340	163	76	30	1,584	1,404	43	37
February	1,530	1,330	158	120	50	1,519	1,316	47	40
March	1,457	1,256	120	92	30	1,455	1,289	49	42
April	1,357	1,179	103	-91	19	1,531	1,335	47	40
May	1,392	1,194	119	8	8	1,495	1,313	47	40
June	1,388	1,214	125	13	10	1,490	1,320	47	40
July	1,434	1,307	99	117	10	1,406	1,259	51	45
August	1,424	1,250	83	-82	37	1,552	1,363	48	43
September	1,548	1,339	81	48	47	1,534	1,329	50	44
October	1,630	1,463	71	39	77	1,585	1,406	51	45
November	1,606	1,445	93	-19	141	1,578	1,369	50	45
December	1,570	1,411	82	51	60	1,541	1,378	52	46
Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	—	—
1991 January	1,508	1,353	67	-46	73	1,548	1,367	50	44
February	1,548	1,384	44	-91	159	1,523	1,342	48	42
March	1,299	1,157	65	-109	40	1,433	1,279	45	39
April	1,286	1,135	73	-29	38	1,350	1,195	44	38
May	1,365	1,190	87	104	35	1,314	1,123	47	41
June	1,473	1,300	64	56	13	1,468	1,282	49	43
July	1,426	1,255	67	-49	31	1,511	1,344	47	41
August	1,486	1,316	72	20	11	1,527	1,328	48	42
September	1,495	1,322	65	63	10	1,488	1,302	50	45
October	1,415	1,253	59	-60	50	1,483	1,313	48	43
November	1,433	1,276	37	14	5	1,452	1,267	48	44
December	[R] 1,530	[R] 1,357	[R] 42	[R] 20	[R] 59	[R] 1,493	[R] 1,339	[R] 49	[R] 44
Average	[R] 1,438	[R] 1,274	[R] 62	[R] -9	[R] 43	[R] 1,466	[R] 1,290	—	—
1992 January*	[E] *1,428*	[E] *1,280*	[E] *66*	[E] *-148*	[E] 42	[E] *1,600*	[E] *1,452*	[E] *46*	[E] *41*

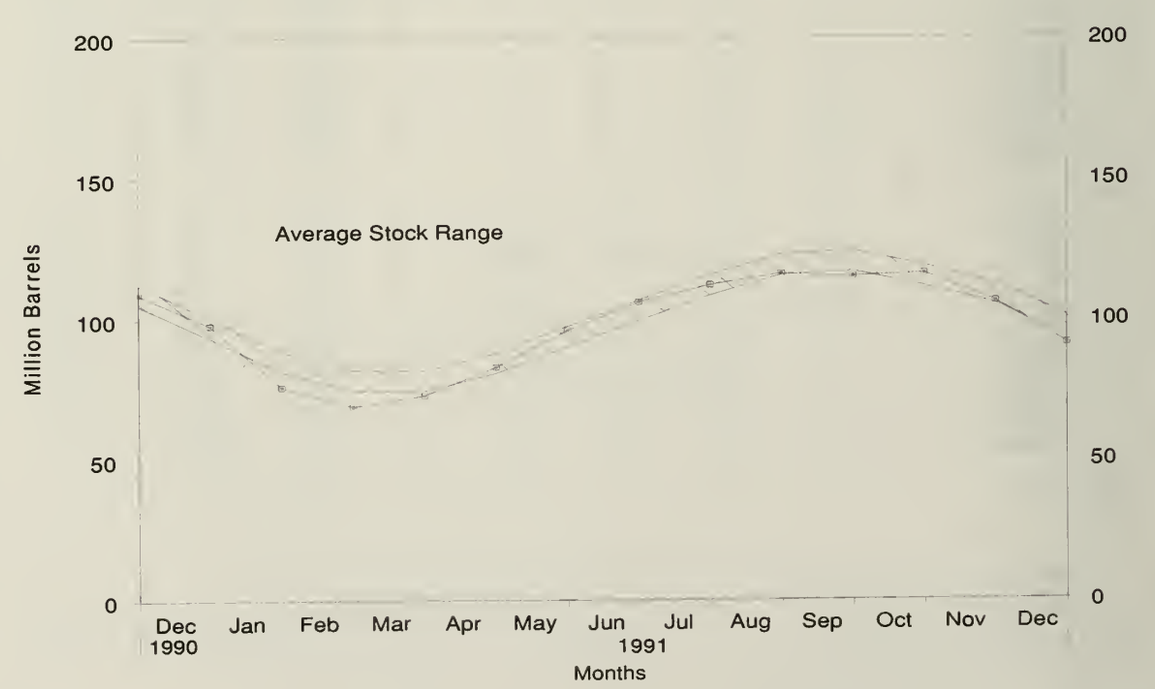
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data.• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, November 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, November 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Liquefied Petroleum Gases[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**1,600**	**132**	**35**	**220**	**27**	**1,449**	**99**
1974 Average	**1,565**	**123**	**38**	**220**	**25**	**1,406**	**[d]113**
1975 Average	**1,527**	**112**	**[d]35**	**246**	**26**	**1,333**	**125**
1976 Average	**1,535**	**130**	**-24**	**260**	**25**	**1,404**	**116**
1977 Average	**1,566**	**161**	**55**	**233**	**18**	**1,422**	**136**
1978 Average	**1,537**	**123**	**-12**	**239**	**20**	**1,413**	**132**
1979 Average	**1,556**	**217**	**-70**	**236**	**15**	**1,592**	**111**
1980 Average	**1,535**	**216**	**27**	**233**	**21**	**1,469**	**[d]120**
1981 Average	**1,571**	**244**	**[d]18**	**289**	**42**	**1,466**	**135**
1982 Average	**1,528**	**226**	**-111**	**300**	**65**	**1,499**	**[d]94**
1983 Average	**1,642**	**190**	**[d]-4**	**253**	**73**	**1,509**	**[d]101**
1984 Average	**1,697**	**195**	**[d]-19**	**291**	**48**	**1,572**	**101**
1985 Average	**1,704**	**187**	**-75**	**304**	**62**	**1,599**	**74**
1986 Average	**1,695**	**242**	**80**	**302**	**42**	**1,512**	**103**
1987 Average	**1,748**	**190**	**-15**	**304**	**38**	**1,612**	**97**
1988 Average	**1,817**	**209**	**1**	**321**	**49**	**1,656**	**97**
1989 January	1,885	239	-335	422	19	2,018	87
February	1,798	260	-333	328	31	2,032	78
March	1,909	150	-85	274	43	1,827	75
April	1,950	121	294	242	27	1,507	84
May	1,943	110	428	226	43	1,357	97
June	1,824	155	269	254	35	1,422	105
July	1,850	192	407	247	45	1,343	118
August	1,787	202	272	245	40	1,433	126
September	1,737	182	-46	303	31	1,631	125
October	1,679	176	-313	371	31	1,766	115
November	1,643	179	-389	446	33	1,732	103
December	1,483	205	-749	424	37	1,975	80
Average	**1,791**	**181**	**-47**	**315**	**35**	**1,668**	**—**
1990 January	1,684	261	-92	414	44	1,580	77
February	1,743	235	11	339	42	1,587	78
March	1,763	155	80	199	44	1,595	80
April	1,751	150	91	195	25	1,589	83
May	1,761	204	287	209	36	1,433	92
June	1,719	202	469	212	28	1,211	106
July	1,756	157	268	217	36	1,392	114
August	1,825	256	339	236	43	1,463	125
September	1,789	149	37	293	41	1,567	126
October	1,773	159	-243	348	38	1,790	118
November	1,731	140	-296	427	39	1,702	109
December	1,692	184	-370	427	58	1,762	98
Average	**1,749**	**188**	**48**	**293**	**40**	**1,556**	**—**
1991 January	1,716	137	-700	359	56	2,139	76
February	1,829	119	-267	304	60	1,850	69
March	1,887	81	121	234	56	1,556	73
April	1,881	149	353	224	31	1,423	83
May	1,924	127	425	221	45	1,360	96
June	1,894	143	324	238	32	1,443	106
July	1,851	146	181	244	24	1,548	112
August	1,844	137	153	244	18	1,566	116
September	1,782	143	-30	284	31	1,640	115
October	1,768	163	12	323	31	1,564	116
November	1,781	150	-336	389	40	1,838	106
December	1,805	138	-472	431	73	1,910	91
Average	**1,830**	**136**	**-19**	**291**	**41**	**1,652**	**—**

[a] Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Other Petroleum Products[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	2,833	290	1	750	162	2,211	179
1974 Average	2,722	269	[d] 25	665	172	2,129	[d] 188
1975 Average	2,547	144	[d] -6	537	158	2,001	188
1976 Average	2,725	129	(s)	524	172	2,158	188
1977 Average	2,939	130	20	514	164	2,371	195
1978 Average	3,076	80	-12	492	165	2,511	191
1979 Average	3,141	116	24	352	208	2,673	200
1980 Average	2,957	130	15	310	197	2,566	[d] 205
1981 Average	2,771	188	[d] -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982 Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856	[d] 216
1983 Average	2,437	382	[d] -6	712	236	1,877	[d] 217
1984 Average	2,500	503	[d] -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985 Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986 Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987 Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988 Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989 January	2,696	646	375	706	236	2,024	220
February	2,553	717	231	726	281	2,032	226
March	2,671	644	114	660	311	2,230	230
April	2,683	727	102	808	290	2,210	233
May	2,882	635	181	688	258	2,391	239
June	3,025	571	-179	838	388	2,549	233
July	3,044	576	-159	955	333	2,491	228
August	2,998	587	-244	893	313	2,623	221
September	2,986	675	125	737	309	2,490	224
October	2,687	632	-42	730	308	2,323	223
November	2,608	645	-77	900	299	2,131	221
December	2,409	486	-266	918	332	1,910	213
Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	—
1990 January	2,567	814	86	735	225	2,335	215
February	2,781	680	387	654	298	2,122	226
March	2,670	687	78	795	276	2,207	229
April	2,774	596	-138	869	318	2,320	224
May	2,847	756	295	544	292	2,471	234
June	2,907	879	-160	919	334	2,692	229
July	3,146	732	-148	958	317	2,752	224
August	3,097	673	-291	998	297	2,766	215
September	3,029	674	68	760	265	2,611	217
October	2,848	590	-436	1,211	329	2,334	204
November	2,788	800	206	1,010	270	2,102	210
December	2,644	575	-288	1,172	249	2,087	201
Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	—
1991 January	2,640	720	167	835	317	2,041	207
February	2,683	555	391	723	275	1,849	218
March	2,585	504	145	832	239	1,873	223
April	2,735	584	125	790	228	2,176	226
May	2,884	762	209	921	327	2,190	233
June	3,032	574	-125	1,102	304	2,325	229
July	3,036	747	-129	1,082	321	2,508	225
August	3,005	625	-173	1,019	296	2,489	220
September	3,012	728	83	827	267	2,563	222
October	2,812	610	-224	940	211	2,495	215
November	2,741	811	-90	1,094	238	2,309	213
December	2,788	555	-163	1,143	304	2,058	208
Average	2,830	648	15	944	277	2,242	—

[a] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual* (1973 through 1976).
- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual, PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual,* and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* (1977 through 1980).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1990).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1991 through December 1991).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (January 1992). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1991 through January 1992). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems — the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly exports data are derived from the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.* Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of past data are used to obtain the forecast. In addition, for the

major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series.

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12 and S14) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum Council (NPC) and published in April 1989 in a report of the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Storage & Transportation. The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC Committee. MOI estimates presented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the EIA. The estimated MOI values are: Crude oil — 300 million barrels; finished motor

gasoline — 205 million barrels; distillate fuel oil — 85 million barrels; and residual fuel oil — 30 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for jet fuel stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Jet Fuel Ending Stocks" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

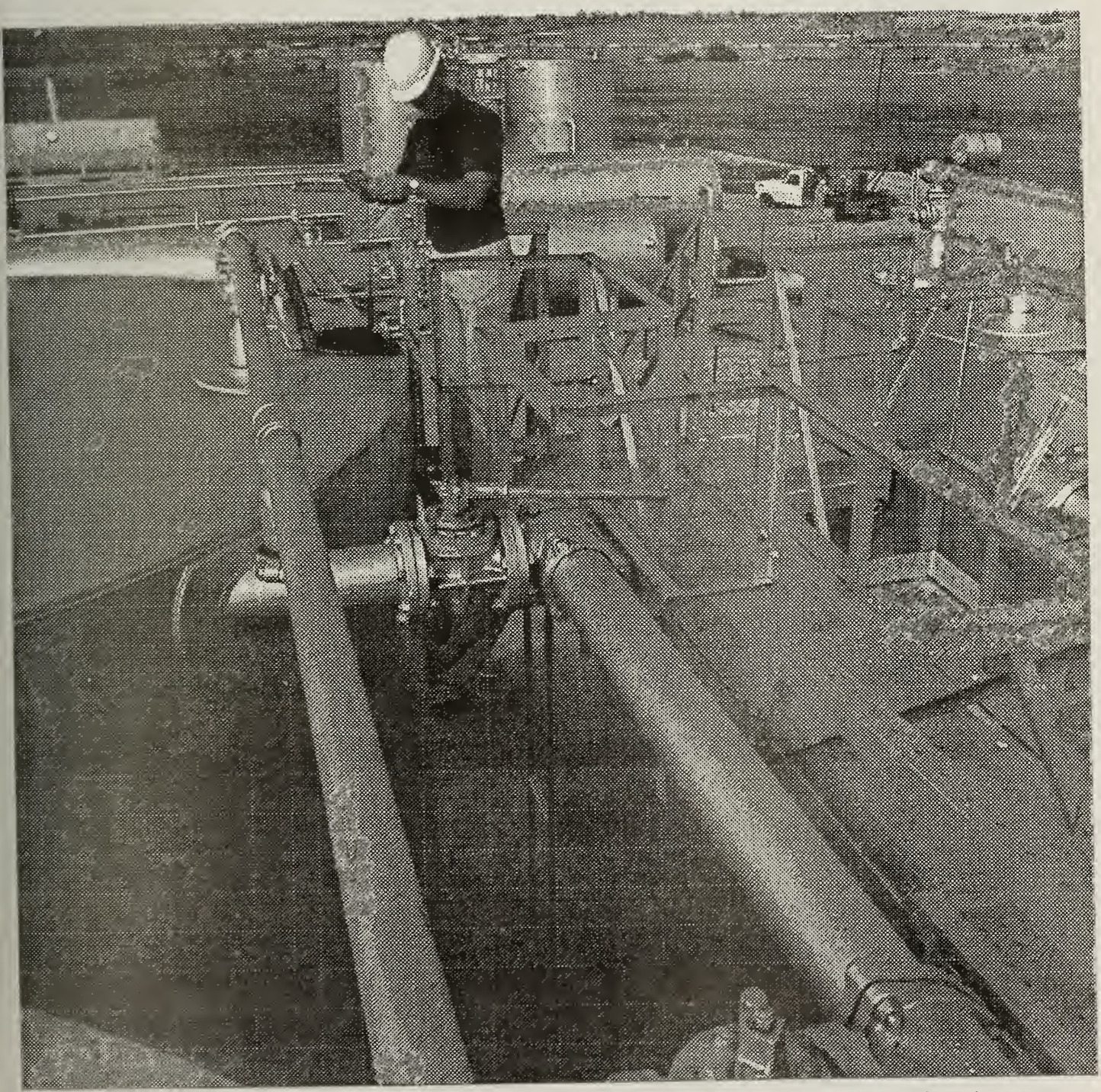
In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

- Crude Oil: 1980-488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary); 1982-645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974-1,121; 1980-1,425; and 1982-1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974-225 (Total); 1980-263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982-244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974-224; 1980-205; and 1982-186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974-75; 1980-91; and 1982-69.
- Jet Fuel: 1974-30 (Total) and 24 (Kerosene-type); 1980-42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982-39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974-113; 1980-128; 1982-102; and 1983-108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974-190; 1980-207; 1982-219; and 1983-210.
- Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

Detailed Statistics



At some locations, oil skimmers and knockout tanks (in background) are used to remove waste water from the crude oil. The crude oil is then put into storage tanks and gauged.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, December 1991

	Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
		Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
	Crude Oil				
	Field Production				
(1)	Alaska	E 53,267	E 1,718	E 656,348	E 1,798
(2)	Lower 48 States	E 172,455	E 5,563	E 2,034,903	E 5,575
(3)	**Total U.S.**	**E 225,722**	**E 7,281**	**E 2,691,251**	**E 7,373**
	Net Imports				
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	172,460	5,563	2,110,449	5,782
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6)	Exports	4,109	133	42,384	116
(7)	**Imports (Net Including SPR)**	**168,351**	**5,431**	**2,068,065**	**5,666**
	Other Sources				
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-6	(s)	17,184	47
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	19,491	629	-1,629	-4
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	-707	-23	-6,731	-18
(11)	Unaccounted for[a]	4,550	147	85,550	234
(12)	**Total Other Sources**	**23,328**	**753**	**94,374**	**259**
(13)	**Crude Input to Refineries**	**417,400**	**13,465**	**4,853,690**	**13,298**
	(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
	Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14)	Field Production	52,362	1,689	602,632	1,651
(15)	Net Imports[b]	871	28	3,190	9
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))[b]	55	2	-1,125	-3
(17)	**Total NGL Supply**	**53,288**	**1,719**	**604,697**	**1,657**
	Other Liquids				
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total	7,816	252	178	(s)
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	10,319	333	161,622	443
(19)	Imports	2,962	96	31,479	86
(20)	Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	25,156	811	255,336	700
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain[a]	706	23	6,715	18
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	46,959	1,515	455,330	1,247
(23)	**Total Other Liquids**				
	(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24)	**Total Production of Products**	**517,647**	**16,698**	**5,913,717**	**16,202**
	(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
	Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25)	Imports (Gross)	43,056	1,389	489,734	1,342
(26)	Exports	33,507	1,081	322,775	884
(27)	**Imports (Net)**	**9,549**	**308**	**166,959**	**457**
(28)	**Total New Supply of Products**	**527,196**	**17,006**	**6,080,676**	**16,659**
	(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	2,859	92	-6,802	-19
(30)	**Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use**	**530,055**	**17,099**	**6,073,874**	**16,641**
	(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	223,855	7,221	2,625,499	7,193
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	95,680	3,086	1,064,835	2,917
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	40,499	1,306	420,588	1,152
(34)	Jet Fuel	46,298	1,493	534,930	1,466
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	59,220	1,910	603,074	1,652
(36)	Other[c]	63,797	2,058	818,233	2,242
(37)	Crude Oil	706	23	6,715	18
(38)	**Total Products Supplied**	**530,055**	**17,099**	**6,073,874**	**16,641**
	(38) = (31) through (37)				
	Ending Stocks, All Oils	324,608	—	324,608	—
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	568,508	—	568,508	—
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	181,703	—	181,703	—
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	143,478	—	143,478	—
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil	49,899	—	49,899	—
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	48,798	—	48,798	—
(44)	Jet Fuel	91,137	—	91,137	—
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	207,630	—	207,630	—
(46)	Other[c]	1,615,761	—	1,615,761	—
(47)	**Total Stocks**				
	(47) = (39) through (46)				

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

[c] Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E 225,722	—	172,460	4,550	-19,485	1	417,400	4,109	706	893,116
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	52,362	13,351	5,146	—	-14,679	—	18,063	2,259	65,216	98,420
Pentanes Plus	9,767	—	871	—	-55	—	4,697	0	5,996	7,283
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42,595	13,351	4,275	—	-14,624	—	13,366	2,259	59,220	91,137
Ethane/Ethylene	16,881	727	291	—	-1,375	—	0	0	19,274	17,285
Propane/Propylene	15,548	14,325	2,659	—	-3,906	—	3	1,192	35,243	46,937
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,957	-1,552	1,252	—	-8,396	—	8,693	1,067	3,293	18,880
Isobutane	5,209	-149	73	—	-947	—	4,670	0	1,410	8,035
Other Liquids	2,962	—	10,319	—	-7,816	—	30,734	0	-9,637	139,745
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,962	—	0	—	153	—	2,809	0	0	4,347
Unfinished Oils	—	—	9,410	—	-9,576	—	28,367	0	-9,381	97,855
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	909	—	1,603	—	-436	0	-258	37,469
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	4	—	-6	0	2	74
Finished Petroleum Products	—	478,002	38,781	—	11,765	—	—	31,248	473,770	484,480
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	227,971	6,690	—	8,356	—	—	2,450	223,855	181,703
Leaded	—	4,319	3	—	-185	—	—	152	4,355	5,346
Unleaded	—	223,652	6,687	—	8,541	—	—	2,298	219,500	176,357
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	507	4	—	21	—	—	0	490	1,583
Jet Fuel	—	47,444	1,302	—	626	—	—	1,822	46,298	48,798
Naphtha-Type	—	5,366	449	—	474	—	—	549	4,792	4,730
Kerosene-Type	—	42,078	853	—	152	—	—	1,273	41,506	44,068
Kerosene	—	1,743	1,458	—	-152	—	—	4	3,349	5,768
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	96,310	7,801	—	-919	—	—	9,350	95,680	143,478
Residual Fuel Oil	—	32,592	16,970	—	869	—	—	8,194	40,499	49,899
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	4,122	237	—	-108	—	—	0	4,467	1,521
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	10,035	3,035	—	-89	—	—	0	13,159	1,696
Special Naphthas	—	1,500	185	—	333	—	—	554	798	2,221
Lubricants	—	4,728	372	—	273	—	—	598	4,229	12,326
Waxes	—	620	45	—	119	—	—	90	456	1,038
Petroleum Coke	—	19,041	160	—	324	—	—	8,031	10,846	9,763
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	8,967	446	—	2,445	—	—	148	6,820	22,338
Still Gas	—	20,244	0	—	0	—	—	0	20,244	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,178	76	—	-333	—	—	7	2,580	2,348
Total	281,046	491,353	226,706	4,550	-30,215	1	466,197	37,616	530,055	1,615,761

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 2,691,251	—	2,110,449	85,550	-15,555	16	4,853,690	42,384	6,715	893,116
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	602,632	182,857	53,092	—	-5,691	—	167,731	15,301	661,240	98,420
Pentanes Plus	117,496	—	3,371	—	1,125	—	61,395	181	58,166	7,283
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	485,136	182,857	49,721	—	-6,816	—	106,336	15,120	603,074	91,137
Ethane/Ethylene	193,119	6,377	2,839	—	-2,761	—	0	0	205,096	17,285
Propane/Propylene	177,333	153,140	30,611	—	-1,579	—	12	10,105	352,546	46,937
Normal Butane/Butylene	54,621	21,741	12,637	—	-686	—	50,237	5,015	34,433	18,880
Isobutane	60,063	1,599	3,634	—	-1,790	—	56,087	0	10,999	8,035
Other Liquids	31,479	—	161,622	—	-178	—	283,160	0	-89,881	139,745
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	31,479	—	841	—	3,110	—	29,210	0	0	4,347
Unfinished Oils	—	—	147,920	—	-1,419	—	231,397	0	-82,058	97,855
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	12,861	—	-1,788	—	22,456	0	-7,807	37,469
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-81	—	97	0	-16	74
Finished Petroleum Products	—	5,377,060	440,013	—	13,618	—	—	307,655	5,495,800	484,480
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	2,546,719	108,230	—	-455	—	—	29,905	2,625,499	181,703
Leaded	—	89,316	44	—	-4,641	—	—	1,898	92,103	5,346
Unleaded	—	2,457,403	108,186	—	4,186	—	—	28,007	2,533,396	176,357
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	8,031	68	—	-166	—	—	0	8,265	1,583
Jet Fuel	—	524,879	22,648	—	-3,107	—	—	15,704	534,930	48,798
Naphtha-Type	—	59,838	4,242	—	-1,435	—	—	1,440	64,075	4,730
Kerosene-Type	—	465,041	18,406	—	-1,672	—	—	14,264	470,855	44,068
Kerosene	—	13,979	4,351	—	-148	—	—	1,213	17,265	5,768
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,080,586	73,944	—	11,291	—	—	78,404	1,064,835	143,478
Residual Fuel Oil	—	340,895	163,540	—	1,305	—	—	82,542	420,588	49,899
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	51,693	8,876	—	60	—	—	0	60,509	1,521
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	100,838	41,662	—	-357	—	—	0	142,857	1,696
Special Naphthas	—	18,744	2,652	—	-788	—	—	5,521	16,663	2,221
Lubricants	—	57,026	2,618	—	-47	—	—	6,516	53,175	12,326
Waxes	—	6,689	491	—	61	—	—	767	6,352	1,038
Petroleum Coke	—	207,111	710	—	2,367	—	—	85,836	119,618	9,763
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	156,540	9,148	—	3,606	—	—	1,161	160,921	22,338
Still Gas	—	237,658	0	—	0	—	—	0	237,658	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	25,672	1,075	—	-4	—	—	85	26,666	2,348
Total	3,325,362	5,559,917	2,765,176	85,550	-7,806	16	5,304,581	365,340	6,073,874	1,615,761

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,281	—	5,563	147	-629	(s)	13,465	133	23
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,689	431	166	—	-474	—	583	73	2,104
Pentanes Plus	315	—	28	—	-2	—	152	0	193
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,374	431	138	—	-472	—	431	73	1,910
Ethane/Ethylene	545	23	9	—	-44	—	0	0	622
Propane/Propylene	502	462	86	—	-126	—	(s)	38	1,137
Normal Butane/Butylene	160	-50	40	—	-271	—	280	34	106
Isobutane	168	-5	2	—	-31	—	151	0	45
Other Liquids	96	—	333	—	-252	—	991	0	-311
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	96	—	0	—	5	—	91	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	304	—	-309	—	915	0	-303
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	29	—	52	—	-14	0	-8
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	15,419	1,251	—	380	—	—	1,008	15,283
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	7,354	216	—	270	—	—	79	7,221
Leaded	—	139	(s)	—	-6	—	—	5	140
Unleaded	—	7,215	216	—	276	—	—	74	7,081
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	16	(s)	—	1	—	—	0	16
Jet Fuel	—	1,530	42	—	20	—	—	59	1,493
Naphtha-Type	—	173	14	—	15	—	—	18	155
Kerosene-Type	—	1,357	28	—	5	—	—	41	1,339
Kerosene	—	56	47	—	-5	—	—	(s)	108
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,107	252	—	-30	—	—	302	3,086
Residual Fuel Oil	—	1,051	547	—	28	—	—	264	1,306
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	133	8	—	-3	—	—	0	144
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	324	98	—	-3	—	—	0	424
Special Naphthas	—	48	6	—	11	—	—	18	26
Lubricants	—	153	12	—	9	—	—	19	136
Waxes	—	20	1	—	4	—	—	3	15
Petroleum Coke	—	614	5	—	10	—	—	259	350
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	289	14	—	79	—	—	5	220
Still Gas	—	653	0	—	0	—	—	0	653
Miscellaneous Products	—	70	2	—	-11	—	—	(s)	83
Total	9,066	15,850	7,313	147	-975	(s)	15,039	1,213	17,099

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,373	—	5,782	234	-43	(s)	13,298	116	18
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,651	501	145	—	-16	—	460	42	1,812
Pentanes Plus	322	—	9	—	3	—	168	(s)	159
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,329	501	136	—	-19	—	291	41	1,652
Ethane/Ethylene	529	17	8	—	-8	—	0	0	562
Propane/Propylene	486	420	84	—	-4	—	(s)	28	966
Normal Butane/Butylene	150	60	35	—	-2	—	138	14	94
Isobutane	165	4	10	—	-5	—	154	0	30
Other Liquids	86	—	443	—	(s)	—	776	0	-246
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	86	—	2	—	9	—	80	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	405	—	-4	—	634	0	-225
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	35	—	-5	—	62	0	-21
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	14,732	1,206	—	37	—	—	843	15,057
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	6,977	297	—	-1	—	—	82	7,193
Leaded	—	245	(s)	—	-13	—	—	5	252
Unleaded	—	6,733	296	—	11	—	—	77	6,941
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	22	(s)	—	(s)	—	—	0	23
Jet Fuel	—	1,438	62	—	-9	—	—	43	1,466
Naphtha-Type	—	164	12	—	-4	—	—	4	176
Kerosene-Type	—	1,274	50	—	-5	—	—	39	1,290
Kerosene	—	38	12	—	(s)	—	—	3	47
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	2,961	203	—	31	—	—	215	2,917
Residual Fuel Oil	—	934	448	—	4	—	—	226	1,152
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	142	24	—	(s)	—	—	0	166
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	276	114	—	-1	—	—	0	391
Special Naphthas	—	51	7	—	-2	—	—	15	46
Lubricants	—	156	7	—	(s)	—	—	18	146
Waxes	—	18	1	—	(s)	—	—	2	17
Petroleum Coke	—	567	2	—	6	—	—	235	328
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	429	25	—	10	—	—	3	441
Still Gas	—	651	0	—	0	—	—	0	651
Miscellaneous Products	—	70	3	—	(s)	—	—	(s)	73
Total	9,111	15,233	7,576	234	-21	(s)	14,533	1,001	16,641

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 900	—	39,222	-2,003	4	-370	0	38,493	0	0	14,779
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	816	1,022	1,089	—	3,993	-492	—	159	12	7,241	5,527
Pentanes Plus	108	—	200	—	0	15	—	0	0	293	39
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	708	1,022	889	—	3,993	-507	—	159	12	6,948	5,488
Ethane/Ethylene	200	0	0	—	0	2	—	0	0	198	2
Propane/Propylene	334	1,458	810	—	3,659	-108	—	1	1	6,367	4,093
Normal Butane/Butylene	127	-408	73	—	334	-400	—	118	10	398	1,233
Isobutane	47	-28	6	—	0	-1	—	40	0	-14	160
Other Liquids	435	—	5,145	—	533	-945	—	9,334	0	-2,276	19,426
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	435	—	0	—	0	277	—	158	0	0	928
Unfinished Oils	—	—	4,342	—	246	-1,520	—	8,653	0	-2,545	13,607
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	803	—	287	298	—	523	0	269	4,891
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	49,503	32,068	—	78,990	-2,737	—	—	1,595	161,703	161,268
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	22,358	6,059	—	45,292	-180	—	—	77	73,812	50,771
Leaded	—	234	0	—	0	-4	—	—	(s)	238	38
Unleaded	—	22,124	6,059	—	45,292	-176	—	—	77	73,574	50,733
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	9	0	—	111	11	—	—	0	109	158
Jet Fuel	—	2,324	1,181	—	11,653	-705	—	—	222	15,641	11,595
Naphtha-Type	—	179	339	—	156	126	—	—	(s)	548	457
Kerosene-Type	—	2,145	842	—	11,497	-831	—	—	222	15,093	11,138
Kerosene	—	244	1,211	—	494	-235	—	—	2	2,182	2,482
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	12,244	7,224	—	19,745	-3,357	—	—	222	42,348	63,388
Residual Fuel Oil	—	5,831	15,687	—	826	1,782	—	—	783	19,779	23,397
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	352	16	—	-63	23	—	—	0	282	132
Special Naphthas	—	42	9	—	200	166	—	—	4	81	484
Lubricants	—	573	361	—	395	139	—	—	180	1,010	2,820
Waxes	—	138	36	—	5	72	—	—	11	96	205
Petroleum Coke	—	1,602	0	—	0	160	—	—	33	1,409	1,247
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,433	213	—	250	-242	—	—	55	2,083	3,989
Still Gas	—	2,049	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	2,049	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	304	71	—	82	-371	—	—	7	821	600
Total	2,151	50,525	77,524	-2,003	83,520	-4,544	0	47,986	1,607	166,668	201,000

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 9,422	—	441,340	3,140	501	259	0	453,872	272	0	14,779
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	8,777	15,051	8,382	—	33,371	-914	—	909	753	64,833	5,527
Pentanes Plus	1,162	—	1,348	—	0	-6	—	14	13	2,489	39
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,615	15,051	7,034	—	33,371	-908	—	895	740	62,344	5,488
Ethane/Ethylene	2,409	154	0	—	0	-14	—	0	0	2,577	2
Propane/Propylene	3,483	15,377	5,497	—	31,780	-896	—	1	484	56,548	4,093
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,256	104	1,351	—	1,257	68	—	517	256	3,127	1,233
Isobutane	467	-584	186	—	334	-66	—	377	0	92	160
Other Liquids	2,974	—	66,141	—	6,145	3,024	—	86,482	0	-14,246	19,426
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,974	—	264	—	0	628	—	2,610	0	0	928
Unfinished Oils	—	—	55,759	—	2,013	1,739	—	73,687	0	-17,654	13,607
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	10,118	—	4,132	657	—	10,185	0	3,408	4,891
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	550,317	340,751	—	848,353	-15	—	—	15,931	1,723,505	161,268
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	248,005	99,402	—	503,227	-5,262	—	—	949	854,947	50,771
Leaded	—	2,594	0	—	-177	-62	—	—	25	2,454	38
Unleaded	—	245,411	99,402	—	503,404	-5,200	—	—	924	852,493	50,733
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	179	11	—	1,068	-48	—	—	0	1,306	158
Jet Fuel	—	30,509	20,502	—	122,226	-1,997	—	—	1,788	173,446	11,595
Naphtha-Type	—	2,009	3,621	—	2,184	-71	—	—	17	7,868	457
Kerosene-Type	—	28,500	16,881	—	120,042	-1,926	—	—	1,771	165,578	11,138
Kerosene	—	1,620	3,468	—	3,681	-430	—	—	480	8,719	2,482
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	130,661	67,506	—	195,203	7,797	—	—	3,560	382,013	63,388
Residual Fuel Oil	—	51,341	136,049	—	10,330	123	—	—	4,589	193,008	23,397
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	3,968	2,663	—	-771	53	—	—	0	5,807	132
Special Naphthas	—	1,446	639	—	1,908	-123	—	—	448	3,668	484
Lubricants	—	6,362	2,401	—	5,681	-189	—	—	2,022	12,611	2,820
Waxes	—	1,057	410	—	38	150	—	—	112	1,243	205
Petroleum Coke	—	15,969	0	—	0	498	—	—	1,636	13,835	1,247
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	32,427	6,925	—	4,614	-502	—	—	268	44,200	3,989
Still Gas	—	22,988	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	22,988	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	3,785	775	—	1,148	-85	—	—	80	5,713	600
Total	21,173	565,368	856,614	3,140	888,370	2,354	0	541,263	16,956	1,774,092	201,000

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 29	—	1,265	-65	(s)	-12	0	1,242	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	33	35	—	129	-16	—	5	(s)	234
Pentanes Plus	3	—	6	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	33	29	—	129	-16	—	5	(s)	224
Ethane/Ethylene	6	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	6
Propane/Propylene	11	47	26	—	118	-3	—	(s)	(s)	205
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-13	2	—	11	-13	—	4	(s)	13
Isobutane	2	-1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	1	0	(s)
Other Liquids	14	—	166	—	17	-30	—	301	0	-73
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	14	—	0	—	0	9	—	5	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	140	—	8	-49	—	279	0	-82
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	26	—	9	10	—	17	0	9
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,597	1,034	—	2,548	-88	—	—	51	5,216
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	721	195	—	1,461	-6	—	—	2	2,381
Leaded	—	8	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	8
Unleaded	—	714	195	—	1,461	-6	—	—	2	2,373
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	4	(s)	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	75	38	—	376	-23	—	—	7	505
Naphtha-Type	—	6	11	—	5	4	—	—	(s)	18
Kerosene-Type	—	69	27	—	371	-27	—	—	7	487
Kerosene	—	8	39	—	16	-8	—	—	(s)	70
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	395	233	—	637	-108	—	—	7	1,366
Residual Fuel Oil	—	188	506	—	27	57	—	—	25	638
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	11	1	—	-2	1	—	—	0	9
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	6	5	—	—	(s)	3
Lubricants	—	18	12	—	13	4	—	—	6	33
Waxes	—	4	1	—	(s)	2	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	52	0	—	0	5	—	—	1	45
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	46	7	—	8	-8	—	—	2	67
Still Gas	—	66	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	66
Miscellaneous Products	—	10	2	—	3	-12	—	—	(s)	26
Total	69	1,630	2,501	-65	2,694	-147	0	1,548	52	5,376

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E]26	—	1,209	9	1	1	0	1,243	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	24	41	23	—	91	-3	—	2	2	178
Pentanes Plus	3	—	4	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	7
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	21	41	19	—	91	-2	—	2	2	171
Ethane/Ethylene	7	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	7
Propane/Propylene	10	42	15	—	87	-2	—	(s)	1	155
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	(s)	4	—	3	(s)	—	1	1	9
Isobutane	1	-2	1	—	1	(s)	—	1	0	(s)
Other Liquids	8	—	181	—	17	8	—	237	0	-39
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	8	—	1	—	0	2	—	7	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	153	—	6	5	—	202	0	-48
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	28	—	11	2	—	28	0	9
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,508	934	—	2,324	(s)	—	—	44	4,722
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	679	272	—	1,379	-14	—	—	3	2,342
Leaded	—	7	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	7
Unleaded	—	672	272	—	1,379	-14	—	—	3	2,336
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	84	56	—	335	-5	—	—	5	475
Naphtha-Type	—	6	10	—	6	(s)	—	—	(s)	22
Kerosene-Type	—	78	46	—	329	-5	—	—	5	454
Kerosene	—	4	10	—	10	-1	—	—	1	24
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	358	185	—	535	21	—	—	10	1,047
Residual Fuel Oil	—	141	373	—	28	(s)	—	—	13	529
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	11	7	—	-2	(s)	—	—	0	16
Special Naphthas	—	4	2	—	5	(s)	—	—	1	10
Lubricants	—	17	7	—	16	-1	—	—	6	35
Waxes	—	3	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	44	0	—	0	1	—	—	4	38
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	89	19	—	13	-1	—	—	1	121
Still Gas	—	63	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	63
Miscellaneous Products	—	10	2	—	3	(s)	—	—	(s)	16
Total	58	1,549	2,347	9	2,434	6	0	1,483	46	4,861

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E] **21,221**	—	18,898	1,405	53,852	388	0	**94,965**	23	**0**	**72,979**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**10,374**	3,115	**2,954**	—	**-860**	**-4,841**	—	**5,790**	**184**	**14,450**	**32,772**
Pentanes Plus	1,487	—	42	—	378	41	—	1,024	0	842	2,710
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,887	3,115	2,912	—	-1,238	-4,882	—	4,766	184	13,608	30,062
Ethane/Ethylene	3,104	0	248	—	-2,108	-437	—	0	0	1,681	4,852
Propane/Propylene	3,784	3,284	1,621	—	159	-2,516	—	0	105	11,259	17,269
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,315	-121	1,007	—	238	-1,864	—	3,368	79	856	5,429
Isobutane	684	-48	36	—	473	-65	—	1,398	0	-188	2,512
Other Liquids	**154**	**—**	**106**	—	**-44**	**-319**	**—**	**3,127**	**0**	**-2,592**	**22,133**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	154	—	0	—	0	15	—	139	0	0	220
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	-19	-928	—	2,407	0	-1,498	14,123
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	106	—	-25	596	—	580	0	-1,095	7,759
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-2	—	1	0	1	31
Finished Petroleum Products	**—**	**105,229**	**820**	—	**15,978**	**5,733**	**—**	**—**	**547**	**115,747**	**112,303**
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	56,988	282	—	10,685	2,077	—	—	45	65,833	49,008
Leaded	—	172	0	—	58	-167	—	—	1	396	616
Unleaded	—	56,816	282	—	10,627	2,244	—	—	45	65,436	48,392
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	112	1	—	53	22	—	—	0	144	464
Jet Fuel	—	6,666	110	—	2,997	674	—	—	40	9,059	10,517
Naphtha-Type	—	577	110	—	99	93	—	—	0	693	789
Kerosene-Type	—	6,089	0	—	2,898	581	—	—	40	8,366	9,728
Kerosene	—	854	0	—	-1	-77	—	—	1	929	1,637
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	22,739	333	—	3,033	801	—	—	50	25,254	32,987
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,870	29	—	-1,217	4	—	—	(s)	1,678	3,396
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1,634	10	—	52	78	—	—	0	1,618	336
Special Naphthas	—	353	33	—	51	52	—	—	240	145	502
Lubricants	—	890	11	—	279	264	—	—	28	888	1,664
Waxes	—	83	6	—	0	12	—	—	2	75	123
Petroleum Coke	—	3,975	0	—	0	336	—	—	72	3,567	2,399
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,633	0	—	57	1,510	—	—	68	2,112	9,044
Still Gas	—	3,999	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	3,999	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	433	5	—	-11	-20	—	—	0	447	226
Total	**31,749**	**108,344**	**22,778**	**1,405**	**68,926**	**961**	**0**	**103,882**	**754**	**127,605**	**240,187**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 261,823	—	218,121	1,091	636,795	4,609	1	1,112,738	482	0	72,979
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	114,248	38,521	25,336	—	8,385	-556	—	44,065	1,717	141,264	32,772
Pentanes Plus	17,089	—	455	—	5,915	560	—	12,434	0	10,465	2,710
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	97,159	38,521	24,881	—	2,470	-1,116	—	31,631	1,717	130,799	30,062
Ethane/Ethylene	34,085	83	2,563	—	-14,882	-775	—	0	0	22,624	4,852
Propane/Propylene	41,101	36,865	16,413	—	7,437	-610	—	0	1,274	101,152	17,269
Normal Butane/Butylene	13,464	1,994	5,377	—	3,055	254	—	14,783	443	8,410	5,429
Isobutane	8,509	-421	528	—	6,860	15	—	16,848	0	-1,387	2,512
Other Liquids	1,535	—	820	—	1,458	-317	—	25,546	0	-21,416	22,133
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,535	—	0	—	0	33	—	1,502	0	0	220
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	1,423	-416	—	13,807	0	-11,968	14,123
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	820	—	35	120	—	10,183	0	-9,448	7,759
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-54	—	54	0	0	31
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,192,144	10,290	—	212,360	4,498	—	—	5,673	1,404,623	112,303
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	636,760	3,278	—	140,027	956	—	—	1,175	777,934	49,008
Leaded	—	4,942	0	—	708	-1,784	—	—	101	7,333	616
Unleaded	—	631,818	3,278	—	139,319	2,740	—	—	1,074	770,601	48,392
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,149	15	—	831	-93	—	—	0	2,088	464
Jet Fuel	—	73,409	603	—	29,669	-215	—	—	417	103,479	10,517
Naphtha-Type	—	6,997	603	—	597	-195	—	—	1	8,391	789
Kerosene-Type	—	66,412	0	—	29,072	-20	—	—	416	95,088	9,728
Kerosene	—	5,444	0	—	4	67	—	—	170	5,211	1,637
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	262,913	3,772	—	45,166	280	—	—	262	311,309	32,987
Residual Fuel Oil	—	28,691	849	—	-8,119	81	—	—	227	21,113	3,396
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	14,588	287	—	584	38	—	—	0	15,421	336
Special Naphthas	—	5,169	1,019	—	543	18	—	—	790	5,923	502
Lubricants	—	8,547	217	—	2,543	-94	—	—	369	11,032	1,664
Waxes	—	765	31	—	0	-19	—	—	54	761	123
Petroleum Coke	—	44,146	0	—	0	1,385	—	—	1,706	41,055	2,399
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	57,112	149	—	1,262	2,185	—	—	502	55,836	9,044
Still Gas	—	49,008	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	49,008	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	4,443	70	—	-150	-91	—	—	(s)	4,454	226
Total	377,606	1,230,665	254,567	1,091	858,998	8,234	1	1,182,349	7,873	1,524,471	240,187

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 685	—	610	45	1,737	13	0	3,063	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	335	100	95	—	-28	-156	—	187	6	466
Pentanes Plus	48	—	1	—	12	1	—	33	0	27
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	287	100	94	—	-40	-157	—	154	6	439
Ethane/Ethylene	100	0	8	—	-68	-14	—	0	0	54
Propane/Propylene	122	106	52	—	5	-81	—	0	3	363
Normal Butane/Butylene	42	-4	32	—	8	-60	—	109	3	28
Isobutane	22	-2	1	—	15	-2	—	45	0	-6
Other Liquids	5	—	3	—	-1	-10	—	101	0	-84
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	5	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	-1	-30	—	78	0	-48
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	3	—	-1	19	—	19	0	-35
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,394	26	—	515	185	—	—	18	3,734
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,838	9	—	345	67	—	—	1	2,124
Leaded	—	6	0	—	2	-5	—	—	(s)	13
Unleaded	—	1,833	9	—	343	72	—	—	1	2,111
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	(s)	—	2	1	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	215	4	—	97	22	—	—	1	292
Naphtha-Type	—	19	4	—	3	3	—	—	0	22
Kerosene-Type	—	196	0	—	93	19	—	—	1	270
Kerosene	—	28	0	—	(s)	-2	—	—	(s)	30
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	734	11	—	98	26	—	—	2	815
Residual Fuel Oil	—	93	1	—	-39	(s)	—	—	(s)	54
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	53	(s)	—	2	3	—	—	0	52
Special Naphthas	—	11	1	—	2	2	—	—	8	5
Lubricants	—	29	(s)	—	9	9	—	—	1	29
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	128	0	—	0	11	—	—	2	115
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	117	0	—	2	49	—	—	2	68
Still Gas	—	129	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	129
Miscellaneous Products	—	14	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	0	14
Total	1,024	3,495	735	45	2,223	31	0	3,351	24	4,116

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 717	—	598	3	1,745	13	(s)	3,049	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	313	106	69	—	23	-2	—	121	5	387
Pentanes Plus	47	—	1	—	16	2	—	34	0	29
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	266	106	68	—	7	-3	—	87	5	358
Ethane/Ethylene	93	(s)	7	—	-41	-2	—	0	0	62
Propane/Propylene	113	101	45	—	20	-2	—	0	3	277
Normal Butane/Butylene	37	5	15	—	8	1	—	41	1	23
Isobutane	23	-1	1	—	19	(s)	—	46	0	-4
Other Liquids	4	—	2	—	4	-1	—	70	0	-59
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	4	-1	—	38	0	-33
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	2	—	(s)	(s)	—	28	0	-26
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,266	28	—	582	12	—	—	16	3,848
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,745	9	—	384	3	—	—	3	2,131
Leaded	—	14	0	—	2	-5	—	—	(s)	20
Unleaded	—	1,731	9	—	382	8	—	—	3	2,111
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	201	2	—	81	-1	—	—	1	284
Naphtha-Type	—	19	2	—	2	-1	—	—	(s)	23
Kerosene-Type	—	182	0	—	80	(s)	—	—	1	261
Kerosene	—	15	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	14
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	720	10	—	124	1	—	—	1	853
Residual Fuel Oil	—	79	2	—	-22	(s)	—	—	1	58
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	40	1	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	42
Special Naphthas	—	14	3	—	1	(s)	—	—	2	16
Lubricants	—	23	1	—	7	(s)	—	—	1	30
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	121	0	—	0	4	—	—	5	112
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	156	(s)	—	3	6	—	—	1	153
Still Gas	—	134	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	134
Miscellaneous Products	—	12	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	12
Total	1,035	3,372	697	3	2,353	23	(s)	3,239	22	4,177

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 105,006	—	106,955	4,137	-37,686	-13,548	1	191,959	0	0	724,193
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	34,486	7,971	526	—	-1,594	-7,737	—	8,604	1,645	38,877	56,052
Pentanes Plus	5,868	—	483	—	-141	-82	—	2,351	0	3,941	4,383
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	28,618	7,971	43	—	-1,453	-7,655	—	6,253	1,645	34,936	51,669
Ethane/Ethylene	12,636	727	43	—	2,819	-950	—	0	0	17,175	12,245
Propane/Propylene	9,926	8,026	0	—	-3,552	-830	—	1	924	14,305	23,644
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,234	-682	0	—	-392	-4,998	—	3,651	722	1,785	10,869
Isobutane	3,822	-100	0	—	-328	-877	—	2,601	0	1,670	4,911
Other Liquids	1,640	—	4,764	—	-489	-4,212	—	15,333	0	-5,206	62,820
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,640	—	0	—	0	-61	—	1,701	0	0	1,181
Unfinished Oils	—	—	4,764	—	-227	-4,380	—	14,551	0	-5,634	46,961
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-262	224	—	-913	0	427	14,641
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	5	—	-6	0	1	37
Finished Petroleum Products	—	220,234	4,862	—	-98,412	4,318	—	—	15,856	106,510	138,084
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	101,828	0	—	-58,256	4,202	—	—	1,485	37,885	51,780
Leaded	—	1,418	0	—	-393	73	—	—	149	803	645
Unleaded	—	100,410	0	—	-57,863	4,129	—	—	1,336	37,082	51,135
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	259	0	—	-171	-29	—	—	0	117	469
Jet Fuel	—	23,030	0	—	-15,571	-179	—	—	1,128	6,510	17,406
Naphtha-Type	—	2,770	0	—	-294	76	—	—	549	1,851	1,573
Kerosene-Type	—	20,260	0	—	-15,277	-255	—	—	579	4,659	15,833
Kerosene	—	505	247	—	-493	146	—	—	(s)	113	1,514
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	44,082	60	—	-23,033	583	—	—	6,128	14,398	31,733
Residual Fuel Oil	—	13,754	843	—	391	-419	—	—	3,058	12,349	14,893
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	11,822	3,246	—	11	-213	—	—	0	15,292	2,556
Special Naphthas	—	1,063	140	—	-251	118	—	—	39	795	1,191
Lubricants	—	2,656	0	—	-656	-294	—	—	304	1,990	6,134
Waxes	—	373	1	—	-5	72	—	—	58	239	556
Petroleum Coke	—	8,386	95	—	0	-64	—	—	3,648	4,897	3,865
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,031	230	—	-307	332	—	—	8	1,614	4,585
Still Gas	—	9,233	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	9,233	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,212	0	—	-71	63	—	—	0	1,078	1,402
Total	141,132	228,205	117,107	4,137	-138,181	-21,179	1	215,896	17,501	140,181	981,149

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 1,235,249	—	1,359,988	66,095	-486,475	-12,947	1	2,187,803	0	0	724,193
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	399,375	104,285	14,724	—	-17,263	-4,261	—	86,065	9,367	409,950	56,052
Pentanes Plus	71,262	—	613	—	-2,190	621	—	33,314	150	35,600	4,383
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	328,113	104,285	14,111	—	-15,073	-4,882	—	52,751	9,216	374,351	51,669
Ethane/Ethylene	143,829	6,039	276	—	24,566	-1,984	—	0	0	176,694	12,245
Propane/Propylene	114,007	83,582	6,667	—	-33,690	-791	—	1	5,914	165,442	23,644
Normal Butane/Butylene	25,599	12,116	4,664	—	-977	-309	—	21,461	3,302	16,948	10,869
Isobutane	44,678	2,548	2,504	—	-4,972	-1,798	—	31,289	0	15,267	4,911
Other Liquids	18,637	—	91,293	—	-8,117	-1,028	—	153,686	0	-50,845	62,820
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	18,637	—	28	—	0	728	—	17,937	0	0	1,181
Unfinished Oils	—	—	89,453	—	-3,950	616	—	133,630	0	-48,743	46,961
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1,812	—	-4,167	-2,341	—	2,072	0	-2,086	14,641
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-31	—	47	0	-16	37
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,444,327	71,484	—	-1,095,324	6,886	—	—	165,750	1,247,851	138,084
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,124,131	756	—	-664,534	2,319	—	—	18,926	439,108	51,780
Leaded	—	16,036	1	—	-2,128	-206	—	—	1,716	12,399	645
Unleaded	—	1,108,095	755	—	-662,406	2,525	—	—	17,210	426,709	51,135
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4,427	0	—	-2,102	-110	—	—	0	2,435	469
Jet Fuel	—	261,016	346	—	-162,283	-305	—	—	8,721	90,663	17,406
Naphtha-Type	—	31,881	0	—	-3,990	-672	—	—	1,312	27,251	1,573
Kerosene-Type	—	229,135	346	—	-158,293	367	—	—	7,409	63,412	15,833
Kerosene	—	5,560	883	—	-3,685	185	—	—	535	2,038	1,514
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	483,337	83	—	-243,277	3,605	—	—	54,317	182,221	31,733
Residual Fuel Oil	—	139,374	19,050	—	-2,211	510	—	—	30,229	125,474	14,893
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	129,411	47,318	—	187	-244	—	—	0	177,160	2,556
Special Naphthas	—	11,682	910	—	-2,451	-615	—	—	2,890	7,866	1,191
Lubricants	—	34,881	0	—	-8,056	272	—	—	3,012	23,541	6,134
Waxes	—	3,935	27	—	-38	81	—	—	344	3,499	556
Petroleum Coke	—	90,766	200	—	0	272	—	—	46,679	44,015	3,865
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	34,817	1,681	—	-5,876	717	—	—	95	29,810	4,585
Still Gas	—	106,327	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	106,327	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	14,663	230	—	-998	199	—	—	3	13,693	1,402
Total	1,653,261	2,548,612	1,537,489	66,095	-1,607,179	-11,350	1	2,427,554	175,117	1,606,956	981,149

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 3,387	—	3,450	133	-1,216	-437	(s)	6,192	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**1,112**	**257**	**17**	**—**	**-51**	**-250**	**—**	**278**	**53**	**1,254**
Pentanes Plus	189	—	16	—	-5	-3	—	76	0	127
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	923	257	1	—	-47	-247	—	202	53	1,127
Ethane/Ethylene	408	23	1	—	91	-31	—	0	0	554
Propane/Propylene	320	259	0	—	-115	-27	—	(s)	30	461
Normal Butane/Butylene	72	-22	0	—	-13	-161	—	118	23	58
Isobutane	123	-3	0	—	-11	-28	—	84	0	54
Other Liquids	**53**	**—**	**154**	**—**	**-16**	**-136**	**—**	**495**	**0**	**-168**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	53	—	0	—	0	-2	—	55	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	154	—	-7	-141	—	469	0	-182
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-8	7	—	-29	0	14
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	**—**	**7,104**	**157**	**—**	**-3,175**	**139**	**—**	**—**	**511**	**3,436**
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,285	0	—	-1,879	136	—	—	48	1,222
Leaded	—	46	0	—	-13	2	—	—	5	26
Unleaded	—	3,239	0	—	-1,867	133	—	—	43	1,196
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	8	0	—	-6	-1	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	743	0	—	-502	-6	—	—	36	210
Naphtha-Type	—	89	0	—	-9	2	—	—	18	60
Kerosene-Type	—	654	0	—	-493	-8	—	—	19	150
Kerosene	—	16	8	—	-16	5	—	—	(s)	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,422	2	—	-743	19	—	—	198	464
Residual Fuel Oil	—	444	27	—	13	-14	—	—	99	398
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	381	105	—	(s)	-7	—	—	0	493
Special Naphthas	—	34	5	—	-8	4	—	—	1	26
Lubricants	—	86	0	—	-21	-9	—	—	10	64
Waxes	—	12	(s)	—	(s)	2	—	—	2	8
Petroleum Coke	—	271	3	—	0	-2	—	—	118	158
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	66	7	—	-10	11	—	—	(s)	52
Still Gas	—	298	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	298
Miscellaneous Products	—	39	0	—	-2	2	—	—	0	35
Total	**4,553**	**7,361**	**3,778**	**133**	**-4,457**	**-683**	**(s)**	**6,964**	**565**	**4,522**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E] 3,384	—	3,726	181	-1,333	-35	(s)	5,994	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,094	286	40	—	-47	-12	—	236	26	1,123
Pentanes Plus	195	—	2	—	-6	2	—	91	(s)	98
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	899	286	39	—	-41	-13	—	145	25	1,026
Ethane/Ethylene	394	17	1	—	67	-5	—	0	0	484
Propane/Propylene	312	229	18	—	-92	-2	—	(s)	16	453
Normal Butane/Butylene	70	33	13	—	-3	-1	—	59	9	46
Isobutane	122	7	7	—	-14	-5	—	86	0	42
Other Liquids	51	—	250	—	-22	-3	—	421	0	-139
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	51	—	(s)	—	0	2	—	49	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	245	—	-11	2	—	366	0	-134
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	5	—	-11	-6	—	6	0	-6
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,697	196	—	-3,001	19	—	—	454	3,419
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,080	2	—	-1,821	6	—	—	52	1,203
Leaded	—	44	(s)	—	-6	-1	—	—	5	34
Unleaded	—	3,036	2	—	-1,815	7	—	—	47	1,169
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	12	0	—	-6	(s)	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	715	1	—	-445	-1	—	—	24	248
Naphtha-Type	—	87	0	—	-11	-2	—	—	4	75
Kerosene-Type	—	628	1	—	-434	1	—	—	20	174
Kerosene	—	15	2	—	-10	1	—	—	1	6
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,324	(s)	—	-667	10	—	—	149	499
Residual Fuel Oil	—	382	52	—	-6	1	—	—	83	344
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	355	130	—	1	-1	—	—	0	485
Special Naphthas	—	32	2	—	-7	-2	—	—	8	22
Lubricants	—	96	0	—	-22	1	—	—	8	64
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	10
Petroleum Coke	—	249	1	—	0	1	—	—	128	121
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	95	5	—	-16	2	—	—	(s)	82
Still Gas	—	291	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	291
Miscellaneous Products	—	40	1	—	-3	1	—	—	(s)	38
Total	4,529	6,982	4,212	181	-4,403	-31	(s)	6,651	480	4,403

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E] 14,825	—	2,978	112	-4,015	785	0	13,115	0	0	11,972
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,846	115	504	—	-1,539	-52	—	837	0	2,141	1,255
Pentanes Plus	776	—	146	—	-237	-5	—	257	0	433	132
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,070	115	358	—	-1,302	-47	—	580	0	1,708	1,123
Ethane/Ethylene	939	0	0	—	-711	10	—	0	0	218	186
Propane/Propylene	1,224	231	216	—	-266	-39	—	1	0	1,443	455
Normal Butane/Butylene	625	-144	128	—	-180	-37	—	499	0	-33	343
Isobutane	282	28	14	—	-145	19	—	80	0	80	139
Other Liquids	121	—	0	—	0	81	—	105	0	-65	4,320
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	121	—	0	—	0	-12	—	133	0	0	79
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-293	—	324	0	-31	2,006
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	386	—	-352	0	-34	2,235
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	14,443	184	—	-201	1,043	—	—	5	13,378	12,727
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	7,221	42	—	-224	95	—	—	1	6,943	5,151
Leaded	—	1,035	3	—	-376	-80	—	—	0	742	1,161
Unleaded	—	6,186	39	—	152	175	—	—	1	6,201	3,984
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	16	0	—	7	4	—	—	0	19	43
Jet Fuel	—	1,276	0	—	296	0	—	—	0	1,572	954
Naphtha-Type	—	398	0	—	-212	73	—	—	0	113	334
Kerosene-Type	—	878	0	—	508	-73	—	—	0	1,459	620
Kerosene	—	38	0	—	0	17	—	—	0	21	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,666	134	—	-280	396	—	—	0	3,124	3,240
Residual Fuel Oil	—	388	8	—	0	74	—	—	0	322	64
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20	2
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	1
Lubricants	—	4	0	—	0	4	—	—	3	-3	1
Waxes	—	-47	0	—	0	-65	—	—	0	18	2
Petroleum Coke	—	365	0	—	0	26	—	—	0	339	10
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	783	0	—	0	488	—	—	2	293	2,47
Still Gas	—	651	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	651	
Miscellaneous Products	—	62	0	—	0	4	—	—	0	58	1
Total	18,792	14,558	3,666	112	-5,755	1,857	0	14,057	5	15,454	30,27

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 174,241	—	29,599	9,824	-46,907	43	6	166,400	308	0	11,972
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	46,836	2,357	3,833	—	-24,493	69	—	7,522	132	20,810	1,255
Pentanes Plus	9,610	—	955	—	-3,725	-25	—	2,289	0	4,576	132
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	37,226	2,357	2,878	—	-20,768	94	—	5,233	132	16,234	1,123
Ethane/Ethylene	12,774	0	0	—	-9,684	12	—	0	0	3,078	186
Propane/Propylene	15,123	2,616	1,571	—	-5,527	68	—	1	6	13,708	455
Normal Butane/Butylene	6,556	-155	1,116	—	-3,335	15	—	3,939	126	102	343
Isobutane	2,773	-104	191	—	-2,222	-1	—	1,293	0	-654	139
Other Liquids	523	—	0	—	0	-485	—	915	0	93	4,320
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	523	—	0	—	0	-30	—	553	0	0	79
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	13	—	-312	0	299	2,006
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-468	—	674	0	-206	2,235
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	176,868	1,753	—	-3,682	1,491	—	—	163	173,285	12,727
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	87,946	463	—	-2,591	307	—	—	33	85,478	5,151
Leaded	—	16,040	43	—	-4,057	-84	—	—	1	12,109	1,167
Unleaded	—	71,906	420	—	1,466	391	—	—	32	73,369	3,984
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	277	0	—	146	-12	—	—	0	435	43
Jet Fuel	—	13,191	0	—	3,571	-65	—	—	0	16,827	954
Naphtha-Type	—	4,139	0	—	-1,934	-40	—	—	0	2,245	334
Kerosene-Type	—	9,052	0	—	5,505	-25	—	—	0	14,582	620
Kerosene	—	210	0	—	0	46	—	—	0	164	71
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	47,087	1,238	—	-4,808	-34	—	—	11	43,540	3,240
Residual Fuel Oil	—	3,711	38	—	0	145	—	—	(s)	3,604	641
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	187	0	—	0	-17	—	—	0	204	2
Special Naphthas	—	-2	14	—	0	-2	—	—	1	13	2
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	1	—	—	39	-40	9
Waxes	—	284	0	—	0	-107	—	—	(s)	391	23
Petroleum Coke	—	4,121	0	—	0	103	—	—	68	3,950	105
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	11,781	0	—	0	1,139	—	—	11	10,631	2,474
Still Gas	—	7,344	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	7,344	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	731	0	—	0	-13	—	—	0	744	12
Total	221,600	179,225	35,185	9,824	-75,082	1,118	6	174,837	603	194,188	30,274

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 478	—	96	4	-130	25	0	423	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	124	4	16	—	-50	-2	—	27	0	69
Pentanes Plus	25	—	5	—	-8	(s)	—	8	0	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	99	4	12	—	-42	-2	—	19	0	55
Ethane/Ethylene	30	0	0	—	-23	(s)	—	0	0	7
Propane/Propylene	39	7	7	—	-9	-1	—	(s)	0	47
Normal Butane/Butylene	20	-5	4	—	-6	-1	—	16	0	-1
Isobutane	9	1	(s)	—	-5	1	—	3	0	3
Other Liquids	4	—	0	—	0	3	—	3	0	-2
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-9	—	10	0	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	12	—	-11	0	-1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	466	6	—	-6	34	—	—	(s)	432
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	233	1	—	-7	3	—	—	(s)	224
Leaded	—	33	(s)	—	-12	-3	—	—	0	24
Unleaded	—	200	1	—	5	6	—	—	(s)	200
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	41	0	—	10	0	—	—	0	51
Naphtha-Type	—	13	0	—	-7	2	—	—	0	4
Kerosene-Type	—	28	0	—	16	-2	—	—	0	47
Kerosene	—	1	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	118	4	—	-9	13	—	—	0	101
Residual Fuel Oil	—	13	(s)	—	0	2	—	—	0	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Lubricants	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	-2	0	—	0	-2	—	—	0	1
Petroleum Coke	—	12	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	25	0	—	0	16	—	—	(s)	9
Still Gas	—	21	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	21
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	606	470	118	4	-186	60	0	453	(s)	499

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 477	—	81	27	-129	(s)	(s)	456	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	128	6	11	—	-67	(s)	—	21	(s)	57
Pentanes Plus	26	—	3	—	-10	(s)	—	6	0	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	102	6	8	—	-57	(s)	—	14	(s)	44
Ethane/Ethylene	35	0	0	—	-27	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	41	7	4	—	-15	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	38
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	(s)	3	—	-9	(s)	—	11	(s)	(s)
Isobutane	8	(s)	1	—	-6	(s)	—	4	0	-2
Other Liquids	1	—	0	—	0	-1	—	3	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	2	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-1	0	1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	2	0	-1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	485	5	—	-10	4	—	—	(s)	475
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	241	1	—	-7	1	—	—	(s)	234
Leaded	—	44	(s)	—	-11	(s)	—	—	(s)	33
Unleaded	—	197	1	—	4	1	—	—	(s)	201
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	36	0	—	10	(s)	—	—	0	46
Naphtha-Type	—	11	0	—	-5	(s)	—	—	0	6
Kerosene-Type	—	25	0	—	15	(s)	—	—	0	40
Kerosene	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	129	3	—	-13	(s)	—	—	(s)	119
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	(s)	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	—	11	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	32	0	—	0	3	—	—	(s)	29
Still Gas	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	607	491	96	27	-206	3	(s)	479	2	532

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	[E]83,770	—	4,407	898	-12,155	-6,740	0	78,868	4,086	706	69,193
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,840	1,128	73	—	0	-1,557	—	2,673	418	2,507	2,814
Pentanes Plus	1,528	—	0	—	0	-24	—	1,065	0	487	19
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,312	1,128	73	—	0	-1,533	—	1,608	418	2,020	2,795
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	2	0
Propane/Propylene	280	1,326	12	—	0	-413	—	0	162	1,869	1,476
Normal Butane/Butylene	656	-197	44	—	0	-1,097	—	1,057	257	286	1,006
Isobutane	374	-1	17	—	0	-23	—	551	0	-138	313
Other Liquids	612	—	304	—	0	-2,421	—	2,835	0	502	31,046
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	612	—	0	—	0	-66	—	678	0	0	1,939
Unfinished Oils	—	—	304	—	0	-2,455	—	2,432	0	327	21,158
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	99	—	-274	0	175	7,943
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-1	0	0	6
Finished Petroleum Products	—	88,593	847	—	3,645	3,408	—	—	13,244	76,433	60,098
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	39,576	307	—	2,503	2,162	—	—	842	39,382	24,993
Leaded	—	1,460	0	—	711	-7	—	—	2	2,176	2,880
Unleaded	—	38,116	307	—	1,792	2,169	—	—	840	37,206	22,113
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	111	3	—	0	13	—	—	0	101	449
Jet Fuel	—	14,148	11	—	625	836	—	—	431	13,517	8,326
Naphtha-Type	—	1,442	0	—	251	106	—	—	0	1,587	1,577
Kerosene-Type	—	12,706	11	—	374	730	—	—	431	11,930	6,749
Kerosene	—	102	0	—	0	-3	—	—	1	104	64
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	13,579	50	—	535	658	—	—	2,951	10,555	12,130
Residual Fuel Oil	—	9,749	403	—	0	-572	—	—	4,353	6,371	7,572
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	329	0	—	0	-85	—	—	0	414	191
Special Naphthas	—	42	3	—	0	-3	—	—	271	-223	42
Lubricants	—	605	0	—	-18	160	—	—	83	344	1,699
Waxes	—	73	2	—	0	28	—	—	19	28	131
Petroleum Coke	—	4,713	65	—	0	-134	—	—	4,278	634	2,147
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,087	3	—	0	357	—	—	15	718	2,246
Still Gas	—	4,312	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,312	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	167	0	—	0	-9	—	—	(s)	176	108
Total	87,222	89,721	5,631	898	-8,510	-7,310	0	84,376	17,748	80,148	163,151

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

ıble 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
ude Oil	E 1,010,516	—	61,401	5,401	-103,914	-7,519	8	932,877	41,322	6,715	69,193
tural Gas Liquids and LRGs	33,396	22,643	817	—	0	-29	—	29,170	3,332	24,383	2,814
Pentanes Plus	18,373	—	0	—	0	-25	—	13,344	18	5,036	19
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,023	22,643	817	—	0	-4	—	15,826	3,315	19,346	2,795
Ethane/Ethylene	22	101	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	123	0
Propane/Propylene	3,619	14,700	463	—	0	650	—	9	2,427	15,696	1,476
Normal Butane/Butylene	7,746	7,682	129	—	0	-714	—	9,537	888	5,846	1,006
Isobutane	3,636	160	225	—	0	60	—	6,280	0	-2,319	313
her Liquids	7,810	—	3,368	—	514	-1,372	—	16,531	0	-3,467	31,046
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	7,810	—	549	—	0	1,751	—	6,608	0	0	1,939
Unfinished Oils	—	—	2,708	—	514	-3,371	—	10,585	0	-3,992	21,158
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	111	—	0	244	—	-658	0	525	7,943
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	4	—	-4	0	0	6
nished Petroleum Products	—	1,013,404	15,735	—	38,293	758	—	—	120,137	946,537	60,098
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	449,877	4,331	—	23,871	1,225	—	—	8,823	468,031	24,993
Leaded	—	49,704	0	—	5,654	-2,505	—	—	54	57,809	2,880
Unleaded	—	400,173	4,331	—	18,217	3,730	—	—	8,769	410,222	22,113
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,999	42	—	57	97	—	—	0	2,001	449
Jet Fuel	—	146,754	1,197	—	6,817	-525	—	—	4,779	150,514	8,326
Naphtha-Type	—	14,812	18	—	3,143	-457	—	—	111	18,319	1,577
Kerosene-Type	—	131,942	1,179	—	3,674	-68	—	—	4,668	132,195	6,749
Kerosene	—	1,145	0	—	0	-16	—	—	28	1,133	64
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	156,588	1,345	—	7,716	-357	—	—	20,255	145,751	12,130
Residual Fuel Oil	—	117,778	7,554	—	0	446	—	—	47,496	77,390	7,572
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	4,377	270	—	0	-127	—	—	0	4,774	191
Special Naphthas	—	449	70	—	0	-66	—	—	1,393	-808	42
Lubricants	—	7,236	0	—	-168	-37	—	—	1,074	6,031	1,699
Waxes	—	648	23	—	0	-44	—	—	256	459	131
Petroleum Coke	—	52,109	510	—	0	109	—	—	35,746	16,764	2,147
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	20,403	393	—	0	67	—	—	285	20,444	2,246
Still Gas	—	51,991	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	51,991	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,050	0	—	0	-14	—	—	2	2,062	108
otal	1,051,722	1,036,047	81,321	5,401	-65,107	-8,162	8	978,578	164,792	974,167	163,151

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, inus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,702	—	142	29	-392	-217	0	2,544	132	23
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	92	36	2	—	0	-50	—	86	13	81
Pentanes Plus	49	—	0	—	0	-1	—	34	0	16
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42	36	2	—	0	-49	—	52	13	65
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	9	43	(s)	—	0	-13	—	0	5	60
Normal Butane/Butylene	21	-6	1	—	0	-35	—	34	8	9
Isobutane	12	(s)	1	—	0	-1	—	18	0	-4
Other Liquids	20	—	10	—	0	-78	—	91	0	16
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	20	—	0	—	0	-2	—	22	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	10	—	0	-79	—	78	0	11
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	3	—	-9	0	6
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,858	27	—	118	110	—	—	427	2,466
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,277	10	—	81	70	—	—	27	1,270
Leaded	—	47	0	—	23	(s)	—	—	(s)	70
Unleaded	—	1,230	10	—	58	70	—	—	27	1,200
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	456	(s)	—	20	27	—	—	14	436
Naphtha-Type	—	47	0	—	8	3	—	—	0	51
Kerosene-Type	—	410	(s)	—	12	24	—	—	14	385
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	438	2	—	17	21	—	—	95	340
Residual Fuel Oil	—	314	13	—	0	-18	—	—	140	206
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	11	0	—	0	-3	—	—	0	13
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	9	-7
Lubricants	—	20	0	—	-1	5	—	—	3	11
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	152	2	—	0	-4	—	—	138	20
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	35	(s)	—	0	12	—	—	(s)	23
Still Gas	—	139	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	139
Miscellaneous Products	—	5	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,814	2,894	182	29	-275	-236	0	2,722	573	2,585

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,769	—	168	15	-285	-21	(s)	2,556	113	18
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	91	62	2	—	0	(s)	—	80	9	67
Pentanes Plus	50	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	37	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41	62	2	—	0	(s)	—	43	9	53
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	(s)	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	40	1	—	0	2	—	(s)	7	43
Normal Butane/Butylene	21	21	(s)	—	0	-2	—	26	2	16
Isobutane	10	(s)	1	—	0	(s)	—	17	0	-6
Other Liquids	21	—	9	—	1	-4	—	45	0	-9
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	21	—	2	—	0	5	—	18	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	7	—	1	-9	—	29	0	-11
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	(s)	—	0	1	—	-2	0	1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,776	43	—	105	2	—	—	329	2,593
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,233	12	—	65	3	—	—	24	1,282
Leaded	—	136	0	—	15	-7	—	—	(s)	158
Unleaded	—	1,096	12	—	50	10	—	—	24	1,124
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	5	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	402	3	—	19	-1	—	—	13	412
Naphtha-Type	—	41	(s)	—	9	-1	—	—	(s)	50
Kerosene-Type	—	361	3	—	10	(s)	—	—	13	362
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	429	4	—	21	-1	—	—	55	399
Residual Fuel Oil	—	323	21	—	0	1	—	—	130	212
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	12	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	13
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	4	-2
Lubricants	—	20	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	3	17
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	143	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	98	46
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	56	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	56
Still Gas	—	142	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	142
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,881	2,838	223	15	-178	-22	(s)	2,681	451	2,669

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	October 1991		January-October 1991	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 884	E 29	E 7,672	E 25
Florida	496	16	3,763	12
New York	E 42	E 1	E 358	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 232	E 7	E 2,175	E 7
Virginia	1	(s)	10	(s)
West Virginia	178	6	1,651	5
Adjustment[a]	-65	-2	-285	-1
PAD District II	E 21,619	E 697	E 219,953	E 724
Illinois	1,600	52	15,815	52
Indiana	261	8	2,507	8
Kansas	4,678	151	47,493	156
Kentucky	325	10	4,413	15
Michigan	E 1,429	E 46	E 15,295	E 50
Missouri	12	(s)	122	(s)
Nebraska	502	16	4,855	16
North Dakota	2,927	94	30,153	99
Ohio	E 812	E 26	E 7,724	E 25
Oklahoma	8,938	288	E 90,160	E 297
South Dakota	139	4	1,389	5
Tennessee	42	1	397	1
Adjustment[a]	-45	-1	-372	-1
PAD District III	E 105,395	E 3,400	E 1,029,053	E 3,385
Alabama	1,452	47	E 15,361	E 51
Arkansas	E 900	E 29	E 8,514	E 28
Louisiana[b]	E 12,418	E 401	E 122,513	E 403
Mississippi	2,183	70	22,102	73
New Mexico	5,841	188	57,374	189
Texas[b]	E 56,727	E 1,830	E 565,256	E 1,859
Federal Offshore PAD District III	25,653	828	233,053	767
Adjustment[a]	220	7	4,880	16
PAD District IV	E 14,321	E 462	E 145,316	E 478
Colorado	E 2,460	E 79	E 25,035	E 82
Montana	1,500	48	16,193	53
Utah	1,850	60	20,506	67
Wyoming	8,218	265	82,677	272
Adjustment[a]	293	9	904	3
PAD District V	E 87,468	E 2,822	E 844,332	E 2,777
Alaska[b]	E 57,118	E 1,843	E 550,130	E 1,810
South Alaska	1,323	43	12,785	42
North Slope	55,794	1,800	537,344	1,768
Adjustment for Alaska[a]	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Arizona	9	(s)	93	(s)
California[b]	26,991	871	266,260	876
Nevada	254	8	2,932	10
Federal Offshore PAD District V	3,354	108	24,960	82
Adjustment excluding Alaska[a]	-259	-8	-42	(s)
U.S. Total[b]	E 229,687	E 7,409	E 2,246,326	E 7,389

[a] These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

[b] Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 4,623; California: State - 1,957; Louisiana: State - E2,098; Texas: State - 217; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E37,901.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	**195**	**621**	**816**	**641**	**413**	**9,320**	**10,374**
Pentanes Plus	31	77	108	124	99	1,264	1,487
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	164	544	708	517	314	8,056	8,887
Ethane	53	147	200	91	1	3,012	3,104
Propane	61	273	334	249	197	3,338	3,784
Normal Butane	41	86	127	98	112	1,105	1,315
Isobutane	9	38	47	79	4	601	684
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	**154**	**52**	**206**	**110**	**42**	**1,830**	**1,982**
Pentanes Plus	5	7	12	20	13	245	278
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	149	45	194	90	29	1,585	1,704
Ethane	0	0	0	13	0	412	425
Propane	94	29	123	43	22	675	742
Normal Butane	54	10	64	16	7	399	422
Isobutane	1	6	7	16	0	99	115

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	**18,770**	**2,957**	**7,913**	**618**	**4,228**	**34,486**	**3,846**	**2,840**	**52,362**
Pentanes Plus	3,247	574	1,414	160	473	5,868	776	1,528	9,767
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,523	2,383	6,499	458	3,755	28,618	3,070	1,312	42,595
Ethane	6,549	1,285	2,846	86	1,870	12,636	939	2	16,881
Propane	5,649	674	2,178	197	1,228	9,926	1,224	280	15,548
Normal Butane	2,395	-1,417	701	133	422	2,234	625	656	4,957
Isobutane	930	1,841	774	42	235	3,822	282	374	5,209
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	**565**	**1,098**	**969**	**167**	**125**	**2,924**	**190**	**150**	**5,452**
Pentanes Plus	157	270	304	37	10	778	51	15	1,134
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	408	828	665	130	115	2,146	139	135	4,318
Ethane	61	352	6	42	11	472	5	0	902
Propane	218	217	404	46	66	951	83	94	1,993
Normal Butane	114	148	201	35	24	522	43	10	1,061
Isobutane	15	111	54	7	14	201	8	31	362

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	35,694	2,799	38,493	64,184	10,153	20,628	94,965
Natural Gas Liquids	156	3	159	3,311	574	1,905	5,790
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	288	54	682	1,024
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	156	3	159	3,023	520	1,223	4,766
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	115	3	118	2,056	398	914	3,368
Isobutane	40	0	40	967	122	309	1,398
Other Liquids	8,955	379	9,334	2,278	56	793	3,127
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	158	0	158	92	20	27	139
Unfinished Oils (net)	8,265	388	8,653	1,633	97	677	2,407
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	532	-9	523	538	-61	103	580
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	0	15	0	-14	1
Total Input to Refineries	44,805	3,181	47,986	69,773	10,783	23,326	103,882
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,097	91	1,188	2,090	328	675	3,093
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,388	105	1,493	2,236	358	753	3,347
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	79.0	86.5	79.5	93.5	91.5	89.6	92.4
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	541	19	561	776	119	228	1,123
Catalytic Hydrocracking	63	5	68	99	0	6	105
Delayed and Fluid Coking	77	0	77	152	56	62	270
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.06	0.72	1.04	0.98	1.87	0.66	1.01
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	31.40	38.20	31.88	34.50	30.57	36.06	34.42
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,388	105	1,493	2,236	358	753	3,347
Operating	1,344	98	1,442	2,227	358	753	3,338
Idle	44	7	51	9	0	0	9
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	737	0	237	974

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, December 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**15,611**	**92,433**	**75,839**	**5,956**	**2,120**	**191,959**	**13,115**	**78,868**	**417,400**
Natural Gas Liquids	**1,508**	**3,450**	**3,212**	**279**	**155**	**8,604**	**837**	**2,673**	**18,063**
Pentanes Plus	533	1,282	279	154	103	2,351	257	1,065	4,697
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	975	2,168	2,933	125	52	6,253	580	1,608	13,366
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Normal Butane	610	1,217	1,787	37	0	3,651	499	1,057	8,693
Isobutane	365	950	1,146	88	52	2,601	80	551	4,670
Other Liquids	**372**	**11,443**	**3,643**	**-246**	**121**	**15,333**	**105**	**2,835**	**30,734**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	216	977	487	12	9	1,701	133	678	2,809
Unfinished Oils (net)	7	11,804	2,818	-197	119	14,551	324	2,432	28,367
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	149	-1,337	343	-61	-7	-913	-352	-274	-436
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	-1	-5	0	0	-6	0	-1	-6
Total Input to Refineries	**17,491**	**107,326**	**82,694**	**5,989**	**2,396**	**215,896**	**14,057**	**84,376**	**466,197**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	507	2,993	2,488	188	68	6,244	432	2,657	13,613
Operable Capacity (daily average)	613	3,353	2,965	243	79	7,253	550	3,078	15,722
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	82.7	89.2	83.9	77.1	86.8	86.1	78.5	86.3	86.6
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	178	1,355	833	24	27	2,417	157	741	4,998
Catalytic Hydrocracking	21	162	205	0	0	387	9	460	1,028
Delayed and Fluid Coking	6	237	390	11	0	644	22	495	1,508
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.78	1.25	1.40	1.39	0.86	1.27	0.97	1.12	1.15
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.52	32.80	31.49	33.72	37.08	32.81	36.08	24.02	31.56
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**613**	**3,353**	**2,965**	**243**	**79**	**7,253**	**550**	**3,078**	**15,722**
Operating	608	3,301	2,634	208	79	6,829	550	2,980	15,139
Idle	5	53	332	36	0	425	0	99	583
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**5,929**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,929**	**0**	**45,498**	**52,401**

[a] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

[b] See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.

Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,077	-55	1,022	2,259	288	568	3,115
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,427	31	1,458	2,390	249	645	3,284
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-325	-83	-408	-68	24	-77	-121
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane	-25	-3	-28	-63	15	0	-48
Finished Motor Gasoline	21,056	1,302	22,358	38,499	5,850	12,639	56,988
Leaded	226	8	234	123	15	34	172
Unleaded	20,830	1,294	22,124	38,376	5,835	12,605	56,816
Finished Aviation Gasoline	9	0	9	64	39	9	112
Jet Fuel	2,321	3	2,324	4,514	485	1,667	6,666
Naphtha-Type	179	0	179	293	9	275	577
Kerosene-Type	2,142	3	2,145	4,221	476	1,392	6,089
Kerosene	144	100	244	676	173	5	854
Distillate Fuel Oil	11,302	942	12,244	14,297	2,642	5,800	22,739
Residual Fuel Oil	5,761	70	5,831	2,304	321	245	2,870
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,300	25	1,325	100	0	43	143
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,846	0	2,846	270	0	105	375
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,615	45	1,660	1,934	321	97	2,352
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	344	0	344	663	0	56	719
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	8	0	8	853	0	62	915
Special Naphthas	25	17	42	169	0	184	353
Lubricants	266	307	573	575	0	315	890
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	266	307	573	575	0	315	890
Waxes	0	138	138	55	0	28	83
Petroleum Coke	1,576	26	1,602	2,448	611	916	3,975
Marketable	663	0	663	1,363	441	645	2,449
Catalyst	913	26	939	1,085	170	271	1,526
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,204	229	1,433	2,420	521	692	3,633
Still Gas	1,916	133	2,049	2,740	392	867	3,999
Miscellaneous Products	263	41	304	336	49	48	433
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	263	41	304	336	49	48	433
Total	**47,272**	**3,253**	**50,525**	**72,872**	**11,371**	**24,101**	**108,344**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-2,467	-72	-2,539	-3,099	-588	-775	-4,462

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, December 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	587	5,002	2,229	73	80	7,971	115	1,128	13,351
Ethane/Ethylene	-52	501	278	0	0	727	0	0	727
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	539
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	188
Propane/Propylene	598	4,822	2,471	59	76	8,026	231	1,326	14,325
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10,184
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,141
Normal Butane/Butylene	-109	-197	-388	9	3	-682	-144	-197	-1,552
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-1,641
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	89
Isobutane	150	-124	-132	5	1	-100	28	-1	-149
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,805	50,077	38,818	1,769	1,359	101,828	7,221	39,576	227,971
Leaded	685	0	450	0	283	1,418	1,035	1,460	4,319
Unleaded	9,120	50,077	38,368	1,769	1,076	100,410	6,186	38,116	223,652
Finished Aviation Gasoline	94	68	97	0	0	259	16	111	507
Jet Fuel	1,810	10,859	9,803	327	231	23,030	1,276	14,148	47,444
Naphtha-Type	456	1,088	764	244	218	2,770	398	1,442	5,366
Kerosene-Type	1,354	9,771	9,039	83	13	20,260	878	12,706	42,078
Kerosene	57	279	168	1	0	505	38	102	1,743
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,465	20,387	17,970	1,687	573	44,082	3,666	13,579	96,310
Residual Fuel Oil	587	7,513	5,190	448	16	13,754	388	9,749	32,592
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	183	4	670	65	9	931	90	1,049	3,538
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	256	1,298	366	316	7	2,243	78	983	6,525
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	148	6,211	4,154	67	0	10,580	220	7,717	22,529
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	78	2,795	167	0	0	3,040	0	19	4,122
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	149	5,188	3,445	0	0	8,782	20	310	10,035
Special Naphthas	85	768	116	94	0	1,063	0	42	1,500
Lubricants	40	1,455	698	463	0	2,656	4	605	4,728
Naphthenic	40	379	0	351	0	770	0	278	1,048
Paraffinic	0	1,076	698	112	0	1,886	4	327	3,680
Waxes	8	224	75	66	0	373	-47	73	620
Petroleum Coke	337	3,721	4,177	133	18	8,386	365	4,713	19,041
Marketable	50	1,796	3,173	103	0	5,122	162	3,562	11,958
Catalyst	287	1,925	1,004	30	18	3,264	203	1,151	7,083
Asphalt and Road Oil	291	430	424	768	118	2,031	783	1,087	8,967
Still Gas	558	5,200	3,212	188	75	9,233	651	4,312	20,244
Miscellaneous Products	48	539	625	0	0	1,212	62	167	2,178
Fuel Use	6	0	113	0	0	119	0	0	119
Nonfuel Use	42	539	512	0	0	1,093	62	167	2,059
Total	**17,999**	**114,505**	**87,214**	**6,017**	**2,470**	**228,205**	**14,558**	**89,721**	**491,353**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-508	-7,179	-4,520	-28	-74	-12,309	-501	-5,345	-25,156

[a] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: Refer to Appendix A for refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**13,013**	**721**	**13,734**	**9,423**	**2,325**	**2,184**	**13,932**
Petroleum Products	**46,590**	**3,383**	**49,973**	**39,009**	**7,428**	**14,336**	**60,773**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	78	58	115	251
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,601	24	1,625	2,605	277	484	3,366
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Propane/Propylene	606	10	616	1,500	28	76	1,604
Normal Butane/Butylene	845	12	857	811	142	248	1,201
Isobutane	150	2	152	291	107	160	558
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	921	7	928	151	21	48	220
Unfinished Oils	12,802	805	13,607	9,145	540	4,438	14,123
Naphthas and Lighter	3,176	271	3,447	2,190	126	1,083	3,399
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,945	105	3,050	1,345	42	238	1,625
Heavy Gas Oils	5,665	270	5,935	3,315	288	1,820	5,423
Residuum	1,016	159	1,175	2,295	84	1,297	3,676
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,628	106	4,734	5,017	638	1,475	7,130
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	6	0	25	31
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,097	287	8,384	6,329	1,345	2,158	9,832
Leaded	0	10	10	66	11	44	121
Unleaded	8,097	277	8,374	6,263	1,334	2,114	9,711
Finished Aviation Gasoline	9	0	9	113	15	23	151
Jet Fuel	2,361	1	2,362	2,780	199	605	3,584
Naphtha-Type	57	0	57	114	32	172	318
Kerosene-Type	2,304	1	2,305	2,666	167	433	3,266
Kerosene	59	53	112	459	77	218	754
Distillate Fuel Oil	9,394	638	10,032	5,656	1,295	2,478	9,429
Residual Fuel Oil	3,256	69	3,325	1,568	235	149	1,952
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	766	50	816	27	0	9	36
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,959	0	1,959	270	0	51	321
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	531	19	550	1,271	235	89	1,595
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	128	0	128	202	0	130	332
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	0	4	3	0	1	4
Special Naphthas	39	30	69	136	0	176	312
Lubricants	468	572	1,040	733	0	1	734
Waxes	0	205	205	97	0	26	123
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	1,247	0	1,247	837	1,274	288	2,399
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,449	534	1,983	2,927	1,450	1,472	5,849
Miscellaneous Products	127	52	179	167	4	26	197
Total Stocks, All Oils	**59,603**	**4,104**	**63,707**	**48,432**	**9,753**	**16,520**	**74,705**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, December 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**1,023**	**21,678**	**17,404**	**1,484**	**267**	**41,856**	**2,075**	**19,620**	**91,217**
Petroleum Products	**10,904**	**75,061**	**49,542**	**6,068**	**1,207**	**142,782**	**12,384**	**61,885**	**327,797**
Pentanes Plus	111	166	39	10	20	346	4	2	603
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,039	3,376	3,331	37	38	8,821	434	913	15,159
Ethane/Ethylene	161	232	0	0	0	393	0	0	396
Propane/Propylene	917	1,772	983	5	3	3,680	122	131	6,153
Normal Butane/Butylene	568	697	2,016	14	15	3,310	232	505	6,105
Isobutane	393	675	332	18	20	1,438	80	277	2,505
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	136	749	286	1	9	1,181	79	1,939	4,347
Unfinished Oils	2,634	24,833	18,354	1,014	126	46,961	2,006	21,158	97,855
Naphthas and Lighter	790	6,526	4,923	189	27	12,455	345	3,516	23,162
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	458	5,457	2,759	138	4	8,816	344	3,646	17,481
Heavy Gas Oils	734	7,433	7,424	618	95	16,304	866	10,643	39,171
Residuum	652	5,417	3,248	69	0	9,386	451	3,353	18,041
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,184	7,607	4,773	188	249	14,001	2,162	7,368	35,395
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	37	0	0	37	0	6	74
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,754	11,955	5,673	654	131	20,167	2,334	9,887	50,604
Leaded	218	24	0	0	21	263	572	691	1,657
Unleaded	1,536	11,931	5,673	654	110	19,904	1,762	9,196	48,947
Finished Aviation Gasoline	88	201	145	0	0	434	33	137	764
Jet Fuel	524	4,600	3,253	185	163	8,725	451	4,399	19,521
Naphtha-Type	117	343	401	140	140	1,141	179	587	2,282
Kerosene-Type	407	4,257	2,852	45	23	7,584	272	3,812	17,239
Kerosene	59	404	259	21	0	743	40	45	1,694
Distillate Fuel Oil	847	9,648	4,319	1,422	150	16,386	1,673	5,672	43,192
Residual Fuel Oil	364	3,480	2,857	256	11	6,968	641	4,711	17,597
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	110	1	1,091	6	5	1,213	78	785	2,928
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	49	491	199	184	6	929	284	504	3,997
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	205	2,988	1,567	66	0	4,826	279	3,422	10,672
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	20	659	328	0	12	1,019	0	42	1,521
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	62	1,264	211	0	0	1,537	2	149	1,696
Special Naphthas	84	960	5	87	0	1,136	2	42	1,561
Lubricants	12	3,644	1,283	580	0	5,519	9	898	8,200
Waxes	5	321	190	40	0	556	23	131	1,038
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	114	3,342	409	0	3,865	105	2,147	9,763
Asphalt and Road Oil	958	832	440	1,164	298	3,692	2,374	2,147	16,045
Miscellaneous Products	23	248	417	0	0	688	12	92	1,168
Total Stocks, All Oils	**11,927**	**96,739**	**66,946**	**7,552**	**1,474**	**184,638**	**14,459**	**81,505**	**419,014**

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,[a] December 1991

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.5	-1.7	2.2	3.4	2.8	2.7	3.2
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	46.0	41.0	45.6	52.5	51.9	49.8	51.8
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	4.9	0.1	4.5	6.4	4.6	6.5	6.3
Kerosene	0.3	3.1	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.7	29.6	26.0	21.7	25.8	27.2	23.4
Residual Fuel Oil	13.1	2.2	12.4	3.5	3.1	1.1	2.9
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.9
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.4
Lubricants	0.6	9.6	1.2	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.9
Waxes	0.0	4.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.6	0.8	3.4	3.7	6.0	4.3	4.1
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.7	7.2	3.0	3.7	5.1	3.2	3.7
Still Gas	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.1
Miscellaneous Products	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-5.6	-2.3	-5.4	-4.7	-5.7	-3.6	-4.6

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.8	4.8	2.8	1.3	3.6	3.9	0.9	1.4	3.0
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	50.8	45.1	44.2	26.7	53.7	44.8	49.1	44.9	46.6
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2.9	1.0	1.0	4.2	9.7	1.3	3.0	1.8	1.2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.7	9.4	11.5	1.4	0.6	9.8	6.5	15.6	9.4
Kerosene	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	22.2	19.6	22.8	29.3	25.6	21.3	27.3	16.7	21.6
Residual Fuel Oil	3.8	7.2	6.6	7.8	0.7	6.7	2.9	12.0	7.3
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.5	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.9
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.0	5.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.1	0.4	2.3
Special Naphthas	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3
Lubricants	0.3	1.4	0.9	8.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.7	1.1
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.2	3.6	5.3	2.3	0.8	4.1	2.7	5.8	4.3
Asphalt and Road Oil	1.9	0.4	0.5	13.3	5.3	1.0	5.8	1.3	2.0
Still Gas	3.6	5.0	4.1	3.3	3.3	4.5	4.8	5.3	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-3.3	-6.9	-5.7	-0.5	-3.3	-6.0	-3.7	-6.6	-5.6

[a] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.
[b] Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.
[c] Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.
[d] Represents the difference between input and production.
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 29 and 30.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	**3,652**	**2,716**	**9,319**	**15,687**
Delaware	0	0	237	237
Florida	0	174	1,329	1,503
Georgia	0	0	547	547
Maine	0	208	893	1,101
Maryland	255	320	201	776
Massachusetts	0	0	1,201	1,201
New Jersey	1,482	68	2,463	4,013
New York	1,665	1,840	1,017	4,522
North Carolina	0	0	431	431
Pennsylvania	250	0	0	250
South Carolina	0	0	310	310
Vermont	0	0	10	10
Virginia	0	106	680	786
PAD District II	**0**	**9**	**20**	**29**
North Dakota	0	9	20	29
PAD District III	**0**	**199**	**644**	**843**
Mississippi	0	0	193	193
Texas	0	199	451	650
PAD District IV	**0**	**8**	**0**	**8**
Montana	0	8	0	8
PAD District V	**357**	**0**	**46**	**403**
Hawaii	357	0	0	357
Washington	0	0	46	46
U.S. Total	**4,009**	**2,932**	**10,029**	**16,970**

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[a,b]	**39,222**	**32,538**	**93,315**	**2,978**	**4,407**	**172,460**	**5,563**
Natural Gas Liquids	**1,089**	**2,954**	526	**504**	**73**	**5,146**	**166**
Pentanes Plus	200	42	483	146	0	871	28
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	889	2,912	43	358	73	4,275	138
Ethane/Ethylene	0	248	43	0	0	291	9
Propane/Propylene	810	1,621	0	216	12	2,659	86
Normal Butane/Butylene	73	1,007	0	128	44	1,252	40
Isobutane	6	36	0	14	17	73	2
Other Liquids	**5,145**	**381**	**4,489**	**0**	**304**	**10,319**	**333**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils[a]	4,342	275	4,489	0	304	9,410	304
Naphthas and Lighter	561	0	1,274	0	0	1,835	59
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	3,437	275	1,359	0	304	5,375	173
Residuum	344	0	1,856	0	0	2,200	71
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	803	106	0	0	0	909	29
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**32,068**	**820**	**4,862**	**184**	**847**	**38,781**	**1,251**
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,059	282	0	42	307	6,690	216
Leaded	0	0	0	3	0	3	(s)
Unleaded	6,059	282	0	39	307	6,687	216
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	1	0	0	3	4	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,181	110	0	0	11	1,302	42
Naphtha-Type	339	110	0	0	0	449	14
Kerosene-Type	842	0	0	0	11	853	28
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	747	0	0	0	0	747	24
Other	95	0	0	0	11	106	3
Kerosene	1,211	0	247	0	0	1,458	47
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,224	333	60	134	50	7,801	252
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	7,224	333	60	134	50	7,801	252
Residual Fuel Oil	15,687	29	843	8	403	16,970	547
Bonded Ship Bunkers	263	0	0	0	0	263	8
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	263	0	0	0	0	263	8
Other	15,424	29	843	8	403	16,707	539
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	3,652	0	0	0	357	4,009	129
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,716	9	199	8	0	2,932	95
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	9,056	20	644	0	46	9,766	315
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	16	10	211	0	0	237	8
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,035	0	0	3,035	98
Special Naphthas	9	33	140	0	3	185	6
Lubricants	361	11	0	0	0	372	12
Waxes	36	6	1	0	2	45	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	95	0	65	160	5
Asphalt and Road Oil	213	0	230	0	3	446	14
Miscellaneous Products	71	5	0	0	0	76	2
Total	**77,524**	**36,693**	**103,192**	**3,666**	**5,631**	**226,706**	**7,313**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	**441,787**	**405,742**	**1,170,603**	**30,916**	**61,401**	**2,110,449**	**5,782**
Natural Gas Liquids	**8,382**	**25,336**	**14,724**	**3,833**	**817**	**53,092**	**145**
Pentanes Plus	1,348	455	613	955	0	3,371	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,034	24,881	14,111	2,878	817	49,721	136
Ethane/Ethylene	0	2,563	276	0	0	2,839	8
Propane/Propylene	5,497	16,413	6,667	1,571	463	30,611	84
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,351	5,377	4,664	1,116	129	12,637	35
Isobutane	186	528	2,504	191	225	3,634	10
Other Liquids	**66,315**	**1,095**	**90,844**	**0**	**3,368**	**161,622**	**443**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	264	0	28	0	549	841	2
Unfinished Oils[a]	55,933	275	89,004	0	2,708	147,920	405
Naphthas and Lighter	6,548	0	21,193	0	410	28,151	77
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	152	152	(s)
Heavy Gas Oils	38,305	275	29,889	0	1,520	69,989	192
Residuum	11,080	0	37,922	0	626	49,628	136
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	10,118	820	1,812	0	111	12,861	35
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**340,751**	**10,290**	**71,484**	**1,753**	**15,735**	**440,013**	**1,206**
Finished Motor Gasoline	99,402	3,278	756	463	4,331	108,230	297
Leaded	0	0	1	43	0	44	(s)
Unleaded	99,402	3,278	755	420	4,331	108,186	296
Finished Aviation Gasoline	11	15	0	0	42	68	(s)
Jet Fuel	20,502	603	346	0	1,197	22,648	62
Naphtha-Type	3,621	603	0	0	18	4,242	12
Kerosene-Type	16,881	0	346	0	1,179	18,406	50
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	9,808	0	0	0	776	10,584	29
Other	7,073	0	346	0	403	7,822	21
Kerosene	3,468	0	883	0	0	4,351	12
Distillate Fuel Oil	67,506	3,772	83	1,238	1,345	73,944	203
Bonded Ship Bunkers	116	0	0	4	0	120	(s)
Other	67,390	3,772	83	1,234	1,345	73,824	202
Residual Fuel Oil	136,049	849	19,050	38	7,554	163,540	448
Bonded Ship Bunkers	263	0	0	0	0	263	1
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	263	0	0	0	0	263	1
Other	135,786	849	19,050	38	7,554	163,277	447
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	24,009	183	2,978	0	2,916	30,086	82
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	26,444	239	7,062	8	1,479	35,232	97
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	85,333	427	9,010	30	3,159	97,959	268
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	2,663	287	5,656	0	270	8,876	24
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	41,662	0	0	41,662	114
Special Naphthas	639	1,019	910	14	70	2,652	7
Lubricants	2,401	217	0	0	0	2,618	7
Waxes	410	31	27	0	23	491	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	200	0	510	710	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	6,925	149	1,681	0	393	9,148	25
Miscellaneous Products	775	70	230	0	0	1,075	3
Total	**857,235**	**442,463**	**1,347,655**	**36,502**	**81,321**	**2,765,176**	**7,576**

[a]Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b]Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**50,229**	**406**	**1,424**	**0**	**1,149**	**70**	**0**	**1,861**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,688	247	344	0	0	0	0	1,861	0	0
Saudi Arabia	48,541	159	1,080	0	1,149	70	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**46,379**	**100**	**918**	**0**	**2,157**	**658**	**3,220**	**4,652**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	725	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	0	0
Gabon	2,812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	4,168	0	0	0	0	0	0	895	0	0
Nigeria	18,379	0	0	0	0	0	0	738	0	0
Venezuela	20,295	100	918	0	2,157	658	3,220	2,469	0	0
Non OPEC	**75,852**	**3,769**	**7,068**	**909**	**3,384**	**574**	**4,581**	**10,457**	**1,458**	**185**
Angola	11,121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0
Australia	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,633	0	0
Belgium	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	251	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	23,472	3,726	763	106	1,472	121	1,811	1,374	70	185
China, People's Republic of	2,011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,630	0	0	0	0	0	0	639	0	0
Congo	2,035	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0
Egypt	0	0	236	0	0	0	0	132	0	0
France	0	0	122	0	228	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	1,369	265	0	0	0	264	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	431	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	21,955	43	20	0	0	0	0	193	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	736	195	0	114	135	1,375	162	0
Norway	2,724	0	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,004	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	243	0	339	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	619	0	0
Spain	0	0	425	0	240	0	0	144	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,191	0	0	0	0	0	220	293	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,696	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,680	100	1,193	0	2,165	2,506	1,226	0
Zaire	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**172,460**	**4,275**	**9,410**	**909**	**6,690**	**1,302**	**7,801**	**16,970**	**1,458**	**185**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] December 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**3,035**	**0**	**0**	**483**	**8,428**	**58,657**	**1,620**	**272**	**1,892**
Algeria	0	3,035	0	0	483	5,970	7,658	54	193	247
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	2,458	50,999	1,566	79	1,645
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**416**	**0**	**12,121**	**58,500**	**1,496**	**391**	**1,887**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	550	1,275	23	18	41
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,812	91	0	91
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	895	5,063	134	29	163
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	738	19,117	593	24	617
Venezuela	0	0	0	416	0	9,938	30,233	655	321	975
Non OPEC	**237**	**0**	**372**	**30**	**673**	**33,697**	**109,549**	**2,447**	**1,087**	**3,534**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,121	359	0	359
Argentina	0	0	0	0	95	345	345	0	11	11
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	13	0	13
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,633	1,633	0	53	53
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	229	229	0	7	7
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	9	0	9
Brazil	7	0	0	0	0	258	258	0	8	8
Canada	34	0	42	21	282	10,007	33,479	757	323	1,080
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	15	15	2,026	65	(s)	65
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	639	4,269	117	21	138
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	60	2,095	66	2	68
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	368	368	0	12	12
France	10	0	0	0	0	360	360	0	12	12
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	569	18	0	18
India	0	0	0	0	0	325	325	0	10	10
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	1,898	1,898	0	61	61
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	431	14	0	14
Mexico	0	0	0	0	9	467	22,422	708	15	723
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	127	127	0	4	4
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	2,717	2,717	0	88	88
Norway	10	0	0	0	0	198	2,922	88	6	94
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	293	293	0	9	9
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,004	1,004	0	32	32
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	221	221	0	7	7
Puerto Rico	145	0	330	0	67	1,124	1,124	0	36	36
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	619	619	0	20	20
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	809	809	0	26	26
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	513	2,704	71	17	87
Turkey	31	0	0	0	0	31	31	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	72	4,768	151	2	154
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	483	483	0	16	16
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,870	8,870	0	286	286
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	11	0	11
Other	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Total	**237**	**3,035**	**372**	**446**	**1,156**	**54,246**	**226,706**	**5,563**	**1,750**	**7,313**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**6,194**	**406**	**344**	**0**	**1,149**	**70**	**0**	**1,861**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	247	344	0	0	0	0	1,861	0	0
Saudi Arabia	6,194	159	0	0	1,149	70	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**18,381**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**2,157**	**658**	**3,220**	**4,336**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	376	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	0	0
Gabon	923	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,367	0	0	0	0	0	0	689	0	0
Nigeria	11,765	0	0	0	0	0	0	738	0	0
Venezuela	2,950	100	0	0	2,157	658	3,220	2,359	0	0
Non OPEC	**14,647**	**383**	**3,998**	**803**	**2,753**	**453**	**4,004**	**9,490**	**1,211**	**9**
Angola	6,963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,633	0	0
Belgium	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	251	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,596	383	0	0	841	0	1,294	1,337	70	9
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,601	0	0	0	0	0	0	639	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0
Egypt	0	0	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	122	0	228	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	962	265	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	251	195	0	114	75	1,375	162	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,004	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	243	0	339	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	468	0	0
Spain	0	0	425	0	240	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	247	0	0
United Kingdom	1,007	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,376	100	1,193	0	2,165	2,506	979	0
Zaire	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**39,222**	**889**	**4,342**	**803**	**6,059**	**1,181**	**7,224**	**15,687**	**1,211**	**9**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] December 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,830**	**10,024**	**200**	**124**	**323**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,452	2,452	0	79	79
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,378	7,572	200	44	244
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**195**	**0**	**10,666**	**29,047**	**593**	**344**	**937**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	550	926	12	18	30
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	923	30	0	30
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	689	3,056	76	22	99
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	738	12,503	380	24	403
Venezuela	0	0	0	195	0	8,689	11,639	95	280	375
Non OPEC	**16**	**0**	**361**	**18**	**307**	**23,806**	**38,453**	**472**	**768**	**1,240**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,963	225	0	225
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	250	250	0	8	8
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,633	1,633	0	53	53
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	229	229	0	7	7
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	251	251	0	8	8
Canada	6	0	31	18	14	4,003	5,599	51	129	181
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	15	15	15	0	(s)	(s)
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	639	3,240	84	21	105
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	0	2	2
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	236	236	0	8	8
France	10	0	0	0	0	360	360	0	12	12
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	0	(s)	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	325	325	0	10	10
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	1,227	1,227	0	40	40
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	200	200	2,331	69	6	75
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	2,172	2,172	0	70	70
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,004	1,004	0	32	32
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	221	221	0	7	7
Puerto Rico	0	0	330	0	67	979	979	0	32	32
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	468	468	0	15	15
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	665	665	0	21	21
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	467	467	0	15	15
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	72	1,079	32	2	35
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,319	8,319	0	268	268
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	11	0	11
Other	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Total	**16**	**0**	**361**	**213**	**307**	**38,302**	**77,524**	**1,265**	**1,236**	**2,501**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**4,177**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	4,177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**4,585**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	3,618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**23,776**	**2,912**	**275**	**106**	**282**	**110**	**333**	**29**	**0**	**33**
Angola	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	18,898	2,912	0	106	282	110	333	29	0	33
Mexico	2,667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**32,538**	**2,912**	**275**	**106**	**282**	**110**	**333**	**29**	**0**	**33**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] December 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,177**	**135**	**0**	**135**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,177	135	0	135
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,585**	**148**	**0**	**148**
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	967	31	0	31
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,618	117	0	117
Non OPEC	**10**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**54**	**4,155**	**27,931**	**767**	**134**	**901**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	5	0	5
Canada	10	0	11	0	54	3,880	22,778	610	125	735
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,667	86	0	86
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	275	275	0	9	9
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	559	18	0	18
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,501	48	0	48
Total	**10**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**54**	**4,155**	**36,693**	**1,050**	**134**	**1,184**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**38,789**	**0**	**1,080**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	37,101	0	1,080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**20,905**	**0**	**918**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**110**	**0**	**0**
Gabon	1,889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	5,647	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	13,369	0	918	0	0	0	0	110	0	0
Non OPEC	**33,621**	**43**	**2,491**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**60**	**733**	**247**	**140**
Angola	4,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	763	0	0	0	0	0	0	140
China, People's Republic of	2,011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	2,035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	407	0	0	0	0	264	0	0
Mexico	17,157	43	20	0	0	0	0	193	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	210	0	0	0	60	0	0	0
Norway	2,724	0	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	0
Total	**93,315**	**43**	**4,489**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**60**	**843**	**247**	**140**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] December 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**3,035**	**0**	**0**	**483**	**4,598**	**43,387**	**1,251**	**148**	**1,400**
Algeria	0	3,035	0	0	483	3,518	5,206	54	113	168
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,080	38,181	1,197	35	1,232
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**221**	**0**	**1,249**	**22,154**	**674**	**40**	**715**
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,889	61	0	61
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,647	182	0	182
Venezuela	0	0	0	221	0	1,249	14,618	431	40	472
Non OPEC	**211**	**0**	**0**	**9**	96	**4,030**	**37,651**	**1,085**	130	1,215
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,007	129	0	129
Argentina	0	0	0	0	95	95	95	0	3	3
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	9	0	9
Brazil	7	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	18	0	0	0	0	921	921	0	30	30
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,011	65	0	65
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,029	33	0	33
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,035	66	0	66
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	132	132	0	4	4
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	569	18	0	18
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	671	671	0	22	22
Mexico	0	0	0	9	0	265	17,422	553	9	562
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	127	127	0	4	4
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	270	270	0	9	9
Norway	10	0	0	0	0	198	2,922	88	6	94
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	293	293	0	9	9
Puerto Rico	145	0	0	0	0	145	145	0	5	5
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	144	144	0	5	5
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,632	53	0	53
Turkey	31	0	0	0	0	31	31	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,188	71	0	71
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	483	483	0	16	16
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	247	247	0	8	8
Total	**211**	**3,035**	**0**	**230**	579	**9,877**	**103,192**	**3,010**	**319**	**3,329**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**2,978**	**358**	**0**	**0**	**42**	**0**	**134**	**8**	**0**	**0**
Canada	2,978	358	0	0	42	0	134	8	0	0
Total	**2,978**	**358**	**0**	**0**	**42**	**0**	**134**	**8**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**1,069**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	1,069	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**2,508**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**206**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,801	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	0	0
Venezuela	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**830**	**73**	**304**	**0**	**307**	**11**	**50**	**197**	**0**	**3**
Australia	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	73	0	0	307	11	50	0	0	3
Malaysia	431	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**4,407**	**73**	**304**	**0**	**307**	**11**	**50**	**403**	**0**	**3**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] December 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**146**	**688**	**3,666**	**96**	**22**	**118**
Canada	0	0	0	0	146	688	3,666	96	22	118
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**146**	**688**	**3,666**	**96**	**22**	**118**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,069**	**34**	**0**	**34**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,069	34	0	34
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**206**	**2,714**	**81**	**7**	**88**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	11	0	11
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	206	2,007	58	7	65
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	358	12	0	12
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**70**	**1,018**	**1,848**	**27**	**33**	**60**
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	13	0	13
Canada	0	0	0	3	68	515	515	0	17	17
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	431	14	0	14
Mexico	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	151	151	0	5	5
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	46	46	0	1	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	304	304	0	10	10
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**70**	**1,224**	**5,631**	**142**	**39**	**182**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**643,355**	**5,867**	**30,983**	**51**	**12,289**	**1,360**	**85**	**13,741**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	20,863	4,381	11,430	0	0	0	0	12,731	0	0
Kuwait	2,033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	619,902	1,486	19,068	51	12,289	1,360	85	781	0	0
United Arab Emirates	557	0	485	0	0	0	0	229	0	0
Other OPEC	**587,639**	**1,860**	**30,065**	**1,508**	**18,132**	**8,907**	**31,408**	**45,254**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	19,199	0	164	0	0	0	0	3,382	0	0
Gabon	30,556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	37,135	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,466	0	0
Iran	11,821	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	248,915	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,211	0	0
Venezuela	240,013	1,860	29,901	1,508	18,132	8,907	31,408	31,195	0	0
Non OPEC	**879,455**	**41,994**	**86,872**	**11,302**	**77,809**	**12,381**	**42,451**	**104,545**	**4,351**	**2,652**
Angola	92,839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,543	23	606	672	159	0	437	1,457	0	88
Australia	7,602	1,525	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	116	12,750	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1,560	2,574	524	0	0	1,626	0	0
Benin	1,369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	485	41	5,678	0	208	1,583	0	15
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	6,219	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	0	0
Canada	273,675	31,396	3,548	975	24,356	1,747	20,722	12,113	350	2,069
China, People's Republic of	31,909	0	0	0	1,262	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	45,448	0	0	0	0	0	195	13,583	0	17
Congo	10,598	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,361	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0
Egypt	6,322	0	717	0	0	0	0	696	0	0
France	0	63	505	764	9,198	0	0	422	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	174	0	195	0	0	461	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	2,067	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	1,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	1,214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	0
Italy	1,074	41	10,255	265	3,284	0	285	1,496	0	61
Ivory Coast	0	0	148	0	0	0	0	406	0	0
Japan	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	727	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	8,155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	276,284	8,418	909	1,563	215	811	342	1,909	0	216
Netherlands	0	93	4,459	1,300	2,714	0	0	1,244	0	186
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	9,560	246	1,886	365	795	14,935	1,045	0
Norway	27,009	0	1,248	0	779	0	0	579	0	0
Oman	1,311	0	2,007	0	0	0	0	499	0	0
Peru	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,549	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,236	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	470	243	0	3,149	48	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	614	0	0	0	85	2,840	0	0
Spain	0	0	5,162	286	4,804	0	0	1,378	0	0
Sweden	0	0	669	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Syria	1,595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	26,433	0	0	0	442	554	220	4,209	0	0
Turkey	0	0	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	38,862	359	4,540	0	3,899	0	91	1,855	0	0
U.S.S.R.	717	0	9,514	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	24,063	1,466	16,118	5,755	18,907	19,286	2,956	0
Yemen	7,121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	9,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	179	70	3,234	0	229	0	0	1,064	0	0
Total	**2,110,449**	**49,721**	**147,920**	**12,861**	**108,230**	**22,648**	**73,944**	**163,540**	**4,351**	**2,652**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-December 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**263**	**41,662**	**0**	**0**	593	**106,894**	**750,249**	**1,763**	**293**	**2,055**
Algeria	263	41,662	0	0	483	70,950	91,813	57	194	252
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,033	6	0	6
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	110	35,230	655,132	1,698	97	1,795
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	714	1,271	2	2	3
Other OPEC	**394**	**0**	**0**	**5,829**	**794**	**144,151**	**731,790**	**1,610**	**395**	**2,005**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	3,546	22,745	53	10	62
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,556	84	0	84
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	3,466	40,601	102	9	111
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,821	32	0	32
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	7,211	256,126	682	20	702
Venezuela	394	0	0	5,829	794	129,928	369,941	658	356	1,014
Non OPEC	**8,219**	**0**	**2,618**	**3,319**	**5,169**	**403,682**	**1,283,137**	**2,409**	**1,106**	**3,515**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	92,839	254	0	254
Argentina	532	0	0	0	179	4,153	5,696	4	11	16
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1,578	9,180	21	4	25
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	12,878	12,878	0	35	35
Belgium	165	0	0	0	0	6,449	6,449	0	18	18
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,369	4	0	4
Brazil	7	0	0	0	56	8,073	8,073	0	22	22
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	2	0	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	405	6,624	17	1	18
Canada	1,012	0	618	1,421	2,241	102,568	376,243	750	281	1,031
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	45	1,307	33,216	87	4	91
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	13,795	59,243	125	38	162
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	1,361	11,959	29	4	33
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	159	159	0	(s)	(s)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	10	1,423	7,745	17	4	21
France	186	0	0	0	0	11,138	11,138	0	31	31
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	98	928	928	0	3	3
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	2,067	2,067	0	6	6
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,429	4	0	4
India	2,319	0	0	0	0	3,533	3,533	0	10	10
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	1	1
Italy	60	0	0	0	255	16,002	17,076	3	44	47
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	554	554	0	2	2
Japan	162	0	0	0	55	223	223	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	174	0	0	0	0	1,142	1,142	0	3	3
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,155	22	0	22
Mexico	0	0	0	352	1,303	16,038	292,322	757	44	801
Netherlands	265	0	0	0	132	10,393	10,393	0	28	28
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	1,099	0	29,931	29,931	0	82	82
Norway	10	0	0	0	0	2,616	29,625	74	7	81
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	2,506	3,817	4	7	10
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	3,549	4,113	2	10	11
Portugal	0	0	0	0	20	2,256	2,256	0	6	6
Puerto Rico	3,041	0	2,000	0	752	9,703	9,703	0	27	27
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	1	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	3,539	3,539	0	10	10
Spain	0	0	0	447	0	12,077	12,077	0	33	33
Sweden	36	0	0	0	0	871	871	0	2	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,595	4	0	4
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	2	0	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	5,425	31,858	72	15	87
Turkey	195	0	0	0	0	667	667	0	2	2
United Kingdom	55	0	0	0	0	10,799	49,661	106	30	136
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	9,663	10,380	2	26	28
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	88,551	88,551	0	243	243
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,121	20	0	20
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,852	27	0	27
Other	0	0	0	0	23	4,620	4,799	(s)	13	13
Total	**8,876**	**41,662**	**2,618**	**9,148**	**6,556**	**654,727**	**2,765,176**	**5,782**	**1,794**	**7,576**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-December 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**91,344**	**3,245**	**8,535**	**0**	**12,289**	**1,285**	**85**	**10,058**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	1,759	8,459	0	0	0	0	10,058	0	0
Saudi Arabia	91,344	1,486	76	0	12,289	1,285	85	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**211,377**	**1,239**	**5,730**	**497**	**18,132**	**8,677**	**31,187**	**35,809**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	4,998	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,271	0	0
Gabon	15,038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	6,551	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,073	0	0
Nigeria	139,171	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,325	0	0
Venezuela	45,619	1,239	5,730	497	18,132	8,677	31,187	26,140	0	0
Non OPEC	**139,066**	**2,550**	**41,668**	**9,621**	**68,981**	**10,540**	**36,234**	**90,182**	**3,468**	**639**
Angola	38,550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	414	0	0	665	159	0	437	1,249	0	0
Australia	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	12,325	0	0
Belgium	0	0	483	2,574	524	0	0	1,301	0	0
Benin	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	30	5,678	0	208	1,583	0	0
Cameroon	5,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	0	0
Canada	20,125	2,529	479	95	17,546	1,054	14,673	11,167	350	330
China, People's Republic of	7,068	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	7,119	0	0	0	0	0	195	13,583	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,361	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0
Egypt	6,322	0	236	0	0	0	0	263	0	0
France	0	0	356	764	9,198	0	0	322	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	195	0	0	461	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	2,067	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	1,015	0	4,242	265	3,284	0	285	494	0	31
Ivory Coast	0	0	148	0	0	0	0	406	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	33,764	0	429	822	210	191	319	0	0	216
Netherlands	0	21	542	1,258	2,714	0	0	942	0	62
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	5,667	246	1,886	365	735	14,587	958	0
Norway	4,616	0	631	0	779	0	0	579	0	0
Peru	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,549	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	945	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	470	243	0	3,149	48	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,323	0	0
Spain	0	0	4,384	286	4,804	0	0	220	0	0
Sweden	0	0	338	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,479	0	0	0	442	554	220	2,524	0	0
United Kingdom	3,050	0	3,470	0	3,899	0	91	1,187	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	87	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	17,638	1,466	15,367	5,227	18,907	19,049	2,160	0
Yemen	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	6,642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1,439	0	229	0	0	234	0	0
Total	**441,787**	**7,034**	**55,933**	**10,118**	**99,402**	**20,502**	**67,506**	**136,049**	**3,468**	**639**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-December 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**35,497**	**126,841**	**250**	**97**	**348**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	20,276	20,276	0	56	56
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	15,221	106,565	250	42	292
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,174**	**201**	**106,646**	**318,023**	**579**	**292**	**871**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	2,271	7,269	14	6	20
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,038	41	0	41
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	2,073	8,624	18	6	24
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	5,325	144,496	381	15	396
Venezuela	0	0	0	5,174	201	96,977	142,596	125	266	391
Non OPEC	**2,663**	**0**	**2,401**	**1,751**	**2,607**	**273,305**	**412,371**	**381**	**749**	**1,130**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,550	106	0	106
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	2,510	2,924	1	7	8
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	728	2	0	2
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	12,441	12,441	0	34	34
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	4,882	4,882	0	13	13
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	1	0	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	41	7,540	7,540	0	21	21
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	203	5,952	16	1	16
Canada	543	0	401	1,187	165	50,519	70,644	55	138	194
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	45	45	7,113	19	(s)	19
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	13,778	20,897	20	38	57
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	1,361	1,361	0	4	4
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	159	159	0	(s)	(s)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	3	502	6,824	17	1	19
France	43	0	0	0	0	10,683	10,683	0	29	29
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	86	742	742	0	2	2
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	2,067	2,067	0	6	6
India	0	0	0	0	0	629	629	0	2	2
Italy	0	0	0	0	84	8,685	9,700	3	24	27
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	554	554	0	2	2
Japan	7	0	0	0	37	44	44	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	241	241	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	679	2	0	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1,278	3,465	37,229	93	9	102
Netherlands	4	0	0	0	101	5,644	5,644	0	15	15
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	458	0	24,902	24,902	0	68	68
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,989	6,605	13	5	18
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	3,549	4,113	2	10	11
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	945	945	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	2,066	0	2,000	0	752	8,728	8,728	0	24	24
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	1	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,323	1,323	0	4	4
Spain	0	0	0	106	0	9,800	9,800	0	27	27
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	504	504	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	3,740	5,219	4	10	14
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	8,647	11,697	8	24	32
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	236	236	0	1	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	79,814	79,814	0	219	219
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	3	0	3
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,642	18	0	18
Other	0	0	0	0	15	1,917	1,917	0	5	5
Total	**2,663**	**0**	**2,401**	**6,925**	**2,808**	**415,448**	**857,235**	**1,210**	**1,138**	**2,349**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-December 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**56,006**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	54,826	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**62,122**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	17,645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	43,936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**287,614**	**24,881**	**275**	**820**	**3,278**	**603**	**3,772**	**849**	**0**	**1,019**
Angola	3,018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	218,310	24,881	0	820	3,278	603	3,772	849	0	1,019
Colombia	4,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	38,112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	4,912	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	6,495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	8,490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	1,696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**405,742**	**24,881**	**275**	**820**	**3,278**	**603**	**3,772**	**849**	**0**	**1,019**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-December 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	56,006	**153**	**0**	**153**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,180	3	0	3
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,826	150	0	150
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	62,122	**170**	**0**	**170**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	541	1	0	1
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,645	48	0	48
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,936	120	0	120
Non OPEC	**287**	**0**	**217**	**149**	**571**	**36,721**	**324,335**	**788**	**101**	**889**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,018	8	0	8
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	1	0	1
Canada	264	0	217	149	569	36,421	254,731	598	100	698
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,200	12	0	12
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	2	0	2
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	523	1	0	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,112	104	0	104
Netherlands	23	0	0	0	0	23	23	0	(s)	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	275	275	0	1	1
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,912	13	0	13
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	1	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,495	18	0	18
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,490	23	0	23
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,696	5	0	5
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	536	1	0	1
Total	**287**	**0**	**217**	**149**	**571**	**36,721**	**442,463**	**1,112**	**101**	**1,212**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**491,004**	**2,622**	**22,448**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	3,683	**0**	**0**
Algeria	19,683	2,622	2,971	0	0	0	0	2,673	0	0
Kuwait	2,033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	468,731	0	18,992	0	0	0	0	781	0	0
United Arab Emirates	557	0	485	0	0	0	0	229	0	0
Other OPEC	**275,205**	**621**	**23,918**	**1,011**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,992**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	15,518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,781	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	11,821	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	92,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,886	0	0
Venezuela	145,986	621	23,918	1,011	0	0	0	4,106	0	0
Non OPEC	**404,394**	**10,868**	**42,638**	**801**	**756**	346	**83**	**9,375**	883	**910**
Angola	51,271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,129	23	606	7	0	0	0	0	0	88
Australia	438	1,525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	425	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1,077	0	0	0	0	325	0	0
Benin	1,179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	485	11	0	0	0	0	0	15
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	0
Canada	3,151	291	2,983	0	0	0	0	0	0	636
China, People's Republic of	22,762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	34,129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Congo	10,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	481	0	0	0	0	433	0	0
France	0	63	149	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	1,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	0
Italy	59	41	6,013	0	0	0	0	1,002	0	30
Japan	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	203,794	8,418	480	741	5	0	23	1,829	0	0
Netherlands	0	72	3,917	42	0	0	0	302	0	124
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2,977	0	0	0	60	0	87	0
Norway	17,481	0	617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,154	0	2,007	0	0	0	0	499	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,291	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	382	0	0	0	0	1,158	0	0
Sweden	0	0	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	1,293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	18,459	0	0	0	0	0	0	493	0	0
Turkey	0	0	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	27,322	359	1,070	0	0	0	0	668	0	0
U.S.S.R.	717	0	9,427	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	6,121	0	751	346	0	237	796	0
Yemen	4,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	2,295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	179	70	1,545	0	0	0	0	186	0	0
Total	**1,170,603**	**14,111**	**89,004**	**1,812**	**756**	346	**83**	**19,050**	883	**910**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-December 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	263	**41,662**	**0**	**0**	**483**	**71,161**	**562,165**	**1,345**	**195**	**1,540**
Algeria	263	41,662	0	0	483	50,674	70,357	54	139	193
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,033	6	0	6
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	19,773	488,504	1,284	54	1,338
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	714	1,271	2	2	3
Other OPEC	394	**0**	**0**	**580**	**154**	**32,670**	**307,875**	**754**	**90**	**843**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	19	0	19
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,518	43	0	43
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,781	8	0	8
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,821	32	0	32
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,886	93,985	252	5	257
Venezuela	394	0	0	580	154	30,784	176,770	400	84	484
Non OPEC	4,999	**0**	**0**	**1,101**	**461**	**73,221**	**477,615**	**1,108**	**201**	**1,309**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	51,271	140	0	140
Argentina	532	0	0	0	179	1,435	2,564	3	4	7
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1,525	1,963	1	4	5
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	437	437	0	1	1
Belgium	165	0	0	0	0	1,567	1,567	0	4	4
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,179	3	0	3
Brazil	7	0	0	0	15	533	533	0	1	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	0	1	1
Canada	205	0	0	0	0	4,115	7,266	9	11	20
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,762	62	0	62
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	17	34,146	94	(s)	94
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,048	28	0	28
Egypt	0	0	0	0	7	921	921	0	3	3
France	143	0	0	0	0	455	455	0	1	1
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	10	184	184	0	1	1
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,429	4	0	4
India	2,319	0	0	0	0	2,904	2,904	0	8	8
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	1	1
Italy	60	0	0	0	171	7,317	7,376	(s)	20	20
Japan	59	0	0	0	18	83	83	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	727	727	0	2	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,672	5	0	5
Mexico	0	0	0	119	2	11,617	215,411	558	32	590
Netherlands	238	0	0	0	31	4,726	4,726	0	13	13
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	641	0	3,765	3,765	0	10	10
Norway	10	0	0	0	0	627	18,108	48	2	50
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	2,506	3,660	3	7	10
Portugal	0	0	0	0	20	1,311	1,311	0	4	4
Puerto Rico	975	0	0	0	0	975	975	0	3	3
Spain	0	0	0	341	0	1,881	1,881	0	5	5
Sweden	36	0	0	0	0	367	367	0	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,293	4	0	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	493	18,952	51	1	52
Turkey	195	0	0	0	0	667	667	0	2	2
United Kingdom	55	0	0	0	0	2,152	29,474	75	6	81
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	9,427	10,144	2	26	28
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,251	8,251	0	23	23
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,433	12	0	12
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,295	6	0	6
Other	0	0	0	0	8	1,809	1,988	(s)	5	5
Total	**5,656**	**41,662**	**0**	**1,681**	**1,098**	**177,052**	**1,347,655**	**3,207**	**485**	**3,692**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Other OPEC	**1,506**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Venezuela	1,506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**29,410**	**2,878**	**0**	**0**	**463**	**0**	**1,238**	**38**	**0**	**14**
Canada	29,410	2,878	0	0	463	0	1,238	38	0	14
Total	**30,916**	**2,878**	**0**	**0**	**463**	**0**	**1,238**	**38**	**0**	**14**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**5,001**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**75**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	5,001	0	0	51	0	75	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**37,429**	**0**	**417**	**0**	**0**	**230**	**221**	**3,453**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	7,201	0	164	0	0	0	0	1,111	0	0
Indonesia	27,262	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,393	0	0
Venezuela	2,966	0	253	0	0	230	221	949	0	0
Non OPEC	**18,971**	**817**	**2,291**	**60**	**4,331**	**892**	**1,124**	**4,101**	**0**	**70**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	0	0
Australia	6,436	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,679	817	86	60	3,069	90	1,039	59	0	70
China, People's Republic of	2,079	0	0	0	1,262	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	5,281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	614	0	0	0	0	620	0	80	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	641	0	0	0	0	348	0	0
Oman	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	614	0	0	0	85	1,517	0	0
Spain	0	0	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,192	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	304	0	0	182	0	0	0	0
Zaire	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	644	0	0
Total	**61,401**	**817**	**2,708**	**111**	**4,331**	**1,197**	**1,345**	**7,554**	**0**	**70**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-December 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,506	4	0	4
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,506	4	0	4
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	955	5,586	34,996	81	15	96
Canada	0	0	0	0	955	5,586	34,996	81	15	96
Total	0	0	0	0	955	5,586	36,502	85	15	100
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	110	236	5,237	14	1	14
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	110	236	5,237	14	1	14
Other OPEC	0	0	0	75	439	4,835	42,264	103	13	116
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	1,275	8,476	20	3	23
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,393	28,655	75	4	79
Venezuela	0	0	0	75	439	2,167	5,133	8	6	14
Non OPEC	270	0	0	318	575	14,849	33,820	52	41	93
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	208	208	0	1	1
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	53	6,489	18	(s)	18
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	2	0	2
Canada	0	0	0	85	552	5,927	8,606	7	16	24
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	1,262	3,341	6	3	9
Japan	96	0	0	0	0	96	96	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	174	0	0	0	0	174	174	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,281	14	0	14
Mexico	0	0	0	233	23	956	1,570	2	3	4
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	989	989	0	3	3
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	(s)	0	(s)
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	2,216	2,216	0	6	6
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	396	396	0	1	1
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	2	0	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,192	1,192	0	3	3
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	486	486	0	1	1
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	1	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	894	894	0	2	2
Total	270	0	0	393	1,124	19,920	81,321	168	55	223

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**0**	**23**	**0**	**0**	**4,086**	**4,109**	**133**
Natural Gas Liquids	**12**	**184**	**1,645**	**0**	**418**	**2,259**	**73**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	12	184	1,645	0	418	2,259	73
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1	105	924	0	162	1,192	38
Normal Butane/Butylene	10	79	722	0	257	1,067	34
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**1,595**	**547**	**15,856**	**5**	**13,244**	**31,248**	**1,008**
Finished Motor Gasoline	77	45	1,485	1	842	2,450	79
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	549	0	0	549	18
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	222	40	579	0	431	1,273	41
Kerosene	2	1	(s)	0	1	4	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	222	50	6,128	0	2,951	9,350	302
Residual Fuel Oil	783	(s)	3,058	0	4,353	8,194	264
Special Naphthas	4	240	39	0	271	554	18
Lubricants	180	28	304	3	83	598	19
Waxes	11	2	58	0	19	90	3
Petroleum Coke	33	72	3,648	0	4,278	8,031	259
Asphalt and Road Oil	55	68	8	2	15	148	5
Miscellaneous Products	7	0	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
Total	**1,607**	**754**	**17,501**	**5**	**17,748**	**37,616**	**1,213**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**272**	**482**	**0**	**308**	**41,322**	**42,384**	**116**
Natural Gas Liquids	**753**	**1,717**	**9,367**	**132**	**3,332**	**15,301**	**42**
Pentanes Plus	13	0	150	0	18	181	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	740	1,717	9,216	132	3,315	15,120	41
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	484	1,274	5,914	6	2,427	10,105	28
Normal Butane/Butylene	256	443	3,302	126	888	5,015	14
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**15,931**	**5,673**	**165,750**	**163**	**120,137**	**307,655**	**843**
Finished Motor Gasoline	949	1,175	18,926	33	8,823	29,905	82
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	17	1	1,312	0	111	1,440	4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,771	416	7,409	0	4,668	14,264	39
Kerosene	480	170	535	0	28	1,213	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,560	262	54,317	11	20,255	78,404	215
Residual Fuel Oil	4,589	227	30,229	(s)	47,496	82,542	226
Special Naphthas	448	790	2,890	1	1,393	5,521	15
Lubricants	2,022	369	3,012	39	1,074	6,516	18
Waxes	112	54	344	(s)	256	767	2
Petroleum Coke	1,636	1,706	46,679	68	35,746	85,836	235
Asphalt and Road Oil	268	502	95	11	285	1,161	3
Miscellaneous Products	80	(s)	3	0	2	85	(s)
Total	**16,956**	**7,873**	**175,117**	**603**	**164,792**	**365,340**	**1,001**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Australia	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	9	47	25	0	178	274
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	0
Brazil	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Canada	23	0	208	137	352	3	80	815
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	565	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	260	0	0	2	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	80	57	0	117	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	20	52	0	0	105	110
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	44	0	0	146	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	349	0	0	0	302	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guatemala	0	0	32	127	19	0	334	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	21	50	30	0	70	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	868	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	188	0	45	0
Italy	0	0	228	0	0	0	762	1,797
Jamaica	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	633
Japan	0	0	1	274	366	0	1	129
Korea, Republic of	0	0	255	79	225	0	767	805
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Mexico	0	0	334	1,161	0	1	22	1,393
Netherlands	0	0	102	0	234	0	2,187	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	5	136	0	0	349	599
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	160
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	315	0	845	923
South Africa	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	332	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	275	0	0	0	30	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	429	481
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	46	0	0	0	203	0
Virgin Islands	4,086	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	7	0	10	0	644	0
Total	**4,109**	**0**	**2,259**	**2,450**	**1,822**	**4**	**9,350**	**8,194**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, December 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
Australia	(s)	10	1	521	(s)	(s)	533	17
Bahama Islands	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	534	17
Bahrain	0	0	0	64	(s)	0	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	9	1	500	(s)	(s)	511	16
Brazil	(s)	8	(s)	0	(s)	0	9	(s)
Canada	266	73	7	397	124	1	2,487	80
Chile	(s)	4	1	0	(s)	0	4	(s)
China, People's Republic of	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	566	18
China, Taiwan	1	29	1	1	(s)	(s)	294	9
Colombia	(s)	1	2	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Costa Rica	3	8	(s)	0	0	0	265	9
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	133	0	0	133	4
Dominican Republic	(s)	8	(s)	7	0	0	303	10
Ecuador	(s)	2	1	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)
Egypt	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
El Salvador	1	4	(s)	0	0	0	194	6
Finland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	0	7	1	0	1	0	660	21
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	(s)	1	13	0	3	(s)	17	1
Ghana	0	0	0	46	0	0	46	1
Greece	0	1	0	77	0	0	78	3
Guatemala	4	8	1	0	0	0	526	17
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	2	1	(s)	0	0	0	174	6
Hong Kong	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	80	3
India	(s)	7	(s)	0	0	0	875	28
Indonesia	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	2
Israel	(s)	1	0	322	0	0	556	18
Italy	0	8	1	703	(s)	0	3,500	113
Jamaica	(s)	1	1	0	0	(s)	651	21
Japan	5	10	3	2,171	(s)	2	2,963	96
Korea, Republic of	246	6	2	363	0	(s)	2,748	89
Malaysia	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Mexico	1	144	18	40	9	0	3,124	101
Netherlands	0	1	32	961	1	(s)	3,517	113
Netherlands Antilles	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	1,091	35
New Zealand	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	1	(s)
Nigeria	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	184	0	0	184	6
Panama	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	381	12
Peru	(s)	29	0	0	0	(s)	30	1
Philippines	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Poland	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	16	1	0	0	(s)	18	1
Saudi Arabia	(s)	2	0	(s)	0	1	4	(s)
Singapore	0	1	(s)	(s)	3	(s)	2,088	67
South Africa	0	14	(s)	0	0	0	14	(s)
Spain	0	(s)	(s)	495	(s)	0	828	27
Suriname	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	20	1
Sweden	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	(s)
Switzerland	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Turkey	22	(s)	0	617	0	0	944	30
United Arab Emirates	0	15	0	58	0	0	72	2
United Kingdom	(s)	(s)	1	199	1	(s)	1,114	36
U.S.S.R.	0	109	0	0	0	0	110	4
Uruguay	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	1	1	(s)	111	1	(s)	363	12
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	4,086	132
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	53	0	0	53	2
Other	1	25	(s)	8	2	(s)	697	22
Total	**554**	**598**	**90**	**8,031**	**148**	**7**	**37,616**	**1,213**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	488	362
Australia	0	4	4	(s)	139	1	1,126	647
Bahama Islands	0	0	95	734	297	0	2,246	3,479
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	17	18	(s)	0	0	383	157
Brazil	0	0	261	34	0	0	3,555	420
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,937	0	2,310	3,002	2,839	236	1,029	6,308
Chile	0	0	390	104	(s)	0	889	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,165	135
China, Taiwan	48	4	611	1,311	0	(s)	1,470	5,615
Colombia	0	0	206	674	0	1	3	39
Costa Rica	0	(s)	2	625	113	0	675	(s)
Denmark	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Dominican Republic	0	(s)	168	159	0	0	394	189
Ecuador	0	(s)	0	5	0	0	5	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
El Salvador	0	0	113	338	0	0	757	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
France	0	0	1,130	991	641	0	[illegible],957	203
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	665	808
Germany, FR	0	0	7	2	0	1	166	1
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	106	0	0	0	3	179
Guatemala	0	0	186	1,673	222	20	3,181	28
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	365
Honduras	0	1	57	614	121	0	358	0
Hong Kong	0	4	2	0	0	0	1,138	639
India	0	0	0	0	1,923	693	4,841	462
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,361	342
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,511
Israel	0	1	2	0	868	2	109	84
Italy	0	1	541	1	12	2	3,674	5,363
Jamaica	0	0	236	213	0	10	522	6,905
Japan	0	7	4	303	3,166	2	1,488	5,971
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	284	80	391	(s)	7,524	13,717
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Mexico	0	130	4,947	15,971	(s)	5	935	11,565
Netherlands	0	0	189	394	1,746	(s)	13,009	568
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	49	565	168	1	3,291	2,845
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	179	0	0	6	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Panama	0	0	64	377	109	1	2,575	1,492
Peru	0	0	51	11	0	0	531	134
Philippines	0	0	(s)	13	0	0	100	395
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	1,479	9	87	2	146	12	576	362
Saudi Arabia	0	2	1	0	841	0	950	0
Singapore	0	0	1	392	615	1	3,721	7,661
South Africa	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Spain	0	0	604	1	0	0	1,092	307
Suriname	0	0	188	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	274	0
Switzerland	0	0	4	0	0	1	93	1
Thailand	0	0	133	0	0	0	(s)	1,446
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	44	0	0	0	224	0
Turkey	0	0	275	0	0	(s)	61	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	3	(s)
United Kingdom	0	(s)	649	8	2	1	818	882
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0
Venezuela	0	0	916	572	0	0	2,112	570
Virgin Islands	38,920	0	0	274	0	2	1	12
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	183	272	1,343	217	2,824	372
Total	**42,384**	**181**	**15,120**	**29,905**	**15,704**	**1,213**	**78,404**	**82,542**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-December 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	46	3	6	(s)	(s)	907	2
Australia	56	97	13	3,752	2	1	5,841	16
Bahama Islands	(s)	43	(s)	0	6	(s)	6,900	19
Bahrain	(s)	1	(s)	449	(s)	0	455	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	36	73	10	7,337	5	(s)	8,037	22
Brazil	276	91	1	269	1	(s)	4,909	13
Cameroon	0	1	0	122	0	0	123	(s)
Canada	1,286	1,135	122	4,530	756	15	25,506	70
Chile	(s)	78	5	1	1	5	1,473	4
China, People's Republic of	(s)	4	2	0	0	(s)	2,306	6
China, Taiwan	2	297	6	17	8	2	9,391	26
Colombia	2	53	18	1	1	1	998	3
Costa Rica	17	142	4	36	17	(s)	1,633	4
Denmark	0	2	2	629	1	0	637	2
Dominican Republic	6	95	2	7	1	1	1,022	3
Ecuador	1	17	2	(s)	1	1	33	(s)
Egypt	0	8	(s)	284	(s)	(s)	305	1
El Salvador	6	48	1	0	0	0	1,263	3
Finland	0	14	1	319	0	0	334	1
France	6	20	36	1,737	14	(s)	9,734	27
French Pacific Islands	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	1,474	4
Germany, FR	7	45	44	1,090	56	4	1,423	4
Ghana	0	2	(s)	363	0	0	365	1
Greece	(s)	7	(s)	1,172	0	0	1,468	4
Guatemala	37	84	6	2	19	1	5,459	15
Guinea	(s)	11	0	0	0	0	376	1
Honduras	8	53	4	0	0	(s)	1,216	3
Hong Kong	2	20	4	0	0	(s)	1,809	5
India	(s)	71	4	89	1	1	8,087	22
Indonesia	(s)	17	5	173	1	1	1,900	5
Ireland	(s)	3	1	179	(s)	(s)	1,695	5
Israel	13	26	(s)	1,091	0	(s)	2,196	6
Italy	1	19	7	10,404	3	(s)	20,028	55
Jamaica	2	20	2	107	(s)	2	8,020	22
Japan	1,297	428	59	21,868	20	17	34,631	95
Korea, Republic of	803	126	18	1,101	2	2	24,048	66
Malaysia	0	8	8	0	0	1	20	(s)
Mexico	18	1,579	245	701	162	3	36,261	99
Netherlands	804	25	39	9,438	15	(s)	26,228	72
Netherlands Antilles	100	86	(s)	0	(s)	0	7,106	19
New Zealand	(s)	11	6	503	(s)	(s)	706	2
Nigeria	(s)	48	(s)	0	6	6	59	(s)
Norway	(s)	5	(s)	1,075	(s)	(s)	1,083	3
Panama	6	28	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	4,653	13
Peru	1	130	3	0	0	1	861	2
Philippines	(s)	44	1	149	(s)	3	705	2
Poland	0	7	2	0	0	(s)	12	(s)
Portugal	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Puerto Rico	662	158	10	0	(s)	5	3,508	10
Saudi Arabia	1	105	(s)	77	0	4	1,982	5
Singapore	6	102	2	45	10	1	12,557	34
South Africa	1	15	1	358	1	(s)	378	1
Spain	3	23	17	6,236	2	(s)	8,286	23
Suriname	0	8	0	0	(s)	(s)	196	1
Sweden	0	12	1	281	0	(s)	569	2
Switzerland	(s)	7	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	108	(s)
Thailand	0	70	7	4	(s)	1	1,661	5
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	6	(s)	1	0	1	277	1
Turkey	22	11	(s)	4,478	0	(s)	4,848	13
United Arab Emirates	(s)	67	0	519	1	(s)	591	2
United Kingdom	2	90	15	2,181	14	1	4,661	13
U.S.S.R.	1	424	0	319	0	0	757	2
Uruguay	0	9	(s)	0	0	(s)	18	(s)
Venezuela	10	24	21	1,131	20	1	5,377	15
Virgin Islands	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	39,210	107
Yugoslavia	0	1	(s)	694	2	0	696	2
Other	17	212	2	509	11	2	5,965	16
Total	**5,521**	**6,516**	**767**	**85,836**	**1,161**	**85**	**365,340**	**1,001**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,620**	**13**	**37**	**2**	**(s)**	**60**	**-2**	**-1**	**159**	**269**	**1,890**
Algeria	54	8	0	0	0	60	0	0	125	193	247
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,566	5	37	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	35	79	1,645
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	0	-2	-2
Other OPEC	**1,496**	**2**	**70**	**21**	**97**	**150**	**-4**	**(s)**	**43**	**379**	**1,875**
Ecuador	23	0	0	0	0	18	(s)	(s)	(s)	18	41
Gabon	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
Indonesia	134	0	0	0	0	29	0	(s)	0	29	163
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	593	0	0	0	0	24	0	(s)	(s)	24	617
Venezuela	655	2	70	21	97	80	-4	(s)	43	309	964
Non OPEC	**2,314**	**50**	**30**	**-40**	**-147**	**73**	**-248**	**-6**	**310**	**21**	**2,335**
Angola	359	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	359
Argentina	0	0	(s)	0	8	0	3	(s)	(s)	11	11
Australia	13	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	-17	(s)	(s)	-17	-4
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-2	-1	-6	44	0	(s)	(s)	35	35
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-16	(s)	7	-9	-9
Brazil	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	8	8
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	756	113	43	-7	56	18	-11	-1	32	243	1,000
China, People's Republic of	65	0	0	0	-18	0	0	(s)	(s)	-18	47
China, Taiwan	0	0	-8	0	(s)	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-9	-9
Colombia	117	0	0	0	0	21	0	(s)	(s)	21	138
Congo	66	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	68
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	(s)	8	12	12
France	0	-11	7	0	-10	0	0	(s)	4	-10	-10
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	0	-3	-3
Guatemala	18	-1	-4	-1	-11	0	0	(s)	(s)	-17	1
India	0	0	0	0	-28	0	0	(s)	10	-18	-18
Italy	0	-7	0	0	-25	-49	-23	(s)	53	-52	-52
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	0	-20	0	(s)	(s)	-21	-21
Japan	0	(s)	-9	-12	(s)	-4	-70	(s)	(s)	-95	-95
Korea, Republic of	0	-8	-3	-7	-25	-26	-12	(s)	-8	-89	-89
Malaysia	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	14
Mexico	708	-9	-37	0	-1	-39	-1	-5	7	-86	623
Netherlands	0	-3	0	-8	-71	0	-31	(s)	3	-109	-109
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	-4	4	-7	25	0	(s)	35	52	52
Norway	88	0	0	0	0	0	-6	(s)	6	(s)	88
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	9
Panama	0	0	0	0	-7	-5	0	(s)	(s)	-12	-12
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	-1	(s)	31	31
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	0	11	(s)	(s)	0	10	15	36	36
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	-11	8	0	0	5	-16	(s)	14	-1	-1
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	71	0	0	0	7	9	0	(s)	(s)	17	87
Turkey	0	-9	0	0	-1	0	-20	(s)	(s)	-29	-29
United Kingdom	151	0	(s)	0	-14	-16	-6	(s)	2	-34	118
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	-4	16	12	12
Virgin Islands	-132	0	38	0	70	81	0	(s)	97	286	154
Zaire	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Other	9	-2	-7	-19	-66	-9	-20	-2	-1	-127	-118
Total	**5,431**	**65**	**137**	**-17**	**-50**	**283**	**-254**	**-7**	**512**	**669**	**6,100**

[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-December 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,763**	**16**	**34**	**1**	**-2**	**38**	**-2**	**-1**	**201**	**286**	**2,048**
Algeria	57	12	0	0	0	35	0	(s)	148	194	252
Kuwait	6	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	5
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,698	4	34	1	-2	2	(s)	(s)	52	91	1,789
United Arab Emirates	2	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	-1	(s)	1	(s)	2
Other OPEC	**1,610**	**3**	**48**	**23**	**75**	**121**	**-4**	**(s)**	**104**	**372**	**1,982**
Ecuador	53	0	(s)	0	(s)	9	(s)	(s)	(s)	10	62
Gabon	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	84
Indonesia	102	0	0	0	-4	9	(s)	(s)	(s)	4	106
Iran	32	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-3	29
Nigeria	682	0	0	0	0	20	0	(s)	(s)	20	702
Venezuela	658	3	48	24	80	84	-3	(s)	104	341	999
Non OPEC	**2,293**	**76**	**133**	**-6**	**-85**	63	**-228**	**-10**	**308**	**251**	**2,545**
Angola	254	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	254
Argentina	4	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	5	9	13
Australia	21	4	(s)	(s)	-3	-2	-10	(s)	(s)	-12	9
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-2	-1	-6	25	0	(s)	(s)	16	16
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	1	0	-1	4	-20	(s)	12	-4	-4
Brazil	0	-1	15	0	-9	3	-1	(s)	1	9	9
Brunei	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	2
Cameroon	17	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	1	18
Canada	744	80	59	-3	54	16	-11	-1	24	216	961
China, People's Republic of	87	0	3	0	-6	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-3	85
China, Taiwan	(s)	-2	-4	0	-4	-15	(s)	-1	(s)	-26	-26
Colombia	125	-1	-2	0	1	37	(s)	(s)	(s)	35	160
Congo	29	0	0	0	0	4	0	(s)	0	4	33
Egypt	17	0	0	0	(s)	2	-1	(s)	2	3	20
France	0	-3	22	-2	-14	1	-5	(s)	4	4	4
Greece	0	(s)	6	0	(s)	(s)	-3	(s)	(s)	2	2
Guatemala	4	-1	-5	-1	-9	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-15	-11
India	0	0	0	-5	-13	-1	(s)	(s)	8	-12	-12
Italy	3	-1	9	(s)	-9	-11	-29	(s)	30	-11	-8
Jamaica	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-19	(s)	(s)	(s)	-22	-22
Japan	0	(s)	-1	-9	-4	-16	-60	-1	-3	-94	-94
Korea, Republic of	0	-1	(s)	-1	-21	-38	-3	(s)	1	-63	-63
Malaysia	22	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	22
Mexico	757	10	-43	2	-2	-26	-2	-4	10	-55	702
Netherlands	0	(s)	6	-5	-36	2	-26	(s)	15	-43	-43
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	4	1	-7	33	0	(s)	32	63	63
Norway	74	0	2	0	(s)	2	-3	(s)	3	4	78
Oman	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	5	7	10
Panama	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-7	-4	0	(s)	(s)	-13	-13
Peru	2	(s)	(s)	0	-1	9	0	(s)	(s)	7	9
Puerto Rico	-4	(s)	(s)	8	-1	-1	0	5	10	21	17
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	1
Spain	0	-2	13	0	-3	3	-17	(s)	16	10	10
Sweden	0	0	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	(s)	2	1	1
Syria	4	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	4
Thailand	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	-4	(s)	(s)	(s)	-5	-3
Trinidad and Tobago	72	(s)	1	2	(s)	12	(s)	(s)	(s)	14	87
Turkey	0	-1	0	0	(s)	0	-12	(s)	2	-11	-11
United Kingdom	106	-1	11	(s)	-2	3	-6	(s)	12	17	123
U.S.S.R.	2	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	-1	26	24	26
Virgin Islands	-107	0	43	16	52	53	0	(s)	78	242	135
Yemen	20	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	20
Zaire	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	27
Other	4	-3	-6	-7	-31	-13	-18	-3	11	-69	-65
Total	5,666	**95**	**215**	**19**	**-12**	**222**	**-233**	**-11**	613	**909**	**6,575**

[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	**14,779**	**72,979**	**724,193**	**11,972**	69,193	**893,116**
Refinery	13,734	13,932	41,856	2,075	19,620	91,217
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,027	57,714	97,584	8,976	35,484	200,785
Leases	18	1,333	16,245	921	1,025	19,542
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	568,508	0	0	568,508
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	13,064	13,064
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	**186,221**	**167,208**	**256,956**	**18,302**	93,958	**722,645**
Refinery	49,973	60,773	142,782	12,384	61,885	327,797
Bulk Terminal	108,355	67,372	66,310	3,211	25,998	271,246
Pipeline	27,687	37,081	44,940	2,517	5,925	118,150
Natural Gas Processing Plant	206	1,982	2,924	190	150	5,452
Pentanes Plus	39	**2,710**	**4,383**	**132**	19	**7,283**
Refinery	0	251	346	4	2	603
Bulk Terminal	27	1,308	2,229	0	2	3,566
Pipeline	0	873	1,030	77	0	1,980
Natural Gas Processing Plant	12	278	778	51	15	1,134
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	**5,488**	**30,062**	51,669	**1,123**	**2,795**	**91,137**
Refinery	1,625	3,366	8,821	434	913	15,159
Bulk Terminal	2,216	17,500	33,669	99	1,747	55,231
Pipeline	1,453	7,492	7,033	451	0	16,429
Natural Gas Processing Plant	194	1,704	2,146	139	135	4,318
Ethane/Ethylene	**2**	**4,852**	**12,245**	**186**	**0**	**17,285**
Refinery	0	3	393	0	0	396
Bulk Terminal	2	2,638	8,608	0	0	11,248
Pipeline	0	1,786	2,772	181	0	4,739
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	425	472	5	0	902
Propane/Propylene	**4,093**	**17,269**	**23,644**	**455**	**1,476**	**46,937**
Refinery	616	1,604	3,680	122	131	6,153
Bulk Terminal	1,949	10,935	16,229	99	1,251	30,463
Pipeline	1,405	3,988	2,784	151	0	8,328
Natural Gas Processing Plant	123	742	951	83	94	1,993
Normal Butane/Butylene	**1,233**	5,429	**10,869**	**343**	**1,006**	**18,880**
Refinery	857	1,201	3,310	232	505	6,105
Bulk Terminal	264	2,626	5,997	0	491	9,378
Pipeline	48	1,180	1,040	68	0	2,336
Natural Gas Processing Plant	64	422	522	43	10	1,061
Isobutane	**160**	**2,512**	**4,911**	**139**	**313**	**8,035**
Refinery	152	558	1,438	80	277	2,505
Bulk Terminal	1	1,301	2,835	0	5	4,142
Pipeline	0	538	437	51	0	1,026
Natural Gas Processing Plant	7	115	201	8	31	362
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	**928**	**220**	**1,181**	**79**	1,939	**4,347**
Refinery	928	220	1,181	79	1,939	4,347
Unfinished Oils	**13,607**	**14,123**	46,961	**2,006**	**21,158**	**97,855**
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	3,447	3,399	12,455	345	3,516	23,162
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,050	1,625	8,816	344	3,646	17,481
Heavy Gas Oils	5,935	5,423	16,304	866	10,643	39,171
Residuum	1,175	3,676	9,386	451	3,353	18,041
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	**4,891**	**7,759**	**14,641**	**2,235**	**7,943**	**37,469**
Refinery	4,734	7,130	14,001	2,162	7,368	35,395
Bulk Terminal	157	454	639	73	14	1,337
Pipeline	0	175	1	0	561	737

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	**0**	**31**	37	**0**	**6**	**74**
Refinery	0	31	37	0	6	74
Finished Motor Gasoline	**50,771**	**49,008**	**51,780**	**5,151**	**24,993**	**181,703**
Refinery	8,384	9,832	20,167	2,334	9,887	50,604
Bulk Terminal	28,473	23,037	10,520	1,830	12,413	76,273
Pipeline	13,914	16,139	21,093	987	2,693	54,826
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	**38**	**616**	**645**	**1,167**	**2,880**	**5,346**
Refinery	10	121	263	572	691	1,657
Bulk Terminal	28	361	206	441	2,010	3,046
Pipeline	0	134	176	154	179	643
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	**50,733**	**48,392**	**51,135**	**3,984**	**22,113**	**176,357**
Refinery	8,374	9,711	19,904	1,762	9,196	48,947
Bulk Terminal	28,445	22,676	10,314	1,389	10,403	73,227
Pipeline	13,914	16,005	20,917	833	2,514	54,183
Finished Aviation Gasoline	**158**	**464**	469	**43**	**449**	**1,583**
Refinery	9	151	434	33	137	764
Bulk Terminal	147	299	35	10	308	799
Pipeline	2	14	0	0	4	20
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	**457**	**789**	**1,573**	**334**	**1,577**	**4,730**
Refinery	57	318	1,141	179	587	2,282
Bulk Terminal	232	235	91	0	538	1,096
Pipeline	168	236	341	155	452	1,352
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	**11,138**	**9,728**	**15,833**	**620**	**6,749**	**44,068**
Refinery	2,305	3,266	7,584	272	3,812	17,239
Bulk Terminal	4,692	3,106	1,861	127	2,028	11,814
Pipeline	4,141	3,356	6,388	221	909	15,015
Kerosene	**2,482**	**1,637**	**1,514**	**71**	**64**	**5,768**
Refinery	112	754	743	40	45	1,694
Bulk Terminal	2,080	652	354	31	3	3,120
Pipeline	290	231	417	0	16	954
Distillate Fuel Oil	**63,388**	**32,987**	**31,733**	**3,240**	**12,130**	**143,478**
Refinery	10,032	9,429	16,386	1,673	5,672	43,192
Bulk Terminal	45,637	15,006	6,729	941	5,351	73,664
Pipeline	7,719	8,552	8,618	626	1,107	26,622
Residual Fuel Oil[a]	**23,397**	**3,396**	**14,893**	**641**	**7,572**	**49,899**
Refinery	3,325	1,952	6,968	641	4,711	17,597
Bulk Terminal	20,072	1,444	7,925	0	2,678	32,119
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	183	183
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	**6,872**	**407**	**1,241**	**78**	**839**	**9,437**
Refinery	816	36	1,213	78	785	2,928
Bulk Terminal	6,056	371	28	0	54	6,509
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	**7,910**	**830**	**3,717**	**284**	**1,202**	**13,943**
Refinery	1,959	321	929	284	504	3,997
Bulk Terminal	5,951	509	2,788	0	698	9,946
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	**8,615**	**2,159**	**9,935**	**279**	**5,348**	**26,336**
Refinery	550	1,595	4,826	279	3,422	10,672
Bulk Terminal	8,065	564	5,109	0	1,926	15,664
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**128**	**332**	**1,019**	**0**	**42**	**1,521**
Refinery	128	332	1,019	0	42	1,521

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**4**	**4**	**1,537**	**2**	**149**	**1,696**
Refinery	4	4	1,537	2	149	1,696
Special Naphthas	**484**	**502**	**1,191**	**2**	**42**	**2,221**
Refinery	69	312	1,136	2	42	1,561
Bulk Terminal	415	190	55	0	0	660
Lubricants	**2,820**	**1,664**	**6,134**	**9**	**1,699**	**12,326**
Refinery	1,040	734	5,519	9	898	8,200
Bulk Terminal	1,780	930	615	0	801	4,126
Waxes	**205**	**123**	**556**	**23**	**131**	**1,038**
Refinery	205	123	556	23	131	1,038
Petroleum Coke	**1,247**	**2,399**	**3,865**	**105**	**2,147**	**9,763**
Refinery	1,247	2,399	3,865	105	2,147	9,763
Asphalt and Road Oil	**3,989**	**9,044**	**4,585**	**2,474**	**2,246**	**22,338**
Refinery	1,983	5,849	3,692	2,374	2,147	16,045
Bulk Terminal	2,006	3,195	893	100	99	6,293
Miscellaneous Products	**600**	**226**	**1,402**	**12**	**108**	**2,348**
Refinery	179	197	688	12	92	1,168
Bulk Terminal	421	16	695	0	16	1,148
Pipeline	0	13	19	0	0	32
Total Stocks, All Oils	**201,000**	**240,187**	**981,149**	**30,274**	**163,151**	**1,615,761**

[a] Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel	Propane/ Propylene
PAD District I	38	36,819	2,192	55,669	23,397	2,688
Connecticut	0	1,122	36	3,371	381	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	8	2,023	81	5,026	2,543	W
Florida	0	4,836	83	2,148	1,675	216
Georgia	0	2,093	91	1,212	311	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	0	734	240	2,592	690	W
Massachusetts	0	1,380	134	2,627	905	W
New Jersey	3	7,370	61	16,658	9,397	W
New York	1	5,035	382	9,655	5,045	W
North Carolina	2	1,835	151	1,648	392	W
Pennsylvania	2	5,452	605	5,574	868	W
Rhode Island	0	873	W	1,179	W	W
South Carolina	0	1,190	93	878	W	W
Virginia	12	2,718	89	2,974	624	W
West Virginia	10	158	W	127	W	W
PAD District II	482	32,387	1,406	24,435	3,396	13,281
Illinois	32	7,041	212	4,687	1,375	1,218
Indiana	194	3,617	125	3,645	380	W
Iowa	2	1,443	W	1,378	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	71	2,129	44	2,001	52	7,669
Kentucky	8	1,505	55	838	W	W
Michigan	50	3,430	159	2,165	136	1,368
Minnesota	12	1,704	W	1,584	273	W
Missouri	4	1,280	W	907	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	56	895	W	938	W	W
Ohio	4	4,004	459	2,171	348	W
Oklahoma	49	1,929	W	1,457	414	928
Tennessee	0	1,645	71	1,046	177	W
Wisconsin	0	1,765	W	1,618	30	W
PAD District III	469	30,218	1,097	23,115	14,893	20,860
Alabama	0	1,283	65	955	481	155
Arkansas	0	736	W	528	W	W
Louisiana	0	5,622	333	4,823	6,027	2,848
Mississippi	0	2,217	9	2,364	W	2,186
New Mexico	101	345	W	341	11	W
Texas	368	20,015	681	14,104	8,118	15,550
PAD District IV	1,013	3,151	71	2,614	641	304
Colorado	199	948	W	522	W	W
Idaho	137	271	W	255	W	W
Montana	340	796	W	614	79	31
Utah	134	403	W	488	160	160
Wyoming	203	733	W	735	W	53
PAD District V	2,701	19,599	48	11,023	7,389	1,476
Alaska	44	671	W	1,127	W	W
Arizona	273	626	W	249	W	W
California	610	13,595	45	6,197	4,976	192
Hawaii	16	779	W	683	W	W
Nevada	40	310	W	148	W	W
Oregon	562	985	W	880	112	W
Washington	1,156	2,633	W	1,739	1,157	41
U.S. Total	4,703	122,174	4,814	116,856	49,716	38,609

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	100	0	0	104	1,693	396	0	0	52,947
Petroleum Products	7,007	48	0	4,536	6,927	2,445	0	86,035	20,496
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	146	0	0	0	433
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,256	3,982	168	0	2,737	3,617
Unfinished Oils	9	0	0	28	0	0	0	227	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	15	0	0	40	0	0	0	262	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,838	0	0	1,940	1,153	1,369	0	48,190	9,789
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unleaded	4,838	0	0	1,940	1,153	1,369	0	48,190	9,786
Finished Aviation Gasoline	17	0	0	0	0	7	0	128	43
Jet Fuel	419	0	0	182	297	687	0	11,890	3,650
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	9
Kerosene-Type	419	0	0	182	297	687	0	11,734	3,641
Kerosene	67	0	0	68	0	0	0	493	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,595	0	0	758	241	214	0	20,582	2,428
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	151	1,066	0	0	675	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	43	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	51
Lubricants	4	28	0	100	31	0	0	327	406
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	237	70
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	82	0
Total	7,107	48	0	4,640	8,620	2,841	0	86,035	73,443

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,998	1,413	0	0	0	12,155	0
Petroleum Products	0	2,179	1,479	1,065	1,641	0	0	175	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	91	146	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	551	919	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,430	520	0	1,073	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	390	55	0	321	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	1,040	465	0	752	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	328	94	0	297	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	129	90	0	122	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	199	4	0	175	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	362	223	0	271	0	0	98	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	77	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2,179	4,477	2,478	1,641	0	0	12,330	0

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	100	0	0	1,693	396	0	52,947
Petroleum Products	6,936	0	2,817	5,830	2,445	70,531	17,566
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	146	0	0	433
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,256	3,982	168	2,417	3,617
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	40	0	0	128	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,838	0	1,028	1,153	1,369	39,155	8,302
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unleaded	4,838	0	1,028	1,153	1,369	39,155	8,299
Finished Aviation Gasoline	17	0	0	0	7	17	37
Jet Fuel	419	0	113	297	687	10,076	3,330
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	156	9
Kerosene-Type	419	0	113	297	687	9,920	3,321
Kerosene	67	0	30	0	0	480	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,595	0	350	241	214	18,258	1,847
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Total	7,036	0	2,817	7,523	2,841	70,531	70,513

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,998	1,413	0	3,100	0
Petroleum Products	0	2,120	1,479	1,065	1,641	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	91	146	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	551	919	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,430	520	0	1,073	0	0
Leaded	0	390	55	0	321	0	0
Unleaded	0	1,040	465	0	752	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	328	94	0	297	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	129	90	0	122	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	199	4	0	175	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	362	223	0	271	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2,120	4,477	2,478	1,641	3,100	0

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**0**	**104**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**71**	**48**	**0**	**1,719**	**1,097**	**0**	**15,504**	**35**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	0
Unfinished Oils	9	0	0	28	0	0	227	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	15	0	0	0	0	0	134	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	912	0	0	9,035	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	0	0	912	0	0	9,035	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	12
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	69	0	0	1,814	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	69	0	0	1,814	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	38	0	0	13	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	408	0	0	2,324	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	151	1,066	0	675	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	151	1,066	0	590	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	43	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	23
Lubricants	4	28	0	100	31	0	327	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	13	0	0	237	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0
Total	**71**	**48**	**0**	**1,823**	**1,097**	**0**	**15,504**	**35**

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9,055**
Petroleum Products	**1,571**	**13,898**	**2,930**	**59**	**0**	**0**	**175**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	320	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	36	191	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	134	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	891	8,144	1,487	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	891	8,144	1,487	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	17	82	6	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	1,814	320	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	1,814	320	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	111	2,213	581	0	0	0	98
Residual Fuel Oil	0	675	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	85	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	590	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	70	107	51	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	225	102	406	59	0	0	77
Waxes	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	237	70	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	82	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1,571**	**13,898**	**2,930**	**59**	**0**	**0**	**9,230**

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" and EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, December 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**104**	**100**	**4**	**56,045**	**2,193**	**53,852**
Petroleum Products	**90,571**	**7,055**	**83,516**	**28,982**	**13,908**	**15,074**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	524	146	378
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,993	0	3,993	4,168	5,406	-1,238
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	433	2,541	-2,108
Propane/Propylene	3,659	0	3,659	2,259	2,100	159
Normal Butane/Butylene	334	0	334	922	684	238
Isobutane	0	0	0	554	81	473
Unfinished Oils	255	9	246	9	28	-19
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	302	15	287	15	40	-25
Finished Motor Gasoline	50,130	4,838	45,292	15,147	4,462	10,685
Leaded	0	0	0	58	0	58
Unleaded	50,130	4,838	45,292	15,089	4,462	10,627
Finished Aviation Gasoline	128	17	111	60	7	53
Jet Fuel	12,072	419	11,653	4,163	1,166	2,997
Naphtha-Type	156	0	156	99	0	99
Kerosene-Type	11,916	419	11,497	4,064	1,166	2,898
Kerosene	561	67	494	67	68	-1
Distillate Fuel Oil	21,340	1,595	19,745	4,246	1,213	3,033
Residual Fuel Oil	826	0	826	0	1,217	-1,217
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	63	-63	52	0	52
Special Naphthas	200	0	200	51	0	51
Lubricants	427	32	395	410	131	279
Waxes	5	0	5	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	250	0	250	70	13	57
Miscellaneous Products	82	0	82	0	11	-11
Total	**90,675**	**7,155**	**83,520**	**85,027**	**16,101**	**68,926**

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**15,261**	**52,947**	**-37,686**	**396**	**4,411**	**-4,015**	**0**	**12,155**	**-12,155**
Petroleum Products	**8,215**	**108,710**	**-100,495**	**2,445**	**4,185**	**-1,740**	**3,820**	**175**	**3,645**
Pentanes Plus	292	433	-141	0	237	-237	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,901	6,354	-1,453	168	1,470	-1,302	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	3,050	231	2,819	0	711	-711	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,263	4,815	-3,552	141	407	-266	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	421	813	-392	27	207	-180	0	0	0
Isobutane	167	495	-328	0	145	-145	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	227	-227	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	262	-262	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,153	59,409	-58,256	1,369	1,593	-224	2,503	0	2,503
Leaded	0	393	-393	0	376	-376	711	0	711
Unleaded	1,153	59,016	-57,863	1,369	1,217	152	1,792	0	1,792
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	171	-171	7	0	7	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	297	15,868	-15,571	687	391	296	625	0	625
Naphtha-Type	0	294	-294	0	212	-212	251	0	251
Kerosene-Type	297	15,574	-15,277	687	179	508	374	0	374
Kerosene	0	493	-493	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	339	23,372	-23,033	214	494	-280	633	98	535
Residual Fuel Oil	1,066	675	391	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	20	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	251	-251	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	136	792	-656	0	0	0	59	77	-18
Waxes	0	5	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	307	-307	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	11	82	-71	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**23,476**	**161,657**	**-138,181**	**2,841**	**8,596**	**-5,755**	**3,820**	**12,330**	**-8,510**

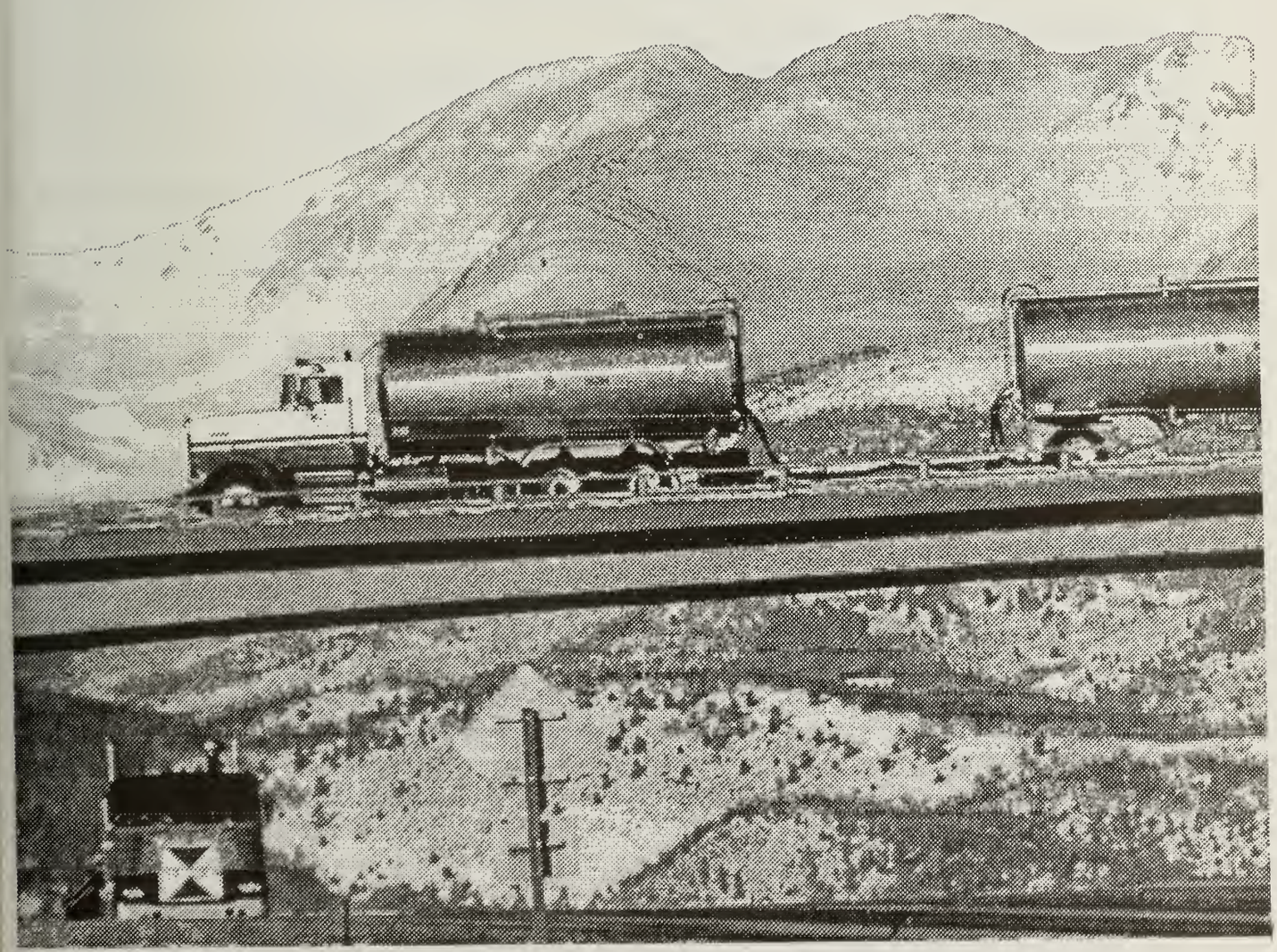
[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

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Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps



Tank trucks are used to pick up crude oil gathered at leases in remote areas.

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Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Central Atlantic: The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Lower Atlantic: The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

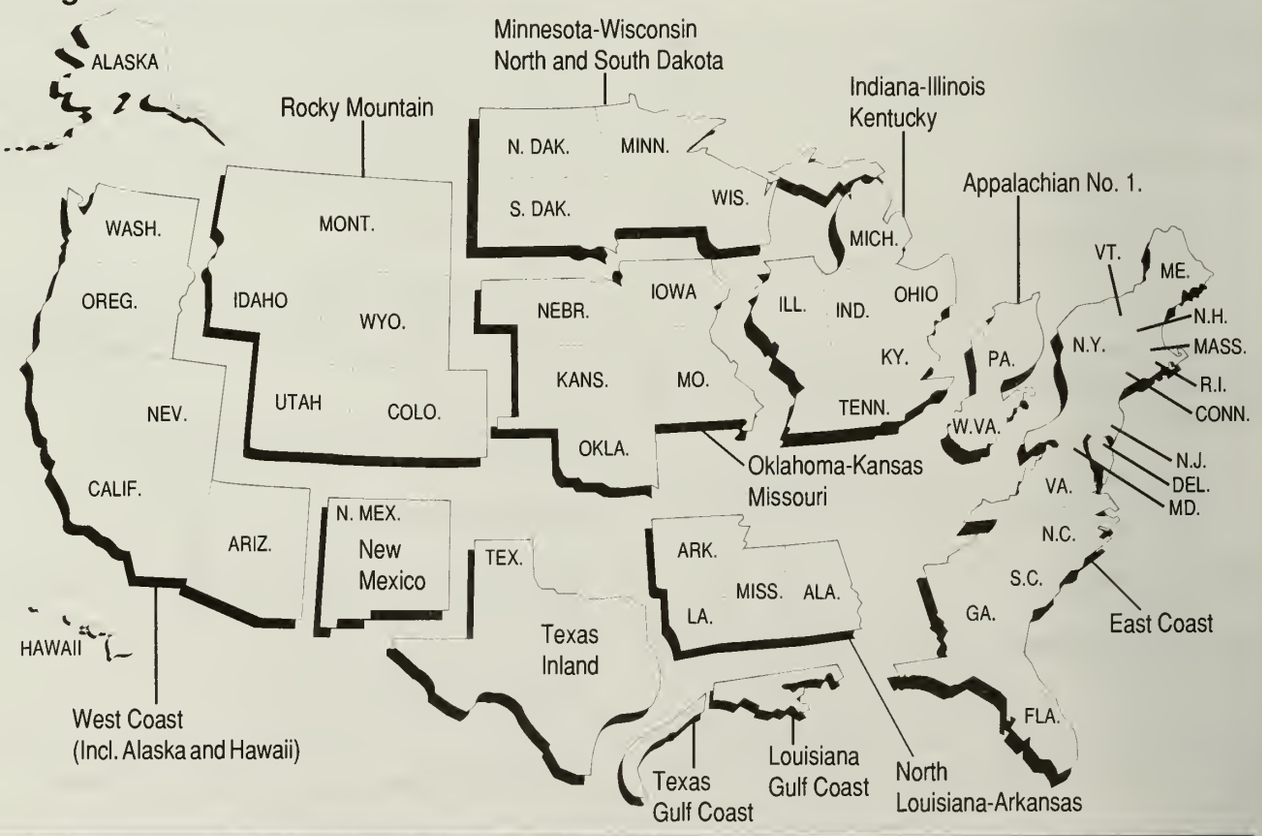
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

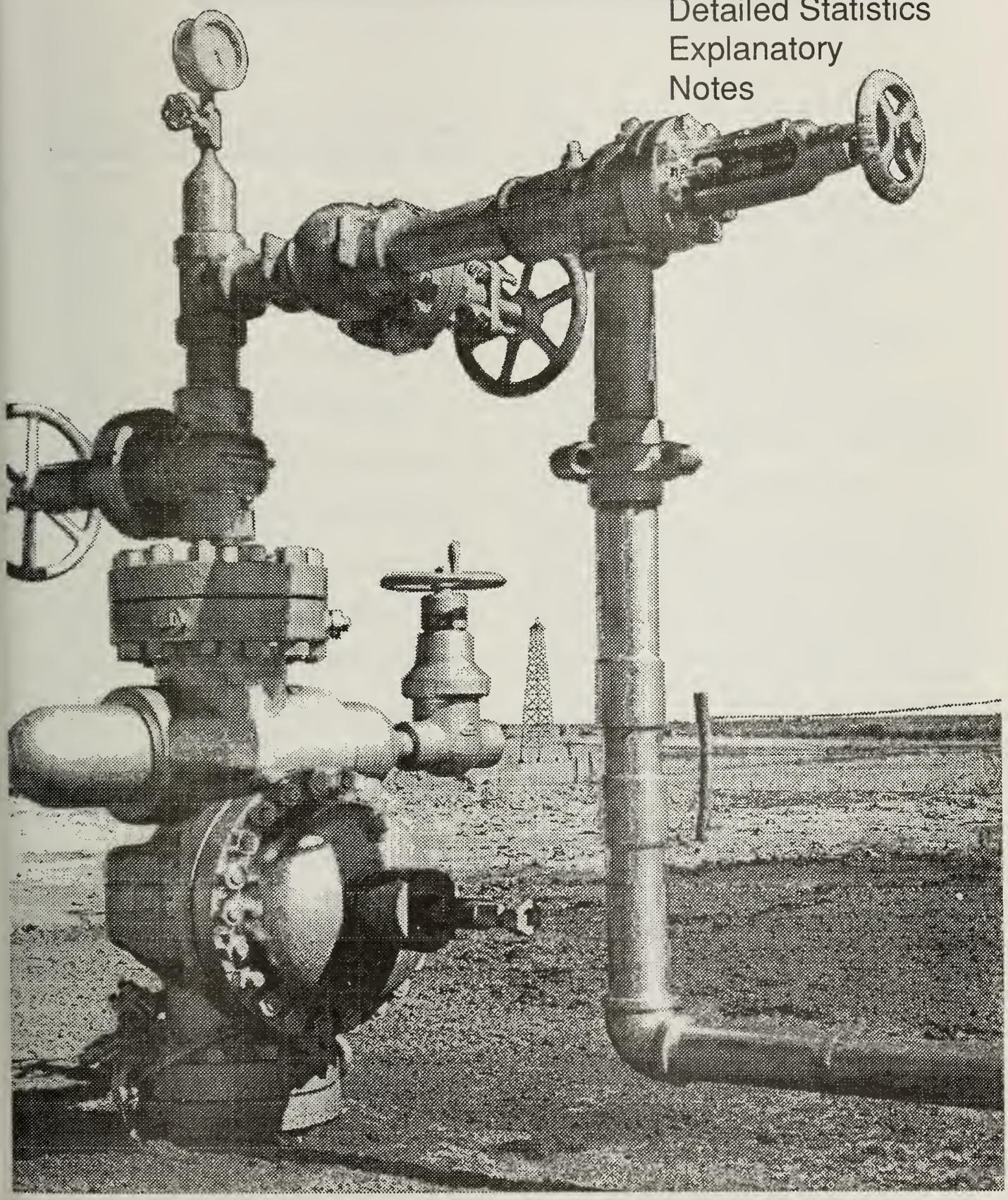


Refining Districts



Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes



The cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a "Christmas Tree."

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Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.*

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the Summary Statistics and the Detailed Statistics sections of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is found in the feature article in the *PSM* entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the April 1990 issue and dealt with the years 1985 through 1989. Subsequent updates to this article will be published in the April issue of this publication.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report" is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and refinery operable and storage capacity. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 350 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 170 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 860 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 800 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or

petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 35 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

Collection Methods

Survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided

by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The ending stock value of the previous month is used as the value for beginning and ending stocks for the current month. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the Energy Information Administration to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review, Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review.*

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins is suppressed on *PSM* Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding *PSA* table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Data on *PSM* Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State" and the corresponding *PSA* table are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed.

With the exception of Tables 29 and 52 in the *PSM* (and corresponding *PSA* tables), the tables are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, and other liquids.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by adding the stock change to the refinery inputs.

Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and alcohol, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and alcohol are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel

were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/alcohol and motor gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares a weekly crude oil production estimate, which is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. At the end of the production month, these weekly estimates are aggregated into an original estimate of monthly crude oil production. Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the State (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA es-

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil[a] Production Estimates and Reported States[b] Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91	8-91	9-91	10-91	11-91	12-91	1-92
Reported State Data[c]																		
10-14-90	1758	0																
11-14-90	4226	1787	0															
12-14-90	6727	4607	1963	0														
1-14-91	6737	6644	2482	1763	0													
2-14-91	7161	6712	6987	4494	1919	0												
3-14-91	7161	7124	7010	6841	4648	1935	0											
4-14-91	7251	7190	7508	6947	6880	4642	1930	0										
5-14-91	7267	7212	7536	7395	7311	6848	2379	1961	0									
6-14-91	7272	7218	7541	7405	7352	6926	6712	4400	1823	0								
7-14-91	7271	7217	7540	7404	7351	7335	7033	6893	2720	1786	0							
8-14-91	7315	7260	7582	7451	7397	7356	7486	6995	6907	2387	1822	0						
9-14-91	7319	7262	7581	7452	7398	7363	7493	7429	6947	6826	2693	1848	0					
10-14-91	7318	7262	7581	7452	7398	7365	7496	7412	7368	6860	6765	2563	1797	0				
11-14-91	7320	7264	7580	7452	7400	7370	7499	7418	7374	7269	6786	6788	2599	1853	0			
12-14-91	7320	7264	7580	7453	7400	7371	7501	7424	7374	7281	7194	7195	4862	2607	1905	0		
1-14-92	7319	7264	7580	7453	7400	7370	7501	7424	7374	7283	7198	7221	6779	4851	2672	1786	0	
2-14-92	7319	7264	7580	7453	7400	7372	7502	7425	7374	7285	7198	7224	7187	6832	4985	2589	1788	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production[d]																		
2-14-92	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	8	18	29	33

	Month of Production																	
	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91	8-91	9-91	10-91	11-91	12-91	1-92
Production Estimates																		
Original[e]	6971	6991	7261	7187	7375	7411	7427	7392	7339	7310	7350	7360	7251	7301	7376	7302	7270	7344
Interim[f]	7215	7167	7454	7308	7282	7418	7548	7481	7467	7368	7282	7326	7272	7332	7409	7307	7281	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	7274	7146	7495	7333	7227	7332	7587	7482	7445	7402	7192	7219	7186	7263	7321	7119	7357	
Revised	7282	7147	7491	7349	7210	7345	7590	7468	7431	7396	7213	7235	7214	7265	7362	7242		
Final[g]	7287	7224	7542	7387	7338													

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.
[c] Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1990 (annual average of 90 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available.
[d] Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 4-14-91. Pennsylvania is counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after its annual report was received. These data are first reported as of 5-14-91.
[e] Original estimates, through October 1990, were made on the first of each month. As of November 1990, original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.
[f] Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.
[g] Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1990, DOE/EIA 0340(90)/2.

timates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.* This original monthly estimate is used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.

- The interim estimate is used in the *PSM* Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.

- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual.*

- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

(1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

(2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The PSRS surveys have a very high response rate. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide a timely and accurate picture of petroleum industry activities. As part of this objective, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply" and in subsequent explanatory notes.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. The Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within three time frames: monthly, annually, and triennially. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership. Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814.

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts a comprehensive triennial frames investigation. These triennial evaluations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey.

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984 numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Table B2 displays the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels using the expanded coverage (new basis).

Table B2. New Basis Stocks[1]
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1974	1980	1982	1983
Crude Oil				
Total	NA	488	645	—
Other Primary	NA	380	351	—
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	1,121	1,425	1,461	—
Motor Gasoline				
Total	225	263	244	—
Finished	NA	214	202	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	224	205	186	—
Residual Fuel Oil	75	91	69	—
Jet Fuel				
Total	30	42	39	—
Kerosene-type	24	36	32	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	113	128	102	108
Other Petroleum Products	190	207	219	210

[1] Stocks as of December 31.

Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

The EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. Estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). Table B3 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Table B3. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[a]
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

[a] FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, *Estimate of Total Gasoline Use*, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from

distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B4 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Table B4. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in Table 2. Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Alaskan In-Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions were made consistent; frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and the survey processing system was redesigned and incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS).

Changes in Data Collection

Changes in data collection can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components).
- Aviation gasoline blending components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with distillate fuel oil.
- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category and is now reported as either "finished leaded motor gasoline" or "finished unleaded motor gasoline."
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and other-oils equal to or greater than 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.
- Data aggregation for Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) I was divided into three subdistricts on Forms EIA-812 and 817.
- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs is collected on Form EIA-810.

- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADD's, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.

- Reporting of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812, and 817.

- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.

- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.

- The four categories for unfinished oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.

- The five categories for sulfur content of residual fuel oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 817.

- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 816.

- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (bright stock, neutral, and other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.

- Three subcategories of waxes (microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.

- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810 and 811.

- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.

- Natural Gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported for 5 components to be consistent with record keeping practices used by the industry. Table B5 shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Table B5. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures		•	•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

A fifth survey, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. Therefore, to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown

Table B6. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports
(Percent)

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The exports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense District of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of Entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of Processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are the following:

- Tables 6 through 10, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products."
  - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
  - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM).

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames: 2 motor gasoline blenders, 30 bulk terminal operators, 3 pipeline operators, 3 crude oil stock holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator. Table B7 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classification are:
  - Naphthas and lighter
  - Kerosene and light gas oils
  - Heavy gas oils
  - Residuum
- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.
- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table B7. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

Product	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks[a] (thousand barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

[a] Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

- Form EIA-815, "Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form EIA-814.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."
  - Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.
- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information.

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables 12 through 15, 24, 30, and 31.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in *PSM* statistics. The principal differences in the *PSM* data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1-percent increase in crude imports and a 3-percent decrease in product imports.

Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene)were added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and the EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.

- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were being made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *PSA* published in May 1989. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- Year-to-Date tables on Supply and Disposition by PAD District (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15) were added.

- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 15. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 43-46.

- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 6 through 15) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.

- Tables showing net imports by country for the current month and year-to-date (Tables 39 and 40) were added.

- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B8 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

- Table 17, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published in Table 24 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.

  - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.

- Table 19, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.

Table B8. Conversion Table for 1989 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	NA	9	12, 24	17	18, 33	25	19	33	24, 31	41
2	2	8	10	13	18	18, 33	26	19	34	25	42
3	3	NA	11	14, 30	19	18, 33	27	20	35	26	43
4	4	9	12	24, 31	20	18, 33	28	21	36	27	44
5	5	NA	13	15	21	18, 33	29	22	37	28, 32	45
6	6	10	14	34	22	19	30	23	38	29	46
NA	7	NA	15	16	23	19	31	NA	39		
7	8	11	16	17	24	19	32	NA	40		

NA = Not Applicable

  - Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.

  - Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 30, was added.

- Table 20, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 24.

  - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 31, were added.

- Tables 25 through 34, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."

  - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.

  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 33, were added.

- Tables 37 and 38, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."

  - Data for exports by destination previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.

- Table 41, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

  - Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Tables 17 and 20, respectively.

  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 31, were added.

Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with the May 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), stocks of propane/propylene were added to Table 42, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State." This change will be subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*(PSA).

Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes have been made to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System effective with the March issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). These changes were made to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication.

Changes in Publication Tables

Summary StatisticsTables

- A new table has been added to show jet fuel supply and disposition.

- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel

data is no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.

- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" has been expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.

- Time periods have been included in table titles.

Figures

- Annual graphs have been eliminated.

- Time periods have been included in figure titles.

- Sources are provided for each figure.

- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks have been replaced with line graphs.

Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section have been updated and are now located at the end of the Summary Statistics section.

Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1, "U.S. Petroleum Balance"
  - A line has been added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (lines 34 and 44, respectively).

- PAD District Supply and Disposition Tables
  - A year-to-date table in thousand barrels and a current month table in thousand barrels per day have been added for each PAD District.

- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories have been added.

- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin have been eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.
  - Separate daily average columns have been added for crude oil and petroleum products.

- Table numbers have been changed as a result of table additions. Table B9 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

Table B9. Conversion Table for 1991 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	N	11	13	21	21	31	31	41	41	51
2	2	N	12	14	22	22	32	32	42	42	52
3	3	9	13	N	23	23	33	33	43	43	53
4	4	10	14	N	24	24	34	34	44	44	54
5	5	N	15	15	25	25	35	35	45	45	55
6	6	N	16	16	26	26	36	36	46	46	56
N	7	11	17	17	27	27	37	37	47		
N	8	12	18	18	28	28	38	38	48		
7	9	N	19	19	29	29	39	39	49		
8	10	N	20	20	30	30	40	40	50		

N = New Table

Appendix C

1989 Revised Crude Oil Production



Surface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up the oxidation process by beating air into water.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Inputs	**13,921**	**1**	**14,078**	**-3**	**13,898**	**-3**	**14,050**	**-18**	**14,674**	**-3**	**15,256**	**-12**
Crude Oil	12,727	2	13,052	-9	12,832	4	13,037	0	13,533	4	13,915	0
Pentanes Plus	187	0	171	0	169	0	162	0	166	0	173	(s)
LPGs	359	-8	304	2	234	-5	224	-11	221	-5	238	-14
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	230	-6	166	6	88	3	60	1	58	2	67	-1
Isobutane	129	-2	138	-5	146	-8	164	-11	163	-6	171	-13
Other Hydrocarbons	83	2	84	2	75	(s)	78	(s)	78	(s)	77	(s)
Unfinished Oils	480	7	444	2	422	0	399	-6	671	4	806	(s)
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.	84	-3	22	(s)	164	-2	151	-1	6	-7	48	1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	(s)	0	-2	0
Production	**16,344**	**-7**	**16,549**	**18**	**16,273**	**27**	**16,380**	**1**	**17,086**	**31**	**17,623**	**14**
Pentanes Plus	305	4	316	4	316	4	322	1	325	1	326	1
LPGs	1,716	18	1,829	26	1,887	34	1,881	29	1,924	36	1,894	25
Ethane/Ethylene	540	9	571	7	564	10	547	7	540	9	532	8
Propane/Propylene	905	12	916	8	900	9	889	9	910	11	894	7
Normal Butane/Butylene	127	(s)	185	8	261	20	285	19	290	22	292	16
Isobutane	145	-3	157	3	162	-4	160	-6	184	-6	177	-7
Other Hydrocarbons	82	-11	96	2	73	4	82	-5	101	14	78	(s)
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,629	(s)	6,573	(s)	6,642	1	6,742	0	7,063	(s)	7,351	0
Leaded	286	-1	235	(s)	238	(s)	263	0	275	(s)	288	0
Unleaded	6,343	1	6,338	(s)	6,404	1	6,478	0	6,788	(s)	7,063	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	20	0	19	0	16	0	18	0	27	0	28	0
Jet Fuel	1,508	1	1,548	(s)	1,299	(s)	1,286	0	1,365	1	1,473	0
Naphtha-Type Jet	155	0	164	(s)	142	0	151	0	176	0	173	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,353	1	1,384	(s)	1,157	(s)	1,135	0	1,190	1	1,300	0
Kerosene	79	(s)	62	(s)	22	0	35	0	25	0	25	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,851	-5	2,867	2	2,862	2	2,822	-5	2,924	4	2,940	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	1,000	1	1,049	1	997	-3	915	0	926	3	933	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	151	-16	148	-12	133	-14	138	-14	134	-17	161	-9
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	270	-2	241	-2	231	-1	242	-6	257	-8	305	-2
Special Naphthas	50	0	54	(s)	48	1	67	-1	50	(s)	48	0
Lubricants	167	0	160	0	162	0	152	0	160	-2	165	(s)
Waxes	17	0	17	0	18	0	16	0	20	0	21	0
Petroleum Coke	567	(s)	546	0	528	-2	551	0	569	(s)	567	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	249	0	336	-4	366	0	404	0	473	0	531	0
Still Gas	606	3	615	3	600	2	646	1	672	-2	710	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	77	0	73	-2	71	0	61	0	72	0	66	0
Imports	**7,066**	**37**	**6,844**	**21**	**6,550**	**101**	**7,374**	**45**	**8,496**	**30**	**8,177**	**82**
Crude Oil	5,303	-7	5,498	-13	5,129	37	5,523	6	6,387	-24	6,317	17
Pentanes Plus	3	16	11	17	9	31	9	16	5	15	11	33
LPGs	137	11	119	6	81	10	149	4	127	2	143	6
Ethane/Ethylene	10	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
Propane/Propylene	97	7	88	3	54	2	99	2	89	1	78	2
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	2	15	2	9	5	29	(s)	20	-8	35	2
Isobutane	8	1	6	2	8	3	11	2	9	8	20	1
Other Hydrocarbons	0	6	0	0	3	6	3	0	8	0	2	0
Unfinished Oils	451	6	308	0	280	7	342	6	499	20	285	8
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp.	57	0	37	0	45	0	60	0	48	0	37	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	227	1	106	9	235	2	371	10	528	1	371	-4
Leaded	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1
Unleaded	227	1	106	9	235	2	371	10	528	1	371	-5
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0
Jet Fuel	67	0	44	0	65	2	73	0	87	5	64	5
Naphtha-Type Jet	20	0	15	0	12	0	13	0	15	0	7	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	47	0	29	0	52	2	61	0	73	5	57	5
Kerosene	9	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	10	0	6	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	190	2	138	1	206	(s)	258	1	185	3	209	5
Residual Fuel Oil	422	3	384	(s)	331	1	416	0	420	5	499	13
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	20	(s)	14	0	9	0	32	0	34	0	43	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	150	0	142	0	113	0	101	0	113	0	135	0
Special Naphthas	6	(s)	9	(s)	13	(s)	5	(s)	7	(s)	9	0
Lubricants	7	(s)	2	0	5	(s)	6	0	10	(s)	6	0
Waxes	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Petroleum Coke	1	0	4	0	2	3	1	0	2	0	2	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	14	(s)	23	(s)	19	(s)	16	(s)	20	1	35	0
Miscellaneous Products	1	(s)	(s)	0	4	0	1	0	6	(s)	1	0

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

ble C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
uts	**15,028**	**-18**	**15,052**	**-24**	**14,802**	**-48**	**14,157**	**3**	—	—	—	—	**-13**
rude Oil	13,701	-3	13,789	0	13,691	0	12,894	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
entanes Plus	169	0	176	0	163	(s)	167	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
PGs	244	-16	244	-14	284	-20	323	0	—	—	—	—	-9
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	66	2	73	-1	125	-6	186	0	—	—	—	—	0
Isobutane	178	-18	172	-14	159	-14	137	0	—	—	—	—	-9
ther Hydrocarbons	74	(s)	84	(s)	73	(s)	79	(s)	—	—	—	—	1
nfinished Oils	796	9	660	(s)	590	(s)	594	(s)	—	—	—	—	2
otor Gas. Blend. Comp	42	-9	98	-10	1	-28	100	3	—	—	—	—	-6
viation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	0
duction	**17,455**	**18**	**17,476**	**-5**	**17,224**	**-23**	**16,593**	**23**	—	—	—	—	9
entanes Plus	334	1	331	1	322	4	331	3	—	—	—	—	2
PGs	1,851	30	1,844	22	1,782	6	1,768	16	—	—	—	—	24
Ethane/Ethylene	520	8	522	9	522	13	560	2	—	—	—	—	8
Propane/Propylene	888	9	877	8	894	12	898	5	—	—	—	—	9
Normal Butane/Butylene	256	26	253	15	181	-12	150	5	—	—	—	—	12
Isobutane	188	-13	191	-11	185	-8	160	4	—	—	—	—	-5
ther Hydrocarbons	85	(s)	82	-1	85	-1	80	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
inished Motor Gasoline	7,278	-4	7,257	-10	7,044	-14	6,746	3	—	—	—	—	-3
Leaded	290	1	263	0	265	(s)	226	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	6,988	-4	6,994	-10	6,778	-14	6,519	3	—	—	—	—	-2
inished Aviation Gasoline	34	0	25	0	26	0	22	0	—	—	—	—	0
et Fuel	1,426	0	1,486	0	1,495	0	1,415	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet	172	0	170	0	173	0	162	0	—	—	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,255	0	1,316	0	1,322	0	1,253	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene	24	0	14	0	28	0	37	0	—	—	—	—	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,992	5	2,959	0	3,054	(s)	3,039	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	870	1	925	(s)	838	0	813	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	159	-14	151	-15	161	-16	123	0	—	—	—	—	-13
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	294	-2	273	-2	277	-2	287	0	—	—	—	—	-3
Special Naphthas	52	(s)	48	0	51	0	55	0	—	—	—	—	0
Lubricants	154	1	152	0	165	0	144	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Waxes	17	(s)	20	0	17	0	17	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	571	(s)	577	0	568	0	565	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	548	-1	569	0	562	0	464	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Still Gas	699	1	695	(s)	680	0	608	0	—	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous Products	65	(s)	69	0	71	0	80	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
ports	**7,714**	**62**	**8,622**	**47**	**7,745**	**70**	**7,396**	**77**	—	—	—	—	**57**
Crude Oil	5,949	5	6,667	-22	5,795	17	5,683	0	—	—	—	—	2
Pentanes Plus	4	16	5	(s)	3	(s)	14	(s)	—	—	—	—	14
LPGs	146	4	137	5	143	4	163	71	—	—	—	—	12
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	5	—	—	—	—	1
Propane/Propylene	89	2	69	3	91	2	85	61	—	—	—	—	8
Normal Butane/Butylene	43	-4	41	1	41	(s)	66	3	—	—	—	—	(s)
Isobutane	14	6	19	1	4	2	11	2	—	—	—	—	3
Other Hydrocarbons	3	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	—	—	—	—	1
Unfinished Oils	515	11	403	15	533	0	413	-7	—	—	—	—	7
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp	28	0	35	0	13	0	6	7	—	—	—	—	1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	232	2	385	0	321	-8	236	1	—	—	—	—	1
Leaded	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	232	2	385	0	320	-8	236	1	—	—	—	—	1
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	67	16	72	16	65	27	59	2	—	—	—	—	7
Naphtha-Type Jet	7	0	14	0	7	0	8	0	—	—	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	60	16	57	16	59	27	51	2	—	—	—	—	7
Kerosene	3	0	1	0	1	0	15	0	—	—	—	—	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	153	5	167	1	221	16	206	2	—	—	—	—	4
Residual Fuel Oil	419	1	568	31	473	8	438	0	—	—	—	—	6
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	35	1	22	0	13	6	13	0	—	—	—	—	1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	98	0	107	0	100	0	98	0	—	—	—	—	0
Special Naphthas	3	0	14	0	4	(s)	5	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	12	0	7	0	4	0	7	0	—	—	—	—	0
Waxes	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	0
Petroleum Coke	2	0	(s)	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	39	1	29	1	39	0	31	1	—	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous Products	3	(s)	2	0	13	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	**1,001,047**	**-1,274**	**992,910**	**-1,274**	**990,395**	**-2,358**	**1,009,127**	**-881**	**1,059,470**	**-3,202**	**1,065,100**	**-1,738**
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	320,078	568	331,193	8	336,772	60	338,716	-389	358,501	-2,641	347,588	-717
Pentanes Plus	5,862	-230	6,162	-219	6,550	-274	7,174	-309	8,037	-316	9,563	-306
LPGs	76,268	269	68,798	339	72,551	-265	83,126	-108	96,295	-202	106,013	-454
Ethane/Ethylene	18,358	419	18,081	149	18,350	-30	19,724	-15	20,902	-140	21,048	-93
Propane/Propylene	34,842	-275	29,874	-40	29,529	-115	35,035	-146	41,596	-156	48,005	-191
Normal Butane/Butylene	13,943	163	11,793	193	15,636	-81	19,821	56	25,069	72	27,537	-151
Isobutane	9,125	-38	9,050	37	9,036	-39	8,546	-3	8,728	22	9,423	-19
Other Hydrocarbons	1,194	464	1,538	344	1,568	407	1,799	558	2,743	113	2,829	120
Unfinished Oils	101,993	-115	104,511	-69	106,699	-113	112,091	61	115,604	-47	110,680	125
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	40,043	-178	41,023	-186	38,723	198	36,382	-414	37,471	195	37,838	130
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	139	0	115	0	99	0	71	0	73	0	121	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	187,236	-1,693	180,837	-1,040	172,564	-1,344	170,258	-1,101	172,008	86	176,777	-129
Leaded	10,038	-34	10,487	-26	8,010	-132	7,420	-24	7,203	-40	7,433	-46
Unleaded	177,198	-1,659	170,350	-1,014	164,554	-1,212	162,838	-1,077	164,805	126	169,344	-83
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,888	0	1,914	0	1,799	0	1,668	0	1,729	0	1,736	15
Jet Fuel	50,491	-6	47,957	-491	44,576	-119	43,696	509	46,923	13	48,594	7
Naphtha-Type Jet	5,999	6	5,869	6	5,866	8	5,714	6	5,670	-7	5,509	-20
Kerosene-Type Jet	44,492	-12	42,088	-497	38,710	-127	37,982	503	41,253	20	43,085	27
Kerosene	5,455	-54	4,984	-30	4,233	46	4,265	16	4,241	-1	4,676	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	112,111	-558	101,256	261	98,273	-105	102,177	542	107,005	-166	113,474	24
Residual Fuel Oil	47,600	153	44,645	607	42,941	-49	44,690	186	45,809	393	43,475	25
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,579	14	1,560	1	1,723	0	1,477	-20	1,504	-20	1,593	28
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	2,012	-91	1,660	-82	1,518	-61	1,773	-57	1,758	-59	2,011	-89
Special Naphthas	3,075	-3	3,147	-1	2,929	1	2,521	-13	2,329	32	2,375	0
Lubricants	12,468	137	13,302	0	13,711	-156	13,408	0	13,190	-151	13,169	-44
Waxes	956	0	956	0	1,033	0	993	0	1,053	0	1,137	0
Petroleum Coke	7,129	-2	8,398	0	8,954	-4	8,230	0	8,371	-1	8,712	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	21,497	-13	26,436	-617	30,925	-489	32,132	-281	32,336	-279	30,378	-368
Miscellaneous Products	1,973	64	2,518	-99	2,254	-91	2,480	-61	2,490	-151	2,361	-105
Product Supplied	**16,882**	**109**	**16,284**	**24**	**16,100**	**131**	**16,103**	**-2**	**16,098**	**79**	**16,764**	**107**
Crude Oil	23	0	17	0	18	0	21	0	15	0	16	0
Pentanes Plus	130	27	145	21	142	37	148	18	136	17	112	34
LPGs	2,139	28	1,850	28	1,556	68	1,423	39	1,361	46	1,443	52
Ethane/Ethylene	604	-4	593	16	565	15	511	6	511	13	537	7
Propane/Propylene	1,393	28	1,141	2	921	13	780	12	756	12	736	10
Normal Butane/Butylene	95	3	90	3	47	31	109	14	69	12	167	26
Isobutane	47	2	26	7	24	9	23	6	25	8	2	9
Other Hydrocarbons	0	-11	0	2	0	4	0	-5	0	14	0	(s)
Unfinished Oils	-117	2	-227	-4	-212	8	-236	7	-285	20	-356	2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	-52	9	-20	(s)	-46	-10	-13	22	7	-13	-23	1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,643	55	6,806	-15	7,047	13	7,137	2	7,475	-37	7,465	3
Leaded	281	(s)	214	(s)	310	4	278	-4	280	(s)	272	1
Unleaded	6,361	55	6,592	-14	6,737	9	6,860	6	7,195	-38	7,193	2
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	18	0	20	0	22	0	25	0	28	-1
Jet Fuel	1,548	1	1,523	18	1,433	-9	1,350	-21	1,314	22	1,468	5
Naphtha-Type Jet	181	(s)	181	(s)	154	(s)	156	(s)	191	(s)	185	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,367	2	1,342	18	1,279	-9	1,195	-21	1,123	21	1,282	5
Kerosene	101	2	56	-1	46	-2	38	1	26	1	16	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,356	15	3,000	-26	2,966	14	2,869	-25	2,735	30	2,783	-1
Residual Fuel Oil	1,133	-1	1,239	-15	1,206	19	1,128	-8	1,010	2	1,265	25
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	167	-16	163	-12	137	-14	179	-13	166	-17	201	-11
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	421	1	395	-2	349	-2	334	-6	371	-8	431	-1
Special Naphthas	40	(s)	60	(s)	46	1	83	(s)	42	-1	31	1
Lubricants	155	-4	117	5	137	5	151	-5	156	3	153	-3
Waxes	17	0	20	0	14	0	18	0	18	0	17	0
Petroleum Coke	293	(s)	272	(s)	318	1	376	(s)	296	(s)	303	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	173	(s)	182	18	239	-4	375	-7	484	1	629	3
Still Gas	606	3	615	3	600	2	646	1	672	-2	710	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	90	-2	53	4	83	(s)	54	-1	77	3	72	-2

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

ble C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

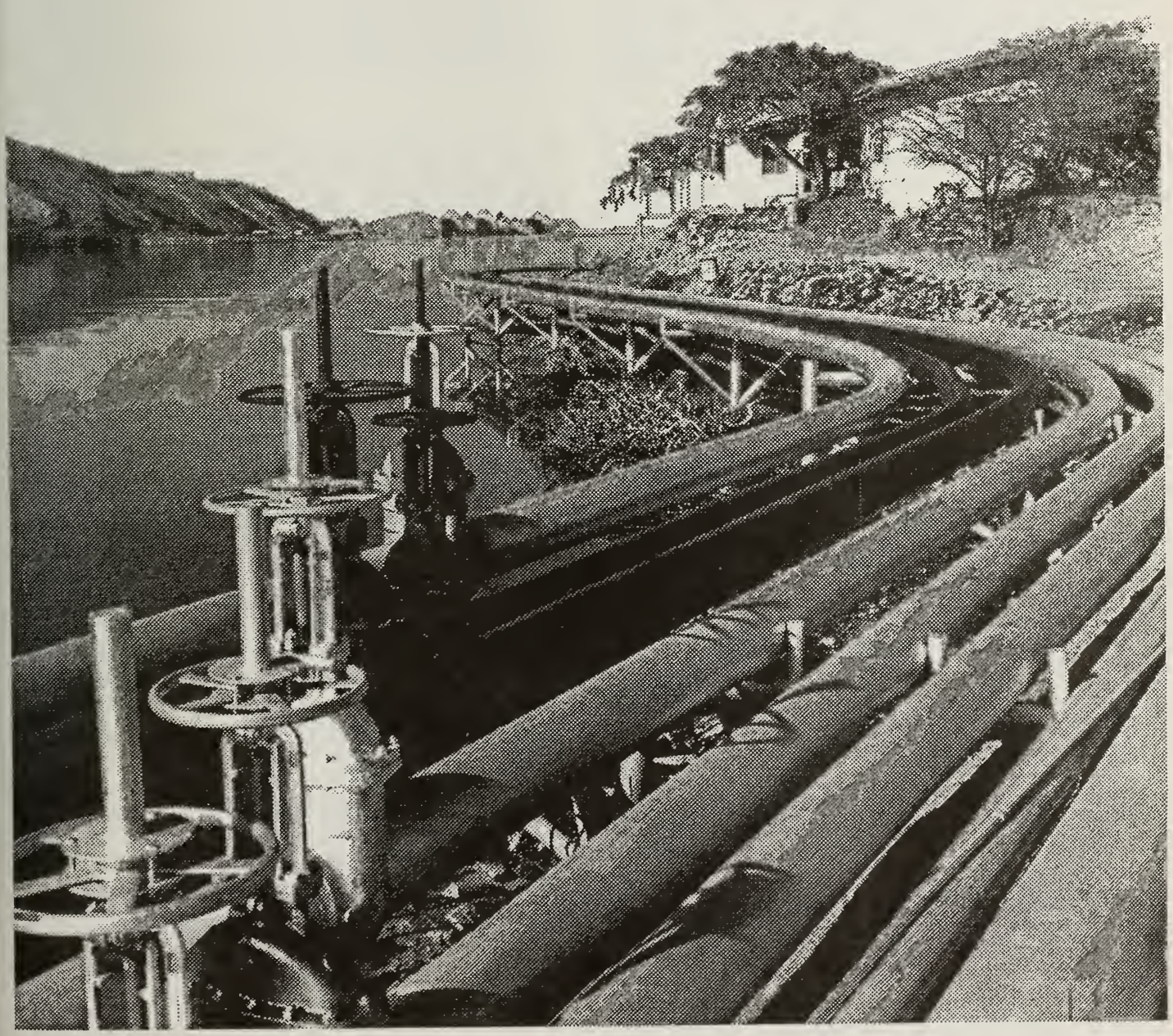
Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
cks (Thousands Barrels)	**1,065,447**	**-971**	**1,076,479**	**1,245**	**1,093,219**	**-498**	**1,074,564**	**152**	—	—	—	—	**-1,080**
rude Oil (excl. SPR)	342,529	-377	345,342	20	341,055	3	342,740	1	—	—	—	—	-346
entanes Plus	8,671	-319	9,293	-177	8,804	-270	8,402	-242	—	—	—	—	-266
PGs	111,624	127	116,375	1,010	115,466	6	115,850	498	—	—	—	—	122
Ethane/Ethylene	20,823	474	18,631	873	18,394	384	19,726	574	—	—	—	—	260
Propane/Propylene	50,434	-146	51,551	20	51,192	-214	52,010	51	—	—	—	—	-121
Normal Butane/Butylene	31,356	-177	36,261	94	36,028	-142	34,333	-109	—	—	—	—	-8
Isobutane	9,011	-24	9,932	23	9,852	-22	9,781	-18	—	—	—	—	-8
ther Hydrocarbons	3,268	118	3,232	141	3,708	163	3,883	149	—	—	—	—	258
nfinished Oils	109,938	-77	107,656	-7	110,899	-9	110,108	-8	—	—	—	—	-26
lotor Gas. Blend. Comp	37,275	337	38,063	-473	39,191	-310	37,168	-365	—	—	—	—	-107
viation Gas. Blend. Comp	83	0	67	0	79	0	76	0	—	—	—	—	0
inished Motor Gasoline	171,411	-50	171,086	455	177,385	-91	166,547	61	—	—	—	—	-485
Leaded	7,285	-47	6,484	56	6,601	-4	5,983	25	—	—	—	—	-27
Unleaded	164,126	-3	164,602	399	170,784	-87	160,564	36	—	—	—	—	-457
inished Aviation Gasoline	2,125	-284	1,670	0	1,677	0	1,704	0	—	—	—	—	-27
et Fuel	47,078	53	47,713	46	49,606	0	47,761	2	—	—	—	—	1
Naphtha-Type Jet	5,728	27	5,286	-10	5,106	-10	4,882	-17	—	—	—	—	-1
Kerosene-Type Jet	41,350	26	42,427	56	44,500	10	42,879	19	—	—	—	—	3
Kerosene	5,059	0	4,936	1	5,606	0	6,387	0	—	—	—	—	-2
Distillate Fuel Oil	124,256	125	130,550	398	139,504	143	138,187	56	—	—	—	—	72
Residual Fuel Oil	43,357	10	45,595	0	47,905	0	48,124	0	—	—	—	—	133
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,396	0	1,417	0	1,634	0	1,494	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	2,376	0	1,899	0	1,996	0	1,836	0	—	—	—	—	-44
Special Naphthas	2,321	1	2,120	4	2,136	0	1,928	0	—	—	—	—	2
Lubricants	12,625	0	12,673	12	12,737	0	12,222	0	—	—	—	—	-20
Waxes	1,098	-1	1,047	0	1,070	0	901	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	8,400	13	8,189	0	8,111	0	8,175	0	—	—	—	—	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	28,129	-522	24,902	17	22,003	0	18,427	0	—	—	—	—	-255
Miscellaneous Products	2,428	-125	2,654	-202	2,647	-133	2,644	0	—	—	—	—	-90
oduct Supplied	**16,910**	**77**	**17,134**	**30**	**16,704**	**136**	**16,894**	**76**	—	—	—	—	**77**
Crude Oil	15	0	13	0	16	0	22	0	—	—	—	—	0
Pentanes Plus	196	17	139	-4	178	7	190	3	—	—	—	—	18
LPGs	1,548	31	1,566	13	1,640	64	1,564	71	—	—	—	—	44
Ethane/Ethylene	527	-11	600	-4	537	30	517	1	—	—	—	—	7
Propane/Propylene	883	10	897	5	982	22	939	57	—	—	—	—	17
Normal Butane/Butylene	101	22	59	8	89	2	72	7	—	—	—	—	13
Isobutane	37	11	9	3	32	10	36	6	—	—	—	—	7
Other Hydrocarbons	0	(s)	0	-1	0	-1	0	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unfinished Oils	-257	9	-184	13	-165	(s)	-156	-6	—	—	—	—	5
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	5	2	-89	36	-26	22	-28	6	—	—	—	—	7
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,561	-5	7,555	-26	7,091	-4	7,273	-1	—	—	—	—	-2
Leaded	290	1	283	-3	253	2	244	-1	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	7,271	-5	7,271	-23	6,838	-6	7,030	(s)	—	—	—	—	-2
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	10	40	-9	26	0	21	0	—	—	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	1,511	14	1,527	17	1,488	28	1,483	2	—	—	—	—	8
Naphtha-Type Jet	167	-2	199	1	186	0	170	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,344	16	1,328	15	1,302	28	1,313	2	—	—	—	—	8
Kerosene	14	0	18	(s)	5	(s)	24	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,649	6	2,779	-8	2,840	25	3,029	5	—	—	—	—	3
Residual Fuel Oil	1,118	3	1,205	31	1,066	8	1,028	0	—	—	—	—	6
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	200	-11	172	-15	167	-10	141	0	—	—	—	—	-12
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	381	-5	396	-2	374	-2	390	0	—	—	—	—	-3
Special Naphthas	13	(s)	66	(s)	34	(s)	66	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	166	-1	138	(s)	150	(s)	150	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Waxes	18	(s)	20	(s)	14	0	20	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	332	(s)	319	(s)	350	0	382	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	654	5	696	-16	693	1	605	1	—	—	—	—	1
Still Gas	699	1	695	(s)	680	0	608	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	65	1	63	2	84	-2	81	-4	—	—	—	—	

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

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Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH_3-(CH_2)n-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr.}60^\circ\text{F}/60^\circ\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas and aromatics which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene (C_6H_6). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, and a basic building block of

the petrochemical industry. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel milling coking production and olefin operations. It is found in motor gasoline and is used as a solvent, and in organic synthesis.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

> ***Isobutane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.
>
> ***Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

> ***Fresh Feeds.*** Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.
>
> ***Recycled Feeds.*** Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

> ***Low Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.
>
> ***High Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip

gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Crude Oil Used Directly. Represents the amount of crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery, and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Ethane (C_2H_6). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C_2H_4). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

(1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.

(2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent volume of alcohol. Gasohol is included in finished leaded and unleaded motor gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons (such as shale oil, tar sands oils, gilsonite, etc.).

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid

hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isohexane (C_6H_{14}). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5) and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. **See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.**

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

> ***Paraffinic.*** Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.
>
> ***Naphthenic.*** Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.
>
> ***Note:*** The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.
>
> ***Exceptions:*** Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.
>
> Example:
>
> (1) Unextracted pariffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor

gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122° to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365° to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants; and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, oxygenates, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Oxygenates. Alcohols and ethers (e.g., ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether, methanol, methyl tertiary butyl ether, tertiary amyl methyl ether, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

> ***Naphtha Less Than 401° F.*** A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.
>
> ***Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.*** Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which was established in 1942.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

> ***Marketable Coke.*** Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.
>
> ***Catalyst Coke.*** In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline. Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6.000 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month.

A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A nonmetallic element of lemon-yellow color, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. In this publication, data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene ($C_6H_5CH_3$). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, similar to benzene but less volatile. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending compound, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

> ***Microcrystalline Wax.*** Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.
>
> ***Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax.*** A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.
>
> ***Crystalline-Other Wax.*** A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$). One of the aromatic compounds commonly referred to as BTXs. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending component, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

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Signature and Title of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager, or Owner
Inez E. Allen
Management Analyst
Inez E. Allen

PS Form 3526, Dec 1987 *(See instructions on reverse)*

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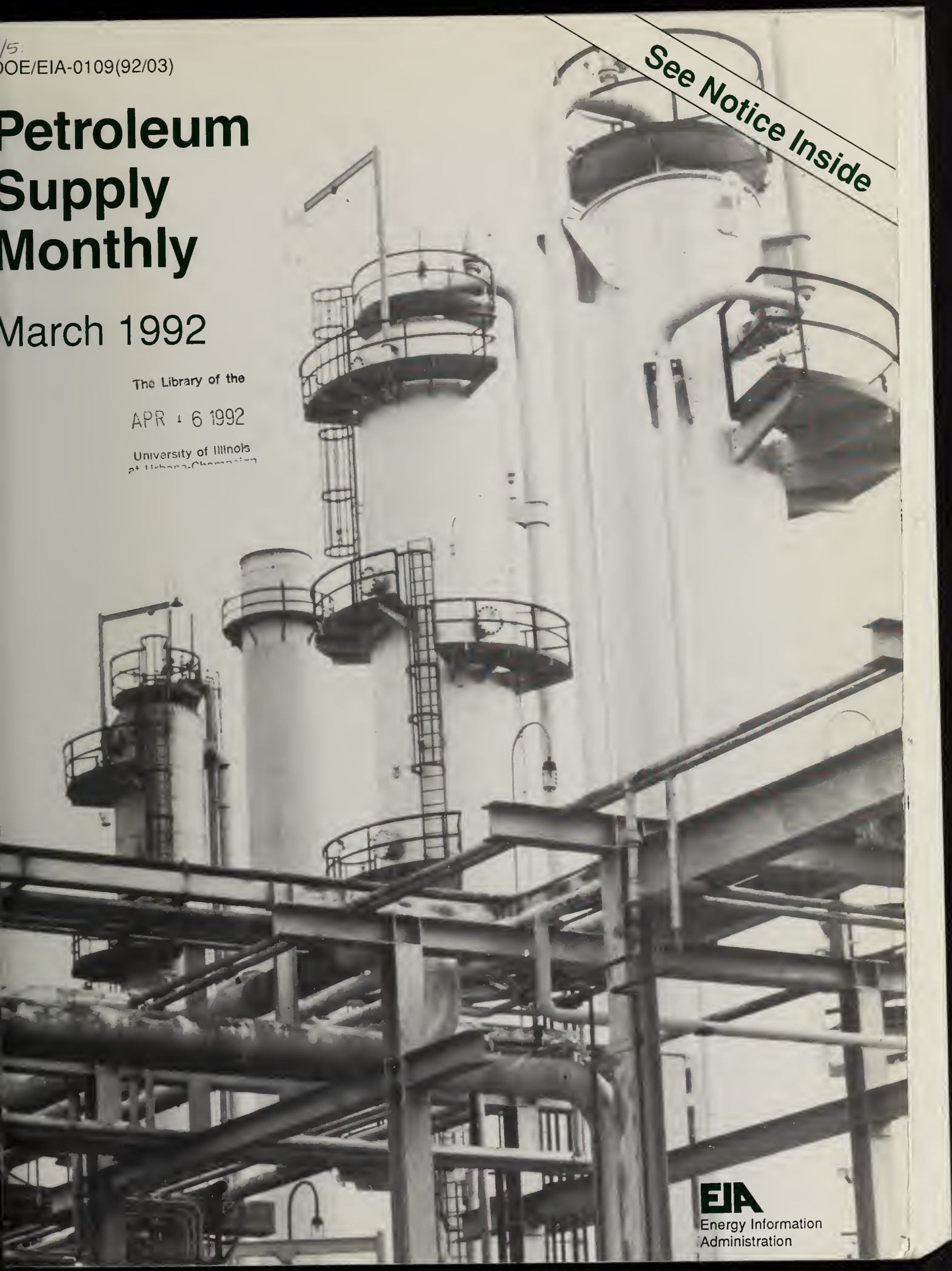
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March 1992

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Oxygenate data, updated approximately 15 working days after the end of the month
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Petroleum Supply Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month
Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month
Winter Fuels Report, updated on Thursdays (Friday in event of a holiday) at 5:00 p.m. (October through March)
Natural Gas Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month
Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays at 5:00 p.m.
Quarterly Coal Report, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter
Electric Power Monthly, updated on the 1st of the month
Monthly Energy Review, updated the last week of the month
Short Term Energy Outlook, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter

EIA Petroleum Data Available in Machine-Readable Files

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) makes its machine-readable data files and modeling programs available through the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) (703) 487-4650. All are available on 9-track tape. For a description of the data files on 9-track tape, contact the National Energy Information Center (NEIC) (202) 586-8800 for a copy of *NTIS Catalog of Data Files from the Energy Information Administration.* For a description of the models on 9-track tape, request a copy of *Energy Modeling Programs from the Energy Information Administration Available from NTIS.* A price list is available from NTIS.

Petroleum supply statistics are available on five magnetic tapes. One tape contains final 1983 through 1990 petroleum supply statistics by month, taken from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*; the second contains preliminary 1991 statistics to date by month, from the *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* Three additional tapes contain current and historical statistics on imports of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The current import tape contains preliminary 1991 statistics to date by month. The two historical import tapes contain final statistics by month. One tape contains statistics for the years 1977 through 1985; the second contains 1986 through 1990 statistics. The current tapes are updated each month. All tapes are fully documented.

Tapes should be referenced by the titles listed below:

Petroleum Supply Annual — 1983-1990
Petroleum Supply Monthly — Preliminary (1991-1992)
Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Annual — 1977-1985
Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Annual — 1986-1990
Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Monthly — Preliminary (1991-1992)

Further information as to content may be obtained from the National Energy Information Center (NEIC), telephone (202) 586-8800. The current tapes are also available on a subscription basis. Ordering information may be obtained by calling (703) 487-4807.

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Additional information on all energy statistics available from the Energy Information Administration may be obtained from the National Energy Information Center (202) 586-8800.

Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of three publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other two publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in Primary Supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections (1) the Summary Statistics and (2) the Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS); statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes present information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from an annual refinery survey are published in the *PSA*. During the processing year, a summary of the impact of resubmissions (corrections) on major series is provided in Appendix C. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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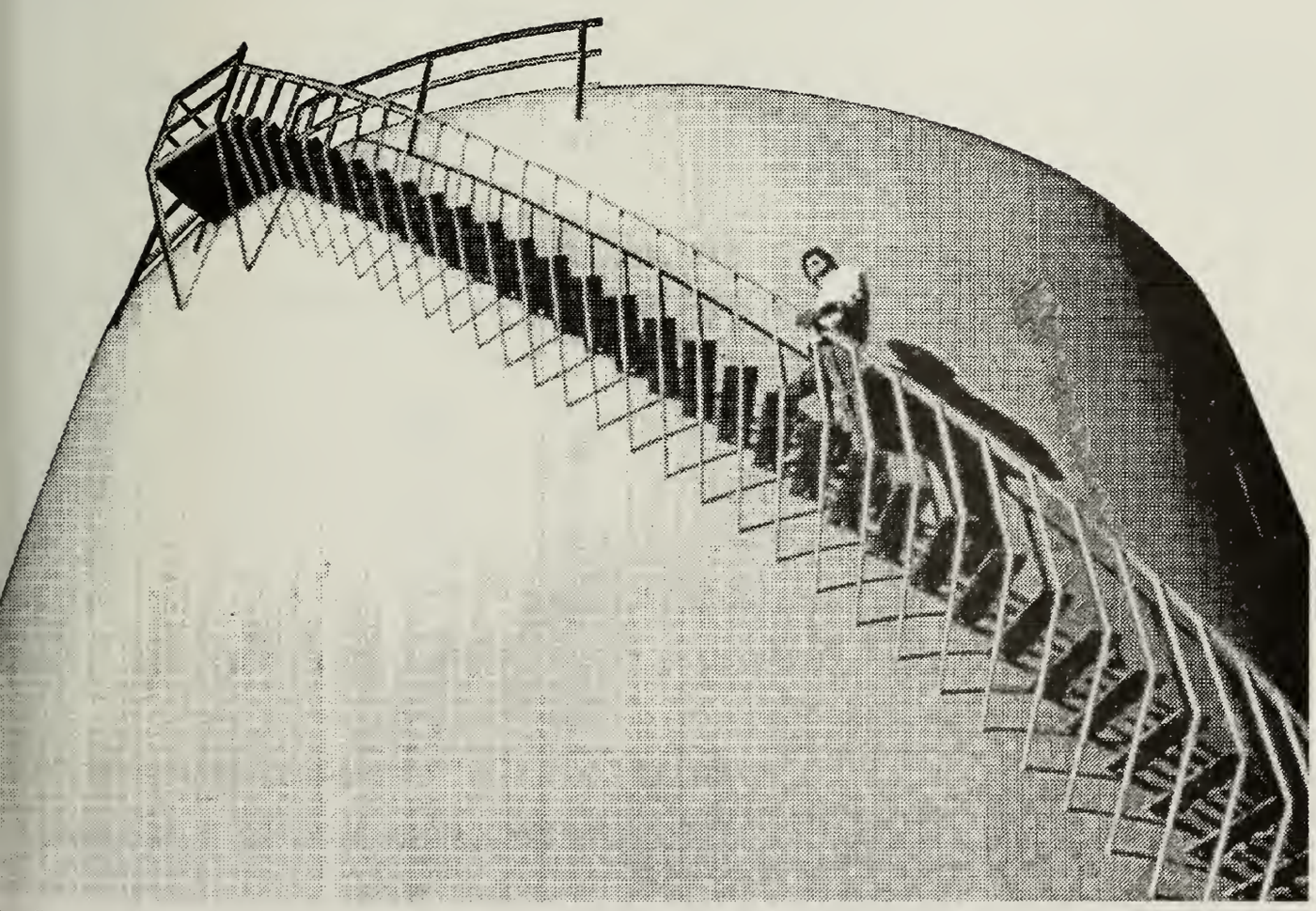
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A refinery worker makes his way around a towering storage tank to check the tank level.

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Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply

by Robert G. Harper, III

Introduction

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) of the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects and publishes information on petroleum supply and disposition in the United States. The information is collected through a series of surveys that make up the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS data are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)*, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, and *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*.

This article compares final petroleum data published in the PSA with similar petroleum data obtained from other sources. Data comparisons are presented for 1981 through 1990, for the following series: crude oil production, crude oil imports, motor gasoline supplied, distillate fuel oil supplied, and residual fuel oil supplied.

Crude Oil Production

Crude oil production statistics (including lease condensate) from the American Petroleum Institute (API), the *Oil and Gas Journal (OGJ)* and EIA's Reserves and Natural Gas Division (RNGD) are compared with statistics from the *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)* (Table FE1). Data on crude oil production published in the *PSA* are based on data collected by State government agencies as well as the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior, which collects data on crude oil produced on federally owned offshore leases.

Production estimates from API are also based on data provided by State government agencies. From 1981 through 1990, API crude oil production statistics were within 0.6 percent of the *PSA* volumes for every year except 1984 and 1990.

Crude oil production estimates developed by the *Oil and Gas Journal (OGJ)* are based on data obtained from State conservation agencies and on historical State production levels. In 1990, OGJ statistics were within 0.6 percent of *PSA* statistics.

EIA's RNGD publishes the *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves Annual Report*. Those crude oil production estimates are based on data from Form EIA-23, "Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves." Survey response is mandatory. In 1990, there were over 4,000 respondents

Table FE1. A Comparison of Four Crude Oil Production Data Series, 1981-1990

Year	PSA	API		OGJ		RNGD	
	Million Barrels	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA
1990	2,685	2,634	98.1	2,668	99.4	2,663	99.2
1989	2,779	2,781	100.1	2,834	102.0	2,751	99.0
1988	2,979	2,967	99.6	3,013	101.1	2,973	99.8
1987	3,047	3,028	99.4	3,034	99.6	3,035	99.6
1986	3,168	3,182	100.4	3,195	100.9	3,142	99.2
1985	3,275	3,261	99.6	3,223	98.4	3,220	98.3
1984	3,250	3,197	98.4	3,173	97.6	3,216	99.0
1983	3,171	3,175	100.1	3,161	99.7	3,177	100.2
1982	3,157	3,164	100.2	3,156	100.0	3,107	98.4
1981	3,129	3,140	100.4	3,135	100.2	3,110	99.4

Sources: PSA: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340, 1981 through 1990, Table 2. API: American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Statistical Report*, 1981 through 1990. OGJ: *Oil and Gas Journal*, 1981 through 1990. RNGD: *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216, Crude Oil, 1981 through 1988, Table 6 ; 1989 through 1990, Table 2; Lease Condensate, 1981 through 1984, Table 16; 1985, Table 14; 1986 through 1989, Table 15; 1990, Table 16.

to the survey. The RNGD and *PSA* statistics have been in close agreement over the 10-year period (1981 through 1990) with an average difference of 0.8 percent.

The comparison of these data series does not show any major discrepancies between the four independent sources. However, the minor differences could be due to revisions and late reporting from oil field operators.

Crude Oil Imports

EIA data on crude oil imports are collected on survey Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report." Survey respondents to the form include all companies that import crude oil or petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. However, for comparison purposes, statistics on imports into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions are excluded from this analysis. Approximately 790 respondents report on the Form EIA-814. The *PSA* statistics are compared with API and the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census) statistics for crude oil imports (Table FE2).

API data on crude oil imports are collected by a port-of-entry survey. Prior to 1985, API obtained data from reports on refinery receipts of crude oil submitted on a voluntary basis. Since the survey does not include crude oil imported by the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), data from the *PSA* on volumes of crude oil imported for the SPR were added to API data for comparison purposes. (See page xxix.) In 1990, the adjusted API data were 1.5 percent higher than *PSA* statistics.

The Census obtains data on crude oil imports from the U.S. Customs Service. (See page xxix.) In order to import crude oil or petroleum products into the United States either U.S. Customs Form CF-7501, "Entry Summary" or U.S. Customs Form CF-7505, "Warehouse Withdrawal for Consumption" must be filed. Those forms are processed, tabulated, and published in report FT-246, *Annual U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports.* Data on imports into Puerto Rico and other U.S. possessions are excluded from Census data. The Census data are adjusted for comparison purposes because their geographic coverage differs from that of the *PSA* data. In 1987, the adjusted Census data were 4.6 percent lower than the *PSA* annual average—the largest discrepancy during the 10-year period. Also in 1987, some companies were reporting lease condensate to the Census Bureau (through Form CF-7501, Entry Summary). The volume of lease condensate reported was over 53 million barrels. Had these data been added to the crude oil data from the Census, the discrepancy between Census and *PSA* data would have been reduced to 1.5 percent, with the *PSA* volume higher than that of the Census. In 1990, the adjusted Census data were 3.4 percent higher than *PSA* statistics. However, the reason for the difference is not readily apparent. Future comparisons of PSA/Census data will be closely scrutinized in order to reduce any discrepancy as much as possible.

Product Supplied

Product supplied, as reported in the *PSA*, is used to measure the volume of petroleum products available for domestic consumption. Those data are generated for each petroleum

Table FE2. A Comparison of Crude Oil Imports into United States (Excluding U.S. Possessions) Data Series, 1981-1990

Year	PSA	API[a]		Census[b]	
	Million Barrels	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA
1990	2,151	2,184	101.5	2,224	103.4
1989	2,133	2,158	101.2	2,147	100.7
1988	1,869	1,861	99.6	1,888	101.0
1987	1,706	1,697	99.5	1,627	95.4
1986	1,525	1,501	98.4	1,540	101.0
1985	1,168	1,164	99.7	1,170	100.2
1984	1,254	1,303	103.9	1,208	96.3
1983	1,215	1,232	101.4	1,199	98.7
1982	1,273	1,275	100.2	1,300	102.1
1981	1,605	1,617	100.7	1,635	101.9

[a]API statistics include *PSA* statistics for crude oil imported for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b]Census statistics are adjusted to reflect the geographic coverage and reporting period of the PSA.

Sources: PSA: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340, 1981 through 1990, Table 2. API: American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Statistical Report.* Census: Bureau of the Census, FT-246, *Annual U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports: TSUSA;* IA-245X, *Annual U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports: TSUSA*, 1981 through 1985; IM-115 Data Tape, 1986 through 1990.

Table FE3. A Comparison of Motor Gasoline Supplied for Domestic Use Data Series, 1981-1990

Year	PSA	PMD		API		FHWA	
	Million Barrels	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA
1990	2,641	2,919	110.5	2,650	100.3	2,739	103.7
1989	2,675	2,873	107.4	2,683	100.3	2,722	101.8
1988	2,685	2,874	107.0	2,678	99.7	2,702	100.6
1987	2,630	2,760	104.9	2,611	99.3	2,677	101.8
1986	2,567	2,733	106.5	2,580	100.5	2,630	102.5
1985	2,493	2,691	107.9	2,476	99.3	2,553	102.4
1984	2,449	2,552	104.2	2,459	100.4	2,498	102.0
1983	2,417	2,495	103.2	2,420	100.1	2,434	100.7
1982	2,387	2,451	102.7	2,376	99.5	2,413	101.1
1981	2,404	2,431	101.1	2,379	99.0	2,446	101.7

Sources: PSA: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340,1981 through 1990, Table 2. PMD: Form EIA-25, "Prime Supplier's Monthly Report", 1981 through 1982; Form EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Petroleum Products Sold into States for Consumption," *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380, 1983 through 1984; *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, DOE/EIA-0487, 1985 through 1990. API: American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Statistical Report*, 1981 through 1990. FHWA: Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics*, 1981 through 1990, Tables MF-24 and MF-33GA.

product by adding production, imports, and net stock changes, and then subtracting refinery inputs and exports of the product. Product supplied is calculated for refineries, natural gas processing plants, and pipelines and bulk terminals.

Motor Gasoline Supplied

PSA statistics on motor gasoline supplied are compared with data from the EIA's Petroleum Marketing Division (PMD), the American Petroleum Institute (API), and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) (Table FE3). PMD Form EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Petroleum Products Sold into States for Consumption," is used to monitor first sales into a State for consumption in that State. The respondent universe consists of refiners and gas plant operators, importers, and resellers or retailers. In 1990, the PMD volume of motor gasoline was approximately 10.5 percent above the *PSA* volume. This is the third consecutive year that the difference has equaled 7.0 percent or more. Downstream blending is one major reason that PMD volumes for motor gasoline are higher than *PSA* volumes. Blending of fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether with unfinished gasoline often occur downstream from refineries and may be counted in the EIA-782C data, but not in the *PSA* data. Another reason is double reporting on the EIA-782C survey. Some companies do not coordinate sales reporting with their customers and both may report some of the same gallonage because they did not use the "Exclusionary List" to avoid double counting.

API statistics on motor gasoline delivered from primary storage are published in the *Monthly Statistical Report*. The API statistics are similar in concept to EIA's product supplied. The data represent production plus imports for motor gasoline (adjusted for net stock change) minus exports. Those statistics are based on a historical analysis of the industry and information provided on a voluntary basis by importers of record (licensed importers) and by operators of refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. For the tenth straight year, API and *PSA* statistics have remained within 1.0 percent of each other.

Data from FHWA on total gasoline usage are based on volumes of gasoline reported to State motor fuel tax agencies by wholesale distributors. The FHWA's publication *Highway Statistics* includes data on both highway and nonhighway use of gasoline, minus aviation gasoline. For 1981 through 1990, FHWA statistics were consistently higher than the *PSA* statistics. Although the difference between *PSA* and FHWA data narrowed from 2.5 percent in 1986 to 0.6 percent in 1988, in 1990, the difference increased to 3.7 percent. The discrepancy may be due to the fact that some of the oxygenate data may be missing. In 1991, data were collected on a one-time basis using Form EIA-822 A/D, "Oxygenate Operations Identification Survey" in order to identify additional companies. Future plans call for the EIA to incorporate these data in January 1993.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied

Statistics for distillate fuel oil (including kerosene) supplied from the *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)* are compared with EIA's PMD data on distillate fuel oil sales collected from survey Form EIA-782C and with API data on distillate fuel oil delivered from primary storage (Table FE4). Starting with the 1982 data, kerosene was discontinued as a separate category in API's *Monthly Statistical Report*. To adjust for this, kerosene volumes from the *PSA* were added to API data for comparison purposes.

Since 1982, the PMD statistics for first sales of distillate fuel oil and kerosene sold into States for consumption have been higher

Table FE4. A Comparison of Distillate Fuel Oil (including Kerosene) Supplied Data Series, 1981-1990

Year	PSA	PMD		API[a]	
	Million Barrels	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA
1990	1,118	1,229	109.9	1,114	99.6
1989	1,183	1,262	106.7	1,172	99.1
1988	1,178	1,268	107.6	1,166	99.0
1987	1,121	1,159	103.4	1,122	100.1
1986	1,100	1,173	106.6	1,111	101.0
1985	1,088	1,160	106.6	1,090	100.2
1984	1,083	1,154	106.6	1,093	100.9
1983	1,028	1,045	101.7	1,027	99.9
1982	1,022	1,054	103.1	1,031	100.9
1981	1,079	1,067	98.9	1,109	102.8

[a]API statistics include *PSA* statistics for kerosene for 1982 through 1990.

Sources: PSA: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340, 1981 through 1990, Table 2. PMD: *EIA-25*, "Prime Supplier's Monthly Report ," 1981 through 1982; Form EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Petroleum Products Sold into States for Consumption," *Petroleum Marketing Monthly* , 1983 through 1984; *Petroleum Marketing Annual,* DOE/EIA-0487, 1985 through 1990. API: American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Statistical Report*, 1981 through 1990.

than the *PSA* statistics. In 1990, there was a 9.9-percent difference between PMD and *PSA* data. For the last 10 years, the average annual difference between *PSA* and PMD data was 5.3 percent. Double reporting on the EIA-782C survey is probably the principle reason that PMD sales are higher than *PSA* product supplied for distillate fuel oil. API statistics on distillate fuel oil supplied generally have been comparable to *PSA* statistics, having stayed within 1.0 percent from 1982 through 1990.

Residual Fuel Oil Supplied

Product supplied data for residual fuel oil are compared with PMD data on "first sales" of residual fuel oil and API data on residual fuel oil delivered (Table FE5). The PMD statistics for residual fuel oil are historically lower than the *PSA* statistics. A primary reason for the difference may be the fact that the PMD Form EIA-782C is a sales survey, with volumes based on transfer of ownership (equity basis), while PSA Form EIA-810 is a supply survey with volumes reported based on the amount of petroleum in custody, regardless of ownership (custody basis). Therefore, all residual fuel oil imported by electric utilities are not included in the survey frame. The difference between PSA and PMD statistics has steadily decreased from a high of 14.3 percent in 1986 to 0.9 percent for 1990.

The API volumes of residual fuel oil supplied were close to *PSA* volumes over the 10-year period (1981 through 1990). From 1982 through 1987, the differences between the *PSA* and API data were

Table FE5. A Comparison of Residual Fuel Oil Supplied for Domestic Use Data Series, 1981-1990

Year	PSA	PMD		API	
	Million Barrels	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA
1990	449	445	99.1	452	100.7
1989	500	477	95.4	491	98.2
1988	504	475	94.2	490	97.2
1987	462	422	91.3	467	101.1
1986	518	444	85.7	508	98.1
1985	439	411	93.6	433	98.6
1984	501	484	96.6	498	99.4
1983	519	510	98.3	525	101.2
1982	627	574	91.5	622	99.2

Sources: PSA: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340, 1981 through 1990, Table 2. PMD: Form EIA-25, "Prime Supplier's Monthly Report," 1981 through 1982; Form EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Petroleum Products Sold into States for Consumption," *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, 1983 through 1984; *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, DOE/EIA-0487, 1985 through 1990. API: American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Statistical Report*, 1981 through 1990.

Information on Data Source Differences and Adjustments

American Petroleum Institute: In this article, API's annual statistics are totals of initial monthly values. The initial API published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but later API publications reflect revisions using EIA data. *PSA* statistics on crude oil include imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) while API statistics do not. Therefore, the following figures for SPR were added to the API figures: 9.8 million barrels in 1990, 20.3 million barrels in 1989, 18.8 million barrels in 1988, 26.5 million barrels in 1987, 17.6 million barrels in 1986, 43.1 million barrels in 1985, 72.0 million barrels in 1984, 85.3 million barrels in 1983, 60.2 million barrels in 1982, and 93.3 million barrels in 1981. The API publishes monthly estimates of motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil delivered from primary storage in thousand barrels per day. In 1982, the API discontinued publishing kerosene as a separate category. *PSA* values for kerosene supplied (16 million barrels in 1990, 31 million barrels in 1989, 35 million barrels in 1988, 35 million barrels in 1987, 36 million barrels in 1986, 42 million barrels in 1985 and 1984, 46 million barrels in 1983, and 47 million barrels in 1982) were added to API distillate totals.

Oil and Gas Journal: The *Oil and Gas Journal* publishes weekly averages of crude oil production in thousand barrels per day. Those averages are used to produce monthly totals as follows: the average for each week is used as a daily production estimate for each of the days the week covers. For each month, the production estimates for days covered by the month are summed. The totals are converted from thousand to million barrels for this article.

U.S. Bureau of the Census: Data for 1981 through 1985 are from the *Annual U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports*. Since 1986, Census data have been available through the IM-115 data tape. Imports to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are excluded. Census data do not include imports into the United States from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Petroleum Marketing Division: EIA's Petroleum Marketing Division data are from the Form EIA-25, "Prime Supplier's Monthly Report" (computer printouts), 1981-1982. "Prime supplier" usually is the supplier or producer who makes the first sale of any product into the State. In 1983, the Form EIA-25 replaced the Form EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Petroleum Products Sold into States for Consumption."

within 2.0 percent. Although there was a 2.8- percent difference in 1988, the difference for 1990 fell to 0.7 percent.

Conclusion

Although the 1990 *PSA* statistics were in relative proximity with other sources of petroleum data, there are significant differences between data reported by *PSA* and data reported on other EIA surveys. In order to benefit the data collection process, further research and investigative study are expected to be undertaken which will provide EIA with additional information in the following areas:

1. The make-up of the sampling frames, in terms of the number of survey respondents included and how nonrespondents are accounted for.

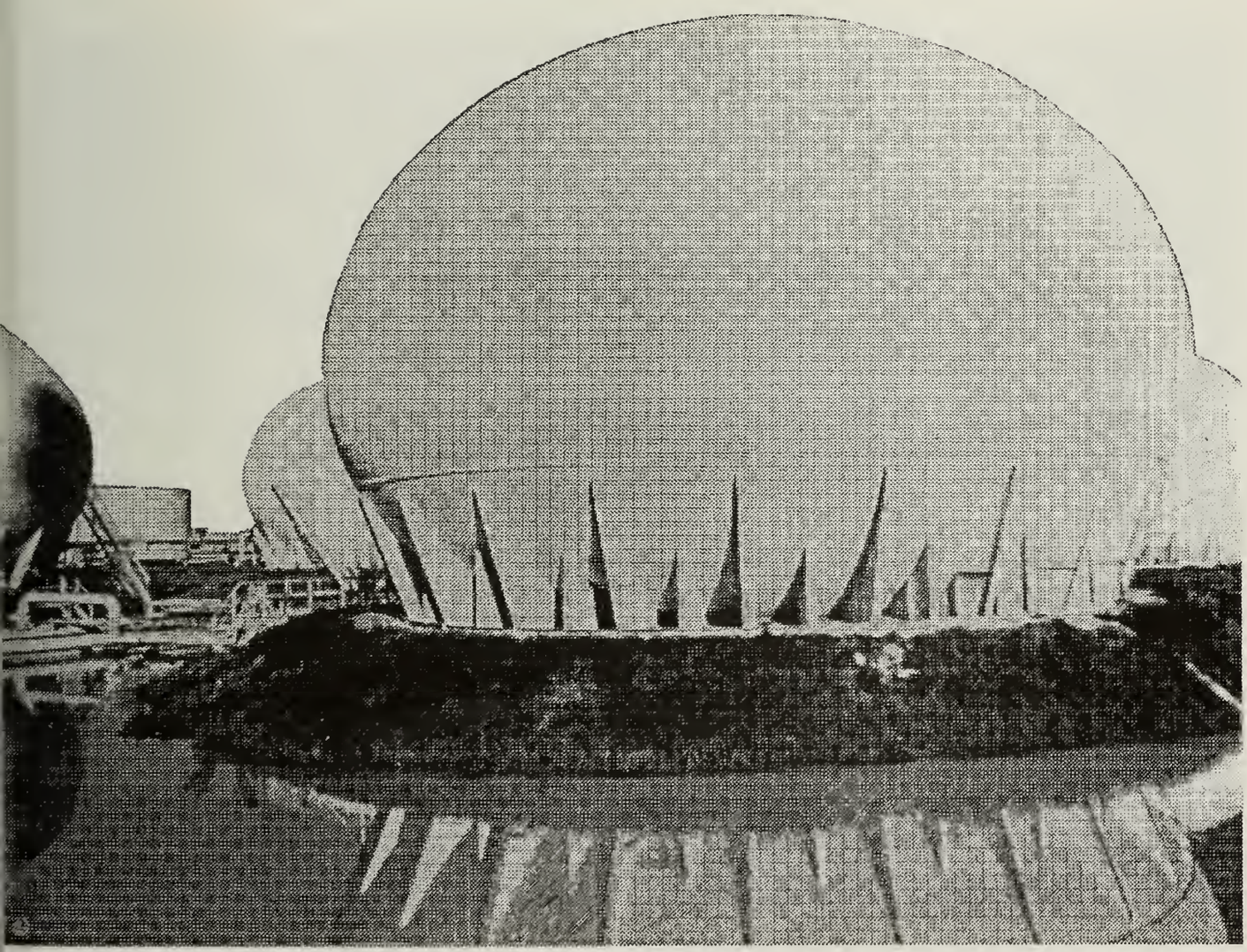
2. The problem of double counting which can result when one EIA survey form includes certain data while a related EIA survey form excludes it.

3. How survey data are compiled or aggregated i.e. company level vs. facility/site level.

4. Any other relevant issues or problems relative to EIA data differences will also be addressed.

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Highlights



Spherical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.

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Highlights

While mild winter weather continued to restrict petroleum demand in January, other factors served to counterbalance its effects. Improvements in the transportation sector of the economy helped, and prices for some petroleum products were low enough to stimulate demand. Consequently, total petroleum demand (measured as product supplied) of 17.0 million barrels per day in January 1992 was less than 1 percent lower than the December 1991 level (Table H1).

Exports of distillate fuel oil were at near-record levels in January, as Europe and the Far East sought to guarantee supplies should shipments from the former Soviet Union or Algeria be curtailed. Exports of liquefied petroleum gases were also high, with Mexico the major recipient.

Information about pipelines' planned shipments of lower volatility motor gasoline and the planned resumption of imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve begin on page xxiv.

Other January 1992 highlights include the following:

- A substantial decline in retail motor gasoline prices and unusually mild weather contributed to record-high January demand for motor gasoline. Stocks of finished motor gasoline increased and were at a normal level for this time of year.

- Stronger transportation use effected a slight increase in distillate fuel oil demand. Stocks dropped seasonally, and exports were at near-record levels.



Distillate fuel oil and LPG's together accounted for 43 percent of the unusually high U.S. exports of petroleum products in January.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary
(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1992	1991	Difference[a]	1991
	January	December		January
Products Supplied	**17.0**	**17.1**	**-0.1**	**16.9**
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.9	7.2	-0.3	6.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.2	3.1	0.1	3.4
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.3	(s)	1.1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1.9	1.9	(s)	2.1
Other Petroleum Products[b]	3.6	3.6	0.1	3.6
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Crude Oil Inputs	**12.9**	**13.5**	**-0.5**	**12.7**
Operating Utilization Rate (percent)	**87.9**	**89.9**	**-2.0**	**86.5**
Imports	**7.6**	**7.3**	**0.3**	**7.1**
Crude Oil	**5.9**	**5.6**	**0.3**	**5.3**
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	5.9	5.6	0.3	5.3
Products	**1.7**	**1.7**	**(s)**	**1.8**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.3	(s)	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil	0.4	0.5	-0.2	0.4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1
Other Petroleum Products[b]	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.8
Exports	**1.1**	**1.2**	**-0.1**	**1.2**
Crude Oil	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1
Products	1.0	1.1	-0.1	1.1
Total Net Imports	**6.4**	**6.1**	**0.3**	**5.9**
Stock Change[c]	**-0.2**	**-1.0**	**0.7**	**-1.2**
Crude Oil	0.5	-0.6	1.2	-0.1
Products	-0.8	-0.3	-0.4	-1.1
Total Stocks at End of Period (million barrels)	**1,608**	**1,616**	**-7**	**1,587**
Crude Oil	**910**	**893**	**17**	**906**
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	569	569	(s)	586
Other	341	325	17	320
Products	**699**	**723**	**-24**	**681**
Finished Motor Gasoline	191	182	9	187
Distillate Fuel Oil	127	143	-17	112
Residual Fuel Oil	44	50	-6	48
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	78	91	-13	76
Other Petroleum Products[b]	258	256	2	258

[a] Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.
[b] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day,or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, see Explanatory Note 5.

- Further declines in residual fuel oil prices helped to keep demand high, despite mild winter weather.
- Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel was flat, as a slight growth in air travel was offset by slack demand for winter fuel blending.
- Demand for liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) remained high because of strong petrochemical feedstock use and winter fuel needs. Stocks were the highest for January since 1989.
- Increased imports of crude oil and a decline in refinery inputs led to an increase in stocks, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).
- Refinery utilization decreased somewhat due to weak refining margins and flat petroleum product demand.

Motor Gasoline

The seasonal decline in motor gasoline demand in January was small compared with January declines of recent years, resulting in a record high demand for this time of year of 6.9 million barrels per day. Contributing to the high demand were the unusually mild January weather throughout the country, and a dramatic decline in prices. The average retail price of $1.14 per gallon was the lowest since May 1990 (Figure H1), despite the imposition of an additional Federal tax in December 1990.

Stocks of finished motor gasoline increased substantially, the result of high January refinery production. Stocks of 191 million barrels were within the normal range for January.

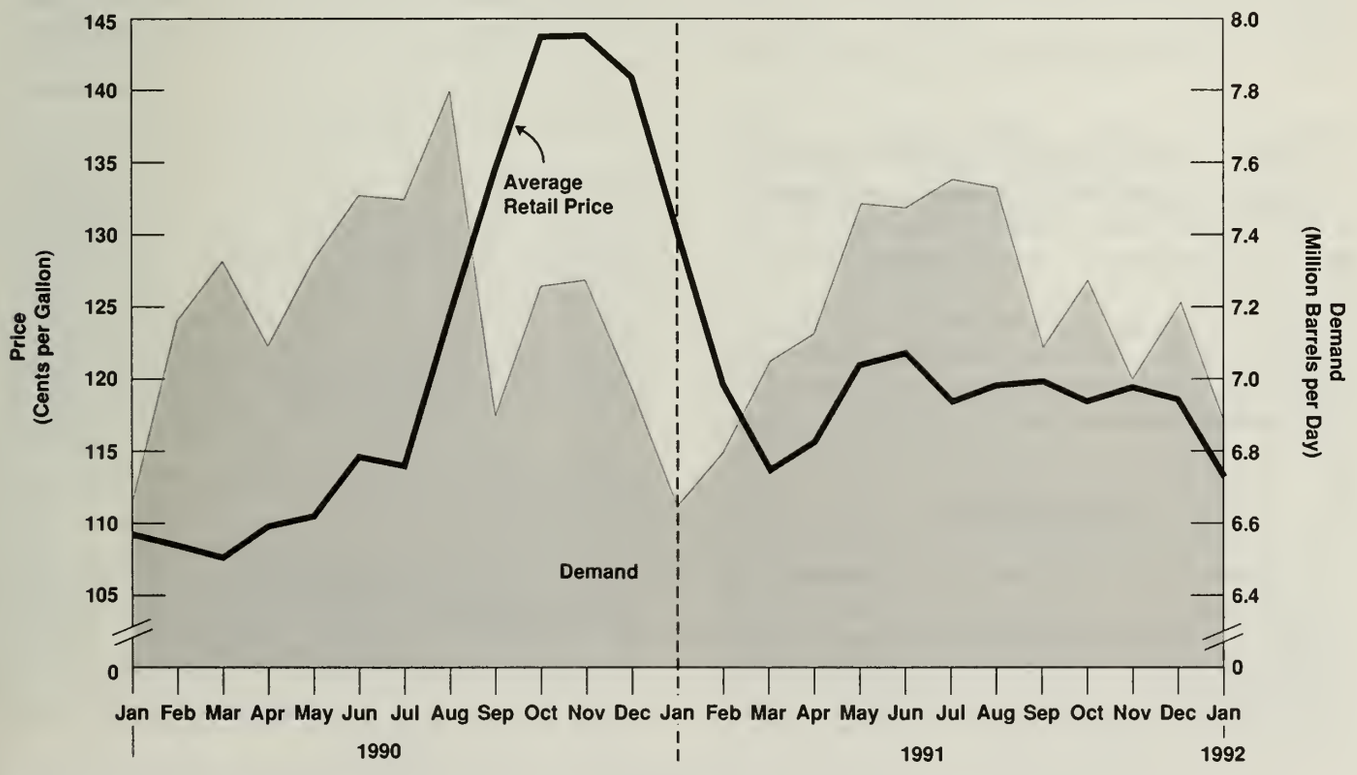
Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oil increased somewhat to 3.2 million barrels per day in January, largely because of slightly stronger transportation use. Demand was slightly below the year-earlier level, when cooler weather prevailed.

Stocks showed a typical January decline as demand increased and refinery production declined. Stocks fell to 127 million barrels, but remained well above the January level of the previous 2 years.

Exports were the highest since February 1991, when they reached record levels during the Persian Gulf war. Unrest in Algeria and the official breakup of the Soviet Union at the end of 1991 were contributing factors to the increase in U.S.

Figure H1. Motor Gasoline Demand and Average Retail Price



Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1992, Table S4; *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, March 13, 1992, Table 11.

distillate fuel oil exports in January. Over 80 percent of the exports went to Europe and the Far East.

Residual Fuel Oil

Despite mild winter weather, demand for residual fuel oil remained relatively high in January. The high demand was related to further declines in the price which kept it competitive with natural gas. in the industrial and electric utility sectors. Demand was unchanged from the previous month at 1.3 million barrels per day, and was considerably higher than a year earlier.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

A slight improvement in air travel offset the effects of mild winter weather to keep demand for kerosene-type jet fuel flat in January. Normally, increased volumes are needed for blending into distillate fuel oil to enhance its firing properties during cold weather. Demand of 1.3 million barrels per day was slightly lower than a year earlier.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Total demand for LPG's was unchanged at 1.9 million barrels per day in January. Increased demand for propane for petrochemical feedstock use continued to supplement winter heating demand, and ethane and butane use remained close to the high month-earlier levels. A slowdown in production at isomerization units caused a sharp drop in demand for isobutane, however, offsetting the rise in propane demand.

Stocks of LPG's showed a seasonal decline to 78 million barrels. This was the highest level for the end of January since 1989. Declines were primarily in propane and butane stocks, as winter heating, petrochemical feedstock use, and winter gasoline blending continued to require stock withdrawals.

Exports of LPG's reached the highest level since December 1988, as propane exports to Mexico showed a major increase. Propane demand in Mexico is rising as attempts to curb its air pollution problems continue.

Crude Oil

Gross imports of crude oil increased to 5.9 million barrels per day in January. The moderate increase was associated with prevailing low prices due to abundant world supplies during December and January. The world price of crude oil was well below $17 per barrel at that time. During the past year, the world price has been as low as $15.31 and as high as $20.14 per barrel. Anticipation of even lower prices during the typically low-demand second quarter of 1992 served to keep the increase moderate in January.

The increase in imports, combined with lower crude oil inputs at refineries, served to boost crude oil stocks. Stocks (excluding the SPR) increased substantially to 341 million barrels and were within the normal range.

Refinery Utilization

Weak refining margins and flat demand combined to slow refining activity in January. The operating utilization rate decreased slightly to 87.9 percent, but was slightly higher than a year earlier. Gross inputs (crude and other oils) to atmospheric crude oil distillation units decreased to 13.1 million barrels per day. The operable utilization rate, which reflects the utilization rate if all idle capacity is included, declined to 84.4 percent (Table H2).

News Highlights

Pipelines Prepare to Ship Low RVP Gasoline

Tighter Federal restrictions on summertime gasoline volatility that go into effect this year have prompted pipelines to announce new specifications on the volatility of the gasoline they ship this spring. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires lower volatility gasoline during the spring and summer to reduce evaporative emissions of smog-producing compounds. Gasoline volatility is measured by EPA in pounds per square inch (psi) of Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP).

Refiners, importers, and operators of pipelines and terminals in all States except Alaska and Hawaii, which are exempt from the rules, must have 9.0 psi RVP gasoline by May 1, a month earlier than retailers and end users. Between 1989 and 1991, the limit was 10.5 psi RVP.[1] In addition, gasoline sold in Southern cities that do not meet Federal ozone standards will have to meet an even stricter standard of 7.8 psi RVP. Among the cities in this group are Atlanta, Georgia; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Baltimore, Maryland; Knoxville and Memphis, Tennessee; Dallas, Houston, and Beaumont, Texas; and Richmond, Virginia.

Areas near the non-attainment cities are often served by marketers in these affected cities, but are not subject to the more strict standards. As a result, terminals in or near the non-attainment areas will have greater logistical problems. Those carrying both RVP grades must segregate them, and moving the higher RVP gasoline to respective markets will require more recordkeeping.[2]

[1] "Colonial Pipeline Sets Spring RVP Schedule," *Bloomberg Oil Buyers Guide*, December 30, 1991, p. 4.
[2] "Pipelines Scramble to Come Up With RVP Shipping Plans for 1992," *Oil Marketing Bulletin*, December 16, 1991, pp. 1 and 2.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1991-1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1991												
Gross Refinery Inputs	12,928	13,218	13,044	13,279	13,728	14,124	13,938	13,991	13,877	13,114	13,154	13,613
Operating Refinery Capacity[1]	14,946	15,020	15,114	15,124	15,158	15,208	15,196	15,230	15,204	15,177	15,144	15,139
Idle Capacity[2]	**72**	**64**	**558**	**564**	**545**	**513**	**523**	**521**	**547**	**571**	**572**	**583**
Idle Three Months or Less	294	142	125	90	142	56	63	39	44	59	95	107
Idle More than Three Months	430	500	433	474	403	457	460	482	503	512	477	476
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,670	15,662	15,672	15,689	15,703	15,721	15,719	15,751	15,751	15,748	15,716	15,722
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	86.5	88.0	86.3	87.8	90.6	92.9	91.7	91.9	91.3	86.4	86.9	89.9
Operable Capacity	82.5	84.4	83.2	84.6	87.4	89.8	88.7	88.8	88.1	83.3	83.7	86.6
1992												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,130	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity[1]	14,942	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity[2]	**620**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Idle Three Months or Less	168	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	452	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,561	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Capacity	87.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	84.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[1] Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.
[2] Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.
NA = Not Available.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1991 and 1992 data issues, Table 28; Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

To ensure that both 9.0 and 7.8 psi RVP gasolines are in place by May 1 where both non-attainment and attainment areas share markets, some pipelines shipping to those areas are batching and shipping six or more grades of gasoline. Organizing shipments can be especially difficult for pipelines that lack breakout tankage along the line. Breakout tankage is available storage for products that are diverted from the pipeline so that another, interchangeable, product can go through. In this way, flexibility and utilization of the pipeline is increased.

In order to assure that the lower RVP requirements are met on time, some major pipeline companies lowered allowable gasoline RVP to 8.7 psi as early as mid-February for many areas of the country.[3] The Colonial Pipeline Company revised its shipping schedule in early March, lowering the allowable psi for shipments of regular gasoline in mid-March from 11.5 to 8.7.[4] As of mid-March, pipelines were not encountering major problems in gasoline deliveries.

Energy Department Announces Resumption of SPR Purchases

On February 24, 1992, the Department of Energy announced that it will resume crude oil purchases for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).[5] Purchases were suspended in August 1990 after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait created concern about crude oil supplies in world markets. Currently, the SPR contains about 568 million barrels of crude oil held in salt domes along the Gulf Coast of Louisiana and Texas. These caverns, which have the capacity to store as much as 750 million barrels of crude oil, are grouped into three distribution systems linking the reserve to major refining centers and marine terminals.

Mexico was the sole foreign supplier of SPR oil from October 1985 until the suspension of purchases in August 1990. As in the past, under the new program, purchases for the reserve will

[3] Pace Petrochemical Service, March 1992, page 82.
[4] "U.S. Oil Product Prices to Continue Their Decline," *Bloomberg Oil Buyers Guide*, March 2, 1992, p. 6.
[5] "DOE to Resume Oil Purchases for Strategic Reserve," *DOE News*, February 24, 1992.

be made in the international spot market, and will be made through the Defense Department's Defense Fuel Supply Center. An open solicitation will be issued allowing oil suppliers to submit offers every two weeks. Most of the oil to be acquired will be stored at the Big Hill site, the reserve's newest storage facility located about 20 miles southwest of Beaumont, Texas.

The Energy Department is particularly interested in purchases of light crude oils, which require less processing to produce high-value light products, such as gasoline and distillate fuel oil.

Summary Statistics



ncinerators such as this one at a chemical installation turn toxic chemicals into water vapor and other harmless lements.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change[b]			Ending Stocks[c]
	Total Domestic[d]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[e]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[e] and Petroleum Products
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**10,975**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**-11**	**146**	**17,308**	**1,008**
1974 Average	**10,498**	**8,774**	**1,688**	**62**	**117**	**16,653**	**[h] 1,074**
1975 Average	**10,045**	**8,375**	**1,633**	**[h] 17**	**[h] 15**	**16,322**	**1,133**
1976 Average	**9,774**	**8,132**	**1,603**	**39**	**-96**	**17,461**	**1,112**
1977 Average	**9,913**	**8,245**	**1,618**	**170**	**378**	**18,431**	**1,312**
1978 Average	**10,328**	**8,707**	**1,567**	**78**	**-172**	**18,847**	**1,278**
1979 Average	**10,179**	**8,552**	**1,584**	**148**	**25**	**18,513**	**1,341**
1980 Average	**10,214**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**98**	**42**	**17,056**	**[h] 1,392**
1981 Average	**10,230**	**8,572**	**1,609**	**[h] 290**	**[h] -130**	**16,058**	**1,484**
1982 Average	**10,252**	**8,649**	**1,550**	**136**	**-283**	**15,296**	**[h] 1,430**
1983 Average	**10,299**	**8,688**	**1,559**	**[h] 214**	**[h] -234**	**15,231**	**1,454**
1984 Average	**10,554**	**8,879**	**1,630**	**199**	**81**	**15,726**	**1,556**
1985 Average	**10,636**	**8,971**	**1,609**	**50**	**-153**	**15,726**	**1,519**
1986 Average	**10,289**	**8,680**	**1,551**	**78**	**124**	**16,281**	**1,593**
1987 Average	**10,008**	**8,349**	**1,595**	**128**	**-87**	**16,665**	**1,607**
1988 Average	**9,818**	**8,140**	**1,625**	**1**	**-29**	**17,283**	**1,597**
1989 Average	**9,219**	**7,613**	**1,546**	**86**	**-129**	**17,325**	**1,581**
1990 January	9,178	7,546	1,541	273	1,284	16,964	1,630
February	9,147	7,497	1,570	-330	507	17,175	1,635
March	9,034	7,433	1,526	1,057	-823	17,087	1,642
April	8,979	7,407	1,493	26	-83	16,778	1,640
May	8,923	7,328	1,502	479	532	16,915	1,672
June	8,645	7,106	1,458	72	378	17,165	1,685
July	8,735	7,173	1,484	-154	929	17,084	1,709
August	8,931	7,287	1,575	-227	-113	18,050	1,699
September	8,891	7,224	1,597	-896	887	16,512	1,698
October	9,301	7,542	1,667	111	-879	16,934	1,674
November	9,155	7,387	1,690	-364	-322	16,695	1,654
December	9,019	7,338	1,604	-528	-544	16,494	1,621
Average	**8,994**	**7,355**	**1,559**	**-35**	**142**	**16,988**	**—**
1991 January	[E] 9,135	[E] 7,418	1,635	-94	-1,094	16,882	1,587
February	[E] 9,334	[E] 7,548	1,690	250	-688	16,284	1,574
March	[E] 9,225	[E] 7,481	1,670	-242	-261	16,100	1,559
April	[E] 9,206	[E] 7,467	1,656	65	560	16,103	1,578
May	[E] 9,116	[E] 7,368	1,647	638	986	16,098	1,628
June	[E] 8,976	[E] 7,282	1,616	-364	551	16,764	1,634
July	[E] 9,019	[E] 7,326	1,608	-163	174	16,910	1,634
August	[E] 8,972	[E] 7,272	1,617	91	265	17,133	1,645
September	[E] 9,027	[E] 7,332	1,609	-143	701	16,704	1,662
October	[E] 9,162	[E] 7,409	1,673	54	-656	16,894	1,643
November	[E] 9,107	[E] 7,307	1,706	45	52	16,674	1,646
December	[E] 9,066	[E] 7,281	1,689	-629	-346	17,099	1,616
Average	**[E] 9,111**	**[E] 7,373**	**1,651**	**-43**	**21**	**16,641**	**—**
1992 January	[RE] 9,184	[RE] 7,363	[R] 1,686	[R] 534	[R] -773	[R] 16,982	[R] 1,608
February*	[PE] 9,156	[PE] 7,360	[E] 1,701	[E] 348	[E] -561	[E] 16,327	[E] 1,596
2-Mo. Average	**[PE] 9,171**	**[PE] 7,362**	**[E] 1,693**	**[E] 444**	**[E] -671**	**[E] 16,666**	**—**
1991 2-Mo. Average	**[E] 9,229**	**[E] 7,480**	**1,661**	**69**	**-901**	**16,598**	**—**
1990 2-Mo. Average	**9,163**	**7,523**	**1,555**	**-13**	**916**	**17,064**	**—**

a Includes lease condensate.
b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
c Stocks are totals as of end of period.
d Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.
e Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
f Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
g Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.
h In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports[g]
	Total	Crude Oil[f]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	**6,025**
1974 Average	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975 Average	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	**5,846**
1976 Average	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	**7,090**
1977 Average	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	**8,565**
1978 Average	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	**8,002**
1979 Average	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	**472**	**235**	**237**	**7,984**
1980 Average	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981 Average	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982 Average	**5,113**	**3,488**	**1,625**	**815**	**236**	**579**	**4,298**
1983 Average	**5,051**	**3,329**	**1,722**	**739**	**164**	**575**	**4,312**
1984 Average	**5,437**	**3,426**	**2,011**	**722**	**181**	**541**	**4,715**
1985 Average	**5,067**	**3,201**	**1,866**	**781**	**204**	**577**	**4,286**
1986 Average	**6,224**	**4,178**	**2,045**	**785**	**154**	**631**	**5,439**
1987 Average	**6,678**	**4,674**	**2,004**	**764**	**151**	**613**	**5,914**
1988 Average	**7,402**	**5,107**	**2,295**	**815**	**155**	**661**	**6,587**
1989 Average	**8,061**	**5,843**	**2,217**	**859**	**142**	**717**	**7,202**
1990 January	9,197	6,212	2,985	709	132	578	**8,488**
February	**8,399**	5,895	2,505	822	102	720	7,577
March	7,965	6,117	**1,848**	880	132	**748**	7,084
April	**7,858**	**5,813**	2,045	761	111	649	7,097
May	**8,834**	6,454	2,380	690	112	**578**	8,144
June	**8,747**	6,423	2,323	803	**88**	715	7,944
July	9,048	6,855	2,193	696	89	606	8,353
August	**8,644**	6,452	2,192	**850**	64	**785**	7,794
September	7,361	5,664	**1,698**	847	**68**	779	6,514
October	6,717	**5,132**	1,585	949	104	**844**	5,768
November	7,003	5,085	1,918	**1,085**	137	**948**	5,918
December	6,439	4,611	**1,828**	**1,187**	162	1,026	5,252
Average	**8,018**	**5,894**	**2,123**	**857**	**109**	**748**	**7,161**
1991 January	7,066	5,303	1,763	1,199	50	1,149	5,867
February	6,844	5,498	1,346	1,441	153	1,288	5,403
March	6,550	5,129	1,421	944	136	807	5,607
April	7,374	5,523	1,851	737	162	575	6,636
May	**8,496**	6,387	2,109	1,149	165	984	7,347
June	**8,177**	6,317	1,860	921	**78**	**843**	7,256
July	7,714	5,949	1,765	963	139	824	6,752
August	**8,622**	6,667	1,955	**837**	55	783	7,785
September	7,745	5,795	1,950	785	109	676	6,960
October	7,396	5,683	1,712	918	91	826	6,478
November	7,559	5,544	2,015	926	126	800	6,634
December	7,313	5,563	1,750	1,213	133	1,081	6,100
Average	**7,576**	**5,782**	**1,794**	**1,001**	**116**	**885**	**6,575**
1992 January	R 7,593	R 5,885	R 1,708	R 1,144	R 118	R 1,026	R 6,449
February*	E 6,986	E 5,303	E 1,683	E 897	E 143	E 754	E 6,089
2-Mo. Average	**E 7,300**	**E 5,603**	**E 1,696**	**E 1,025**	**E 130**	**E 895**	**E 6,275**
1991 2-Mo. Average	**6,961**	**5,396**	**1,565**	**1,314**	**99**	**1,215**	**5,647**
1990 2-Mo. Average	**8,819**	**6,061**	**2,757**	**763**	**117**	**645**	**8,056**

Footnotes continued.

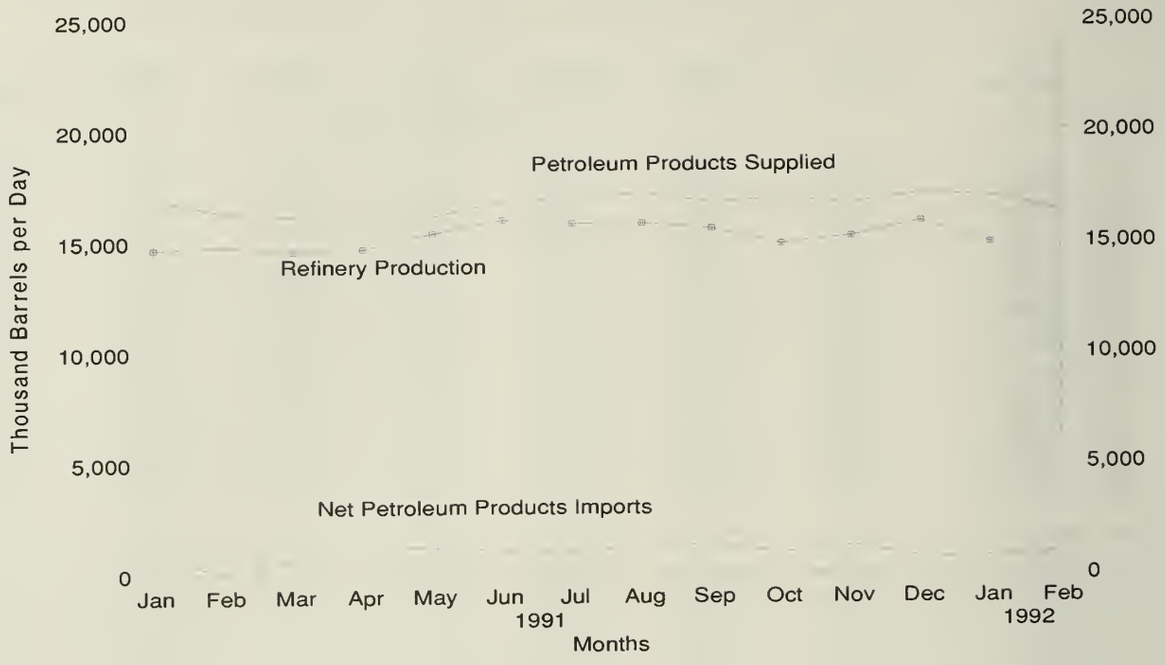
R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

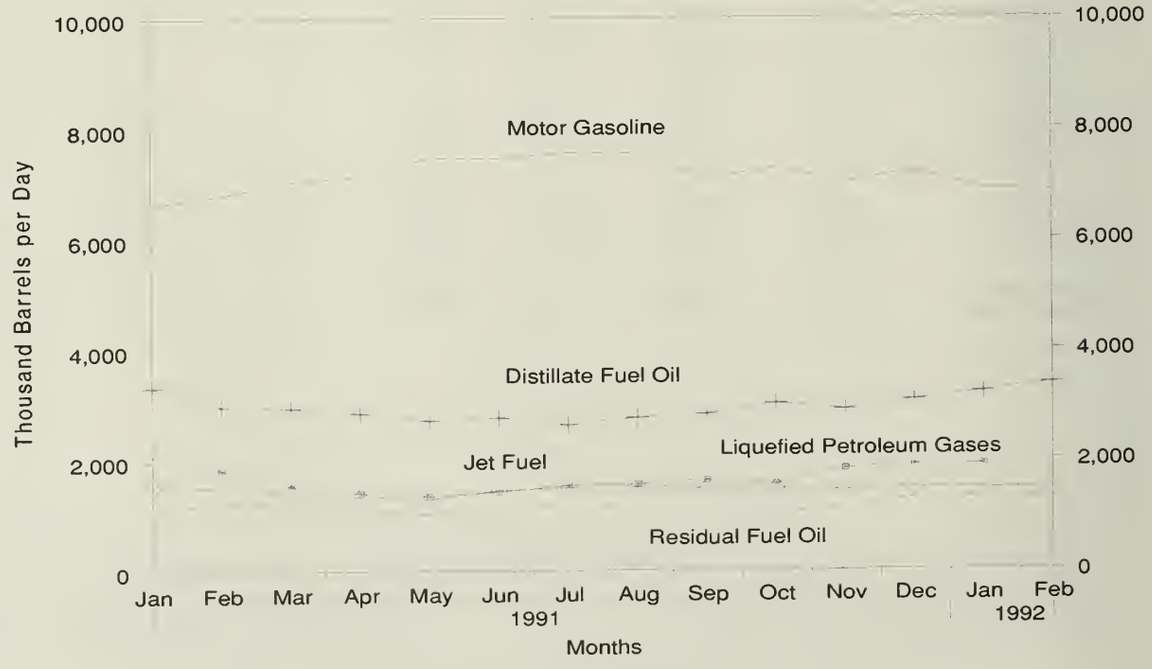
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, January 1991 - Present



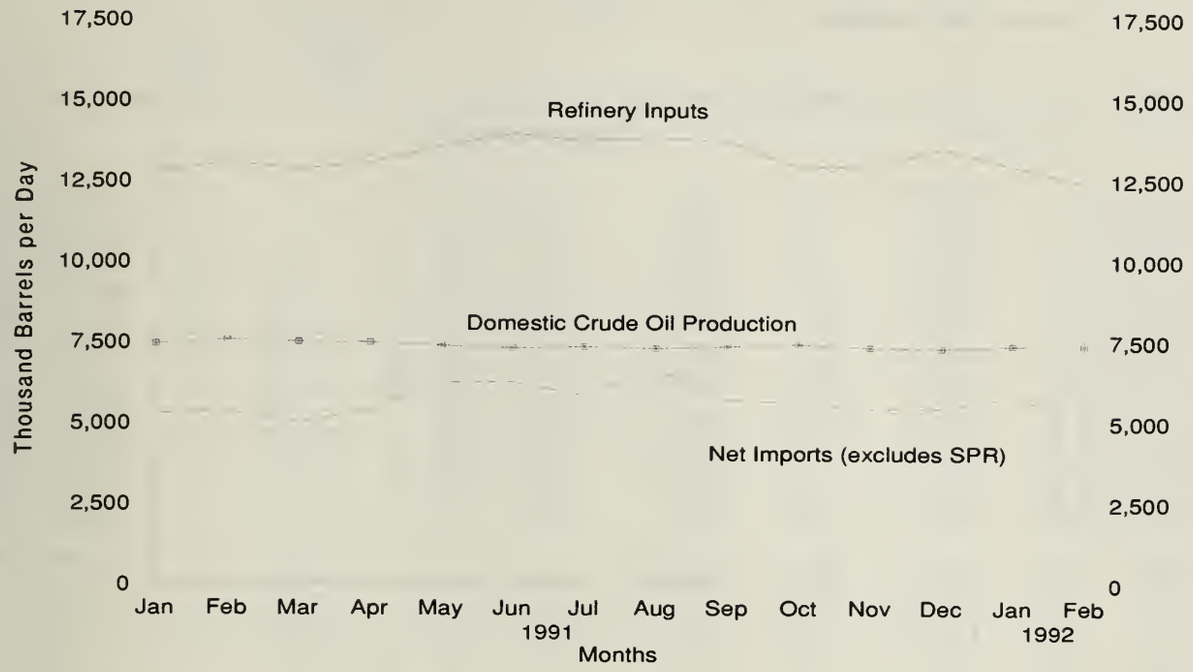
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 1991 - Present



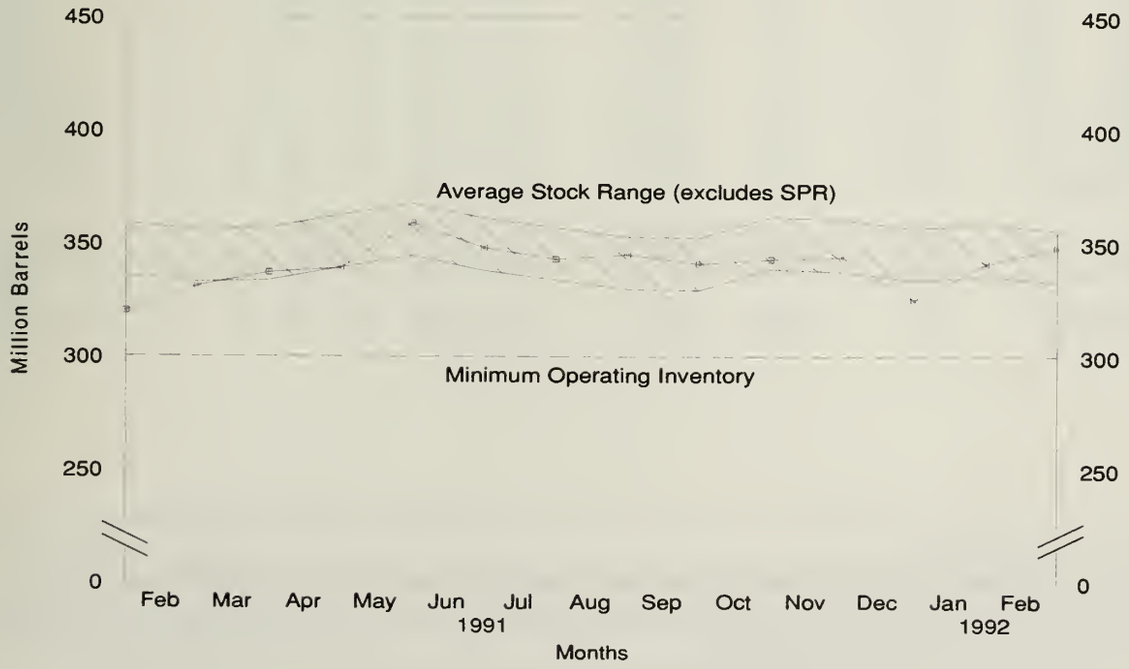
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, January 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks[1], January 1991 - Present



[1]Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 300 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply							Disposition
	Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil[d]	Crude Used Directly[e]	Crude Losses
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other			
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**9,208**	**198**	**3,244**	**—**	**3,244**	**3**	**-19**	**13**
1974 Average	**8,774**	**193**	**3,477**	**—**	**3,477**	**-25**	**-15**	**13**
1975 Average	**8,375**	**191**	**4,105**	**—**	**4,105**	**17**	**-17**	**13**
1976 Average	**8,132**	**173**	**5,287**	**—**	**5,287**	**77**	**-18**	**15**
1977 Average	**8,245**	**464**	**6,615**	**21**	**6,594**	**-6**	**-14**	**16**
1978 Average	**8,707**	**1,229**	**6,356**	**162**	**6,195**	**-57**	**-14**	**16**
1979 Average	**8,552**	**1,401**	**6,519**	**67**	**6,452**	**-11**	**-13**	**16**
1980 Average	**8,597**	**1,617**	**5,263**	**44**	**5,219**	**34**	**-13**	**15**
1981 Average	**8,572**	**1,609**	**4,396**	**256**	**4,141**	**83**	**-58**	**5**
1982 Average	**8,649**	**1,696**	**3,488**	**165**	**3,323**	**71**	**-59**	**3**
1983 Average	**8,688**	**1,714**	**3,329**	**234**	**3,096**	**114**	**—**	**2**
1984 Average	**8,879**	**1,722**	**3,426**	**197**	**3,229**	**185**	**—**	**2**
1985 Average	**8,971**	**1,825**	**3,201**	**118**	**3,083**	**145**	**—**	**1**
1986 Average	**8,680**	**1,867**	**4,178**	**48**	**4,130**	**139**	**—**	**(s)**
1987 Average	**8,349**	**1,962**	**4,674**	**73**	**4,601**	**145**	**—**	**(s)**
1988 Average	**8,140**	**2,017**	**5,107**	**51**	**5,055**	**196**	**—**	**(s)**
1989 Average	**7,613**	**1,874**	**5,843**	**56**	**5,787**	**200**	**—**	**(s)**
1990 January	7,546	1,864	6,212	24	6,188	178	—	(s)
February	7,497	1,834	5,895	12	5,883	-98	—	0
March	7,433	1,819	6,117	44	6,073	540	—	0
April	7,407	1,802	5,813	38	5,775	-9	—	(s)
May	7,328	1,765	6,454	89	6,365	225	—	0
June	7,106	1,612	6,423	17	6,407	349	—	(s)
July	7,173	1,687	6,855	0	6,855	150	—	0
August	7,287	1,727	6,452	95	6,357	259	—	(s)
September	7,224	1,702	5,664	0	5,664	402	—	(s)
October	7,542	1,884	5,132	0	5,132	382	—	(s)
November	7,387	1,746	5,085	0	5,085	269	—	(s)
December	7,338	1,838	4,611	0	4,611	409	—	(s)
Average	**7,355**	**1,773**	**5,894**	**27**	**5,867**	**258**	**—**	**(s)**
1991 January	E 7,418	E 1,848	5,303	0	5,303	-14	—	0
February	E 7,548	E 1,908	5,498	0	5,498	424	—	0
March	E 7,481	E 1,887	5,129	0	5,129	134	—	(s)
April	E 7,467	E 1,798	5,523	0	5,523	294	—	(s)
May	E 7,368	E 1,771	6,387	0	6,387	595	—	(s)
June	E 7,282	E 1,757	6,317	0	6,317	47	—	(s)
July	E 7,326	E 1,775	5,949	0	5,949	418	—	0
August	E 7,272	E 1,731	6,667	0	6,667	8	—	0
September	E 7,332	E 1,787	5,795	0	5,795	546	—	(s)
October	E 7,409	E 1,843	5,683	0	5,683	-30	—	(s)
November	E 7,307	E 1,765	5,544	0	5,544	269	—	(s)
December	E 7,281	E 1,718	5,563	0	5,563	147	—	(s)
Average	**E 7,373**	**E 1,798**	**5,782**	**0**	**5,782**	**234**	**—**	**(s)**
1992 January	RE 7,363	RE 1,789	R 5,885	0	R 5,885	R 353	—	R 0
February*	PE 7,360	PE 1,812	E 5,303	E 0	E 5,303	E 246	—	E (s)
2-Mo. Average	**PE 7,362**	**PE 1,800**	**E 5,603**	**E 0**	**E 5,603**	**E 302**	**—**	**E (s)**
1991 2-Mo. Average	**E 7,480**	**E 1,876**	**5,396**	**0**	**5,396**	**194**	**—**	**0**
1990 2-Mo. Average	**7,523**	**1,850**	**6,061**	**18**	**6,043**	**47**	**—**	**(s)**

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.
[e] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.
[f] Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks[b]		
	Stock Change[c]		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied[e]	Total	SPR	Other Primary
	SPR	Other	Thousand Barrels per Day			Million Barrels		
1973 Average	—	-11	12,431	2	—	242	—	242
1974 Average	—	62	12,133	3	—	265	—	265
1975 Average	—	17	12,442	6	—	271	—	271
1976 Average	—	39	13,416	8	—	285	—	285
1977 Average	20	150	14,602	50	—	348	7	340
1978 Average	163	-84	14,739	158	—	376	67	309
1979 Average	67	81	14,648	235	—	430	91	339
1980 Average	45	52	13,481	287	—	[f]466	108	[f]358
1981 Average	336	[f]-46	12,470	228	—	594	230	363
1982 Average	174	-38	11,774	236	—	[f]644	294	[f]350
1983 Average	234	[f]-20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984 Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985 Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986 Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987 Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988 Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989 Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990 January	24	249	13,491	132	40	930	581	349
February	12	-342	13,487	102	36	920	581	339
March	44	1,013	12,876	132	24	953	582	371
April	38	-12	13,051	111	24	954	583	370
May	89	389	13,386	112	30	969	586	383
June	16	56	13,689	88	29	971	587	384
July	0	-154	14,212	89	31	966	587	379
August	94	-321	14,142	64	18	959	590	370
September	(s)	-897	14,104	68	14	932	590	343
October	-8	120	12,825	104	15	936	589	346
November	-111	-253	12,953	137	13	925	586	339
December	-10	-517	12,708	162	15	908	586	323
Average	**16**	**-51**	**13,409**	**109**	**24**	—	—	—
1991 January	0	-94	12,727	50	23	906	586	320
February	-147	397	13,052	153	17	913	582	331
March	-422	180	12,832	136	18	905	568	337
April	0	65	13,037	162	21	907	568	339
May	0	638	13,533	165	15	927	568	359
June	(s)	-364	13,915	78	16	916	568	348
July	(s)	-163	13,701	139	15	911	569	343
August	(s)	91	13,789	55	13	914	569	345
September	0	-143	13,691	109	16	910	569	341
October	(s)	54	12,894	91	22	911	569	343
November	(s)	45	12,926	126	22	913	569	344
December	(s)	-629	13,465	133	23	893	569	325
Average	**-47**	**4**	**13,298**	**116**	**18**	—	—	—
1992 January	(s)	[R]534	[R]12,923	[R]118	[R]26	[R]910	569	[R]341
February*	[E](s)	[E]348	[E]12,395	[E]143	[E]22	[E]916	[E]569	[E]348
2-Mo. Average	[E](s)	[E]444	[E]12,668	[E]130	[E]24	—	—	—
1990 2-Mo. Average	-70	139	12,881	99	20	—	—	—
1989 2-Mo. Average	18	-32	13,489	117	38	—	—	—

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
	Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait		Libya	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**136**	**120**	**4**	**4**	**47**	**42**	**164**	**133**
1974 Average	**190**	**180**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**4**
1975 Average	**282**	**264**	**2**	**2**	**16**	**4**	**232**	**223**
1976 Average	**432**	**408**	**26**	**26**	**5**	**1**	**453**	**444**
1977 Average	**559**	**544**	**74**	**74**	**48**	**42**	**723**	**704**
1978 Average	**649**	**634**	**62**	**62**	**6**	**5**	**654**	**638**
1979 Average	**636**	**608**	**88**	**88**	**8**	**5**	**658**	**642**
1980 Average	**488**	**456**	**28**	**28**	**27**	**27**	**554**	**548**
1981 Average	**311**	**261**	**(s)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**319**	**317**
1982 Average	**170**	**90**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**26**	**23**
1983 Average	**240**	**176**	**10**	**10**	**14**	**7**	**0**	**0**
1984 Average	**323**	**194**	**12**	**12**	**36**	**24**	**1**	**0**
1985 Average	**187**	**84**	**46**	**46**	**21**	**4**	**4**	**0**
1986 Average	**271**	**78**	**81**	**81**	**68**	**28**	**0**	**0**
1987 Average	**295**	**115**	**83**	**82**	**84**	**70**	**0**	**0**
1988 Average	**300**	**58**	**345**	**343**	**92**	**80**	**0**	**0**
1989 Average	**269**	**60**	**449**	**441**	**157**	**155**	**0**	**0**
1990 January	413	97	690	657	250	250	0	0
February	282	47	500	488	150	140	0	0
March	301	67	585	580	100	82	0	0
April	234	62	588	588	50	50	0	0
May	259	38	727	724	64	64	0	0
June	333	72	708	708	105	94	0	0
July	308	70	1,120	1,120	43	33	0	0
August	360	80	966	966	243	207	0	0
September	279	69	318	318	33	33	0	0
October	173	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	177	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	242	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average	**280**	**63**	**518**	**514**	**86**	**79**	**0**	**0**
1991 January	327	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	246	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	222	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	282	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	308	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	304	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	202	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	182	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	205	19	0	0	34	34	0	0
October	217	53	0	0	33	33	0	0
November	278	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	247	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average	**252**	**57**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**6**	**0**	**0**
1992 January	217	37	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
	Qatar		Saudi Arabia[b]		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**7**	**7**	**486**	**462**	**71**	**71**	**915**	**838**
1974 Average	**17**	**17**	**461**	**438**	**74**	**69**	**752**	**713**
1975 Average	**18**	**18**	**715**	**701**	**117**	**117**	**1,383**	**1,330**
1976 Average	**24**	**24**	**1,230**	**1,222**	**254**	**254**	**2,424**	**2,378**
1977 Average	**67**	**67**	**1,380**	**1,373**	**335**	**333**	**3,185**	**3,136**
1978 Average	**64**	**64**	**1,144**	**1,142**	**385**	**385**	**2,963**	**2,930**
1979 Average	**31**	**31**	**1,356**	**1,347**	**281**	**281**	**3,058**	**3,002**
1980 Average	**22**	**22**	**1,261**	**1,250**	**172**	**172**	**2,551**	**2,503**
1981 Average	**7**	**7**	**1,129**	**1,112**	**81**	**77**	**1,848**	**1,774**
1982 Average	**7**	**7**	**552**	**530**	**92**	**81**	**854**	**736**
1983 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**337**	**321**	**30**	**18**	**632**	**533**
1984 Average	**5**	**4**	**325**	**309**	**117**	**90**	**819**	**634**
1985 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**168**	**132**	**45**	**35**	**472**	**300**
1986 Average	**13**	**12**	**685**	**618**	**44**	**38**	**1,162**	**854**
1987 Average	**0**	**0**	**751**	**642**	**61**	**56**	**1,274**	**965**
1988 Average	**0**	**0**	**1,073**	**911**	**29**	**23**	**1,839**	**1,415**
1989 Average	**2**	**2**	**1,224**	**1,116**	**28**	**21**	**2,130**	**1,794**
1990 January	0	0	1,214	1,055	37	0	2,605	2,060
February	0	0	1,557	1,372	18	18	2,506	2,065
March	0	0	1,157	1,060	17	17	2,161	1,805
April	43	43	1,149	950	9	0	2,073	1,693
May	0	0	1,225	1,076	73	60	2,349	1,963
June	0	0	1,153	1,041	20	0	2,318	1,916
July	0	0	1,369	1,242	13	13	2,853	2,478
August	0	0	1,189	1,052	0	0	2,757	2,305
September	0	0	1,286	1,168	0	0	1,915	1,588
October	0	0	1,619	1,473	0	0	1,792	1,488
November	0	0	1,581	1,431	0	0	1,758	1,477
December	0	0	1,587	1,431	14	0	1,843	1,523
Average	**4**	**4**	**1,339**	**1,195**	**17**	**9**	**2,244**	**1,864**
1991 January	0	0	1,934	1,782	0	0	2,261	1,846
February	0	0	1,566	1,538	0	0	1,812	1,576
March	0	0	1,623	1,586	0	0	1,845	1,662
April	0	0	1,764	1,702	0	0	2,046	1,792
May	0	0	2,258	2,053	0	0	2,566	2,140
June	0	0	1,841	1,795	0	0	2,145	1,865
July	0	0	1,725	1,641	0	0	1,928	1,685
August	0	0	2,019	1,964	7	0	2,208	1,980
September	0	0	1,708	1,562	0	0	1,947	1,615
October	0	0	1,652	1,545	18	18	1,920	1,649
November	0	0	1,778	1,626	16	0	2,072	1,701
December	0	0	1,645	1,566	0	0	1,892	1,620
Average	**0**	**0**	**1,795**	**1,698**	**3**	**2**	**2,055**	**1,763**
1992 January	0	0	1,971	1,865	18	0	2,206	1,902

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
	Ecuador		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**48**	**47**	**0**	**0**	**213**	**200**	**223**	**216**
1974 Average	**42**	**42**	**23**	**23**	**300**	**284**	**469**	**463**
1975 Average	**57**	**57**	**27**	**27**	**390**	**379**	**280**	**278**
1976 Average	**51**	**51**	**28**	**26**	**539**	**537**	**298**	**298**
1977 Average	**57**	**55**	**42**	**35**	**541**	**507**	**535**	**530**
1978 Average	**54**	**38**	**41**	**38**	**573**	**533**	**555**	**554**
1979 Average	**42**	**30**	**42**	**42**	**420**	**380**	**304**	**297**
1980 Average	**27**	**17**	**26**	**25**	**348**	**314**	9	**8**
1981 Average	**48**	**38**	**35**	**35**	**366**	**318**	**0**	**0**
1982 Average	**42**	**32**	**40**	**40**	**248**	**226**	**35**	**35**
1983 Average	**61**	**56**	**59**	**59**	**338**	**315**	**48**	**48**
1984 Average	**55**	**47**	**58**	**57**	**343**	**304**	**10**	**10**
1985 Average	**67**	**56**	**52**	**51**	**314**	**292**	**27**	**27**
1986 Average	**77**	**64**	**26**	**25**	**318**	**297**	**19**	**19**
1987 Average	**29**	**23**	**35**	**35**	**285**	**262**	**98**	**98**
1988 Average	**47**	**33**	**16**	**15**	**205**	**186**	[d] **(s)**	[d] **(s)**
1989 Average	**89**	**80**	**50**	**49**	**183**	**158**	**0**	**0**
1990 January	48	35	75	75	153	118	0	0
February	60	40	43	43	254	189	0	0
March	49	38	134	134	138	97	0	0
April	31	29	32	28	88	80	0	0
May	17	12	27	27	85	77	0	0
June	98	86	59	59	138	129	0	0
July	60	43	69	69	143	137	0	0
August	81	69	119	119	69	55	0	0
September	43	37	59	59	111	111	0	0
October	49	43	50	50	88	88	0	0
November	13	13	71	71	72	72	0	0
December	35	12	30	30	45	36	0	0
Average	**49**	**38**	**64**	**64**	**114**	98	**0**	**0**
1991 January	12	6	41	41	61	61	0	0
February	66	55	95	95	162	153	0	0
March	67	58	29	29	93	93	0	0
April	35	24	72	72	61	61	0	0
May	109	103	96	96	111	111	0	0
June	129	126	70	70	187	187	0	0
July	62	47	137	137	88	88	81	81
August	112	93	56	56	93	87	48	48
September	31	25	91	91	83	64	152	152
October	30	24	137	137	118	91	43	43
November	55	48	91	91	120	96	64	64
December	41	23	91	91	163	134	0	0
Average	**62**	**53**	84	84	**111**	**102**	**32**	**32**
1992 January	23	23	91	91	125	117	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC[c]	
	Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	459	448	1,135	344	2,078	1,257	2,993	2,095
1974 Average	713	697	979	319	2,527	1,827	3,280	2,540
1975 Average	762	746	702	395	2,219	1,882	3,601	3,211
1976 Average	1,025	1,014	700	241	2,642	2,167	5,066	4,545
1977 Average	1,143	1,130	690	250	3,008	2,507	6,193	5,643
1978 Average	919	910	646	181	2,788	2,254	5,751	5,184
1979 Average	1,080	1,069	690	293	2,579	2,110	5,637	5,112
1980 Average	857	841	481	156	1,749	1,361	4,300	3,864
1981 Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982 Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983 Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984 Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985 Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986 Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987 Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988 Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989 Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990 January	830	830	1,155	696	2,260	1,754	4,865	3,813
February	833	816	898	564	2,088	1,652	4,594	3,717
March	1,054	1,031	893	543	2,268	1,843	4,429	3,648
April	969	941	1,005	692	2,125	1,772	4,198	3,465
May	1,008	997	1,087	705	2,225	1,818	4,574	3,781
June	778	760	1,070	704	2,142	1,737	4,460	3,653
July	860	855	1,007	665	2,139	1,769	4,992	4,246
August	881	881	1,014	617	2,164	1,741	4,921	4,046
September	755	743	1,062	740	2,029	1,690	3,944	3,277
October	557	536	982	717	1,725	1,434	3,517	2,921
November	574	555	1,142	725	1,871	1,435	3,629	2,912
December	499	461	975	616	1,585	1,155	3,428	2,678
Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991 January	504	481	1,021	689	1,638	1,277	3,899	3,123
February	721	717	959	686	2,003	1,705	3,815	3,282
March	523	523	991	631	1,703	1,334	3,548	2,996
April	666	638	846	470	1,680	1,265	3,727	3,057
May	860	838	978	581	2,153	1,728	4,719	3,868
June	832	827	1,019	581	2,237	1,791	4,382	3,655
July	836	820	1,084	676	2,289	1,850	4,216	3,536
August	1,016	983	1,038	701	2,363	1,966	4,571	3,946
September	489	467	1,104	773	1,949	1,572	3,897	3,187
October	651	623	1,087	777	2,067	1,694	3,987	3,343
November	704	674	1,053	671	2,087	1,644	4,159	3,346
December	617	593	975	655	1,887	1,496	3,779	3,116
Average	702	682	1,014	658	2,005	1,610	4,060	3,373
1992 January	593	566	1,105	787	1,935	1,583	4,141	3,485

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
	Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China People's Republic	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973 Average	**49**	**49**	**2**	**0**	**174**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**1,325**	**1,001**	**(s)**	**0**
1974 Average	**49**	**48**	**1**	**0**	**164**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1,070**	**791**	**0**	**0**
1975 Average	**75**	**71**	**5**	**0**	**152**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**846**	**600**	**0**	**0**
1976 Average	**12**	**7**	**2**	**0**	**118**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**599**	**371**	**0**	**0**
1977 Average	**24**	**17**	**3**	**0**	**171**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**517**	**279**	**0**	**0**
1978 Average	**20**	**6**	**5**	**0**	**160**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**467**	**248**	**0**	**0**
1979 Average	**43**	**39**	**6**	**0**	**147**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**538**	**271**	**13**	**13**
1980 Average	**42**	**37**	**1**	**0**	**78**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**455**	**199**	**(s)**	**0**
1981 Average	**49**	**45**	**5**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**23**	**14**	**447**	**164**	**18**	**0**
1982 Average	**44**	**42**	**5**	**(s)**	**65**	**0**	**47**	**19**	**482**	**214**	**40**	**8**
1983 Average	**78**	**71**	**4**	**0**	**125**	**0**	**41**	**2**	**547**	**274**	**34**	**6**
1984 Average	**90**	**85**	**38**	**25**	**88**	**0**	**60**	**(s)**	**630**	**341**	**46**	**15**
1985 Average	**110**	**104**	**37**	**21**	**40**	**0**	**61**	**0**	**770**	**468**	**59**	**36**
1986 Average	**112**	**102**	**41**	**30**	**37**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**807**	**570**	**90**	**68**
1987 Average	**192**	**180**	**58**	**49**	**37**	**0**	**84**	**0**	**848**	**608**	**82**	**63**
1988 Average	**212**	**203**	**64**	**59**	**32**	**0**	**98**	**0**	**999**	**681**	**88**	**82**
1989 Average	**284**	**279**	**36**	**31**	**34**	**0**	**82**	**0**	**931**	**630**	**80**	**76**
1990 January	262	262	41	41	80	0	48	0	982	605	121	121
February	346	346	58	55	78	0	45	0	946	585	53	51
March	296	296	41	41	35	0	8	0	850	583	83	83
April	281	281	25	20	51	0	40	0	925	617	80	74
May	235	235	69	69	29	0	114	0	981	654	66	65
June	260	260	44	44	36	0	82	0	942	699	49	43
July	303	303	126	101	25	0	93	0	899	659	132	122
August	134	134	56	33	40	0	45	0	952	676	79	77
September	135	123	57	45	45	0	8	0	924	632	47	42
October	139	139	31	31	9	0	12	0	917	636	85	85
November	238	238	28	28	0	0	74	0	902	645	113	113
December	224	224	64	60	13	0	16	0	987	713	47	47
Average	**237**	**236**	**53**	**47**	**37**	**0**	**49**	**0**	**934**	**643**	**80**	**77**
1991 January	232	232	21	21	25	0	29	0	967	722	68	63
February	202	202	0	0	14	0	13	0	1,123	877	102	96
March	186	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,051	764	96	96
April	337	337	55	55	35	0	17	0	1,092	764	113	113
May	220	220	57	57	42	0	31	0	1,022	752	119	113
June	205	205	43	31	30	0	41	0	1,081	806	144	139
July	264	264	12	12	19	0	21	0	831	606	88	88
August	298	298	37	22	78	0	27	0	995	687	85	75
September	230	230	24	24	29	0	19	0	1,132	849	91	86
October	300	300	13	0	51	0	16	0	925	639	29	24
November	213	213	25	13	46	0	45	0	1,088	794	96	96
December	359	359	13	13	53	0	8	0	1,080	757	65	65
Average	**254**	**254**	**25**	**21**	**35**	**0**	**22**	**0**	**1,031**	**750**	**91**	**87**
1992 January	360	360	11	11	63	0	18	0	1,023	783	144	144

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]									
	Colombia		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 Average	**9**	**2**	**125**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**53**	**0**
1974 Average	**5**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**43**	**0**
1975 Average	**9**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**8**	**5**	**71**	**70**	**19**	**4**
1976 Average	**21**	**6**	**39**	**0**	**18**	**16**	**87**	**87**	**8**	**0**
1977 Average	**17**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**66**	**55**	**179**	**177**	**31**	**4**
1978 Average	**20**	**0**	**38**	**0**	**42**	**37**	**318**	**316**	**5**	**2**
1979 Average	**18**	**0**	**30**	**0**	**66**	**52**	**439**	**437**	**23**	**7**
1980 Average	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**70**	**61**	**533**	**507**	**2**	**(s)**
1981 Average	**1**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**36**	**33**	**522**	**469**	**30**	**(s)**
1982 Average	**5**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**20**	**18**	**685**	**645**	**35**	**(s)**
1983 Average	**10**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**4**	**3**	**826**	**766**	**65**	**3**
1984 Average	**8**	**0**	**45**	**(s)**	**1**	**0**	**748**	**659**	**65**	**3**
1985 Average	**23**	**0**	**60**	**(s)**	**3**	**1**	**816**	**715**	**58**	**0**
1986 Average	**87**	**57**	**76**	**0**	**12**	**11**	**699**	**621**	**54**	**0**
1987 Average	**148**	**115**	**54**	**1**	**13**	**12**	**655**	**602**	**60**	**0**
1988 Average	**134**	**106**	**65**	**5**	**19**	**19**	**747**	**674**	**61**	**0**
1989 Average	**172**	**136**	**34**	**3**	**39**	**39**	**767**	**716**	**49**	**0**
1990 January	188	146	124	0	14	14	776	691	129	0
February	203	168	76	0	42	38	725	669	80	0
March	177	146	47	0	28	28	815	757	21	0
April	198	143	53	0	38	38	466	414	47	0
May	220	175	101	10	0	0	788	688	63	0
June	180	117	95	0	9	9	912	815	92	0
July	169	111	56	11	20	20	706	651	54	0
August	203	132	43	0	142	142	773	676	39	0
September	97	84	38	0	105	105	871	807	20	0
October	183	159	21	0	78	78	828	793	37	0
November	209	177	32	0	8	8	761	706	49	0
December	161	121	13	0	6	6	637	595	28	0
Average	**182**	**140**	**58**	**2**	**41**	**40**	**755**	**689**	**55**	**0**
1991 January	194	174	25	0	0	0	779	759	6	0
February	151	98	42	13	9	9	742	693	8	0
March	157	127	29	0	21	21	791	772	33	0
April	163	131	41	12	0	0	889	819	35	0
May	163	112	60	0	66	66	757	736	45	0
June	169	124	46	0	49	49	919	872	49	0
July	163	111	54	0	9	9	835	748	47	0
August	219	179	57	11	14	14	878	797	30	0
September	157	103	89	0	10	10	805	768	44	0
October	128	80	41	0	64	64	799	754	16	0
November	145	135	15	0	10	10	690	656	24	0
December	138	117	61	0	14	14	723	708	4	0
Average	**162**	**125**	**47**	**3**	**22**	**22**	**801**	**757**	**28**	**0**
1992 January	158	111	40	0	0	0	764	721	31	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	**Average**	**585**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**99**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**255**	**60**	**15**	**0**
1974	**Average**	**511**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**90**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**251**	**63**	**8**	**0**
1975	**Average**	**332**	**0**	**17**	**12**	**90**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**242**	**115**	**14**	**(s)**
1976	**Average**	**275**	**0**	**36**	**35**	**88**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**274**	**104**	**31**	**13**
1977	**Average**	**211**	**0**	**50**	**48**	**105**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**289**	**134**	**126**	**97**
1978	**Average**	**229**	**0**	**104**	**104**	**94**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**253**	**142**	**180**	**169**
1979	**Average**	**231**	**0**	**75**	**75**	**92**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**190**	**123**	**202**	**197**
1980	**Average**	**225**	**0**	**144**	**144**	**88**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**176**	**115**	**176**	**173**
1981	**Average**	**197**	**0**	**119**	**114**	**62**	**0**	**1**	**(s)**	**133**	**102**	**375**	**369**
1982	**Average**	**175**	**0**	**102**	**102**	**50**	**0**	**3**	**(s)**	**112**	**92**	**456**	**441**
1983	**Average**	**189**	**0**	**66**	**65**	**40**	**0**	**2**	**(s)**	**96**	**83**	**382**	**365**
1984	**Average**	**188**	**0**	**114**	**112**	**42**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**94**	**87**	**402**	**378**
1985	**Average**	**40**	**0**	**32**	**31**	**28**	**0**	**29**	**1**	**113**	**98**	**310**	**278**
1986	**Average**	**25**	**0**	**60**	**53**	**21**	**0**	**53**	**0**	**125**	**93**	**350**	**317**
1987	**Average**	**29**	**0**	**80**	**70**	**21**	**0**	**55**	**0**	**106**	**75**	**352**	**304**
1988	**Average**	**36**	**0**	**67**	**62**	**22**	**0**	**68**	**0**	**97**	**71**	**315**	**254**
1989	**Average**	**42**	**0**	**138**	**127**	**32**	**0**	**67**	**0**	**94**	**73**	**215**	**160**
1990	January	9	0	75	67	35	0	60	0	109	84	219	147
	February	27	0	43	37	32	0	53	0	89	67	74	23
	March	10	0	50	50	32	0	13	0	103	96	257	221
	April	40	0	134	118	33	0	17	0	114	81	304	288
	May	20	0	166	166	38	0	87	0	88	58	369	305
	June	21	0	209	199	27	0	66	0	118	83	249	233
	July	30	0	129	129	35	0	104	0	107	73	224	179
	August	41	0	159	159	29	0	54	0	108	91	183	179
	September	33	0	125	119	20	0	23	0	89	70	155	155
	October	43	0	67	67	29	0	21	0	83	76	81	44
	November	46	0	17	17	50	0	25	0	81	73	112	56
	December	53	0	43	17	29	0	38	0	62	62	33	19
	Average	**31**	**0**	**102**	**96**	**32**	**0**	**47**	**0**	**96**	**76**	**189**	**155**
1991	January	103	0	45	34	22	0	26	0	75	64	32	19
	February	23	0	37	37	20	0	18	0	76	76	34	21
	March	56	0	25	16	14	0	13	0	86	73	48	19
	April	61	0	43	35	23	0	66	0	84	64	61	37
	May	113	0	165	156	42	0	53	0	61	61	222	188
	June	84	0	99	84	19	0	41	0	114	104	97	70
	July	86	0	69	63	25	0	22	0	91	72	228	164
	August	100	0	142	136	42	0	48	0	91	66	254	217
	September	75	0	79	72	28	0	42	0	119	75	218	194
	October	90	0	98	98	12	0	24	0	88	76	189	166
	November	100	0	73	65	35	0	19	0	77	69	84	18
	December	88	0	94	88	36	0	26	0	87	71	154	151
	Average	**82**	**0**	**81**	**74**	**27**	**0**	**33**	**0**	**87**	**72**	**136**	**106**
1992	January	40	0	25	17	32	0	35	0	108	79	128	115

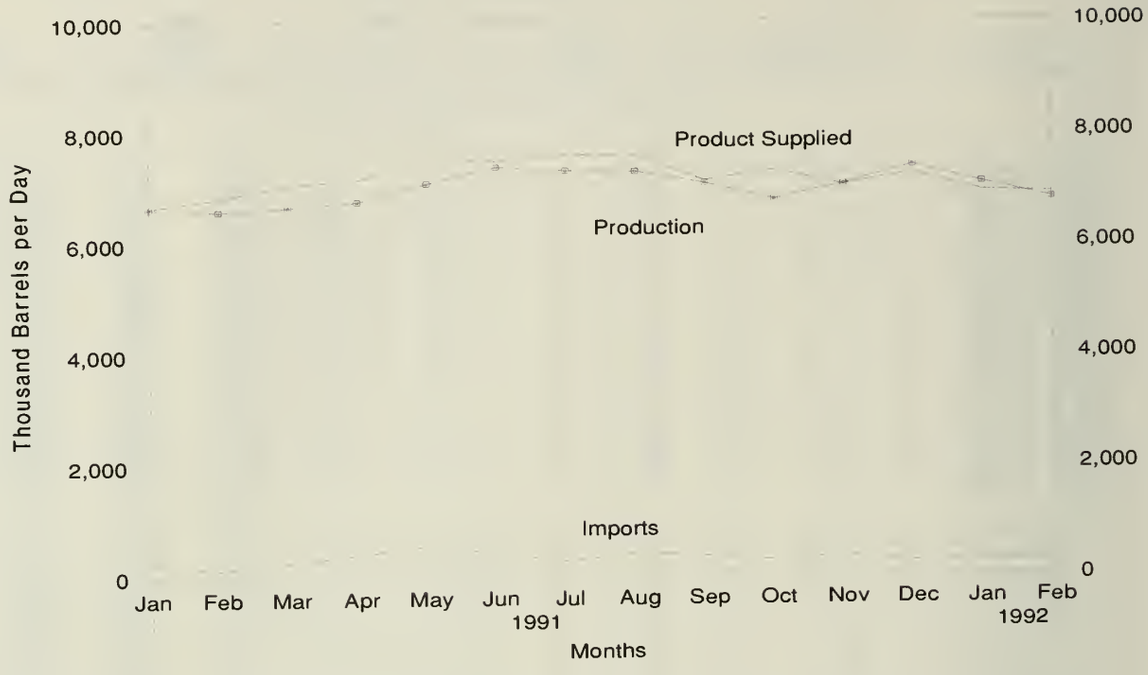
See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]								Total Imports	
	Former U.S.S.R.		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 Average	**26**	**0**	**329**	**0**	**153**	**36**	**3,263**	**1,149**	**6,256**	**3,244**
1974 Average	**20**	**0**	**391**	**0**	**122**	**30**	**2,832**	**937**	**6,112**	**3,477**
1975 Average	**14**	**0**	**406**	**0**	**120**	**14**	**2,454**	**893**	**6,056**	**4,105**
1976 Average	**11**	**2**	**422**	**0**	**203**	**101**	**2,247**	**742**	**7,313**	**5,287**
1977 Average	**12**	**2**	**466**	**0**	**287**	**157**	**2,614**	**971**	**8,807**	**6,615**
1978 Average	**8**	**1**	**428**	**0**	**239**	**146**	**2,612**	**1,172**	**8,363**	**6,356**
1979 Average	**1**	**0**	**431**	**0**	**269**	**192**	**2,819**	**1,407**	**8,456**	**6,519**
1980 Average	**1**	**0**	**388**	**0**	**219**	**162**	**2,609**	**1,399**	**6,909**	**5,263**
1981 Average	**5**	**(s)**	**327**	**0**	**236**	**163**	**2,672**	**1,474**	**5,996**	**4,396**
1982 Average	**1**	**0**	**316**	**0**	**306**	**174**	**2,968**	**1,754**	**5,113**	**3,488**
1983 Average	**1**	**(s)**	**282**	**0**	**378**	**215**	**3,189**	**1,853**	**5,051**	**3,329**
1984 Average	**13**	**(s)**	**294**	**0**	**411**	**210**	**3,388**	**1,914**	**5,437**	**3,426**
1985 Average	**8**	**(s)**	**247**	**0**	**394**	**137**	**3,237**	**1,888**	**5,067**	**3,201**
1986 Average	**18**	**(s)**	**244**	**0**	**426**	**144**	**3,387**	**2,065**	**6,224**	**4,178**
1987 Average	**11**	**0**	**272**	**0**	**459**	**196**	**3,617**	**2,274**	**6,678**	**4,674**
1988 Average	**29**	**0**	**242**	**0**	**487**	**196**	**3,882**	**2,411**	**7,402**	**5,107**
1989 Average	**48**	**0**	**321**	**0**	**457**	**197**	**3,921**	**2,467**	**8,061**	**5,843**
1990 January	62	0	409	0	588	220	4,332	2,399	9,197	6,212
February	40	0	323	0	471	139	3,805	2,177	8,399	5,895
March	0	0	264	0	405	168	3,536	2,469	7,965	6,117
April	20	0	283	0	513	275	3,660	2,348	7,858	5,813
May	0	0	285	0	541	248	4,260	2,673	8,834	6,454
June	19	0	299	0	579	270	4,287	2,771	8,747	6,423
July	92	0	252	0	500	251	4,057	2,609	9,048	6,855
August	73	0	230	0	340	107	3,722	2,406	8,644	6,452
September	49	0	240	0	336	206	3,417	2,386	7,361	5,664
October	87	10	204	0	245	92	3,199	2,210	6,717	5,132
November	63	0	312	0	254	112	3,374	2,173	7,003	5,085
December	34	0	291	0	233	70	3,011	1,933	6,439	4,611
Average	**45**	**1**	**282**	**0**	**417**	**180**	**3,721**	**2,381**	**8,018**	**5,894**
1991 January	28	0	261	0	229	91	3,167	2,180	7,066	5,303
February	17	0	222	0	180	96	3,030	2,217	6,844	5,498
March	13	0	214	0	169	60	3,002	2,133	6,550	5,129
April	33	0	245	0	256	99	3,647	2,466	7,374	5,523
May	42	0	264	0	233	58	3,777	2,519	8,496	6,387
June	0	0	234	0	330	179	3,795	2,662	8,177	6,317
July	58	0	191	0	384	275	3,498	2,414	7,714	5,949
August	80	23	208	0	369	197	4,052	2,721	8,622	6,667
September	23	0	261	0	374	197	3,848	2,608	7,745	5,795
October	13	0	262	0	252	139	3,409	2,340	7,396	5,683
November	16	0	264	0	335	130	3,400	2,199	7,559	5,544
December	16	0	286	0	229	104	3,534	2,447	7,313	5,563
Average	**28**	**2**	**243**	**0**	**279**	**135**	**3,515**	**2,409**	**7,576**	**5,782**
1992 January	17	0	250	0	206	59	3,452	2,399	7,593	5,885

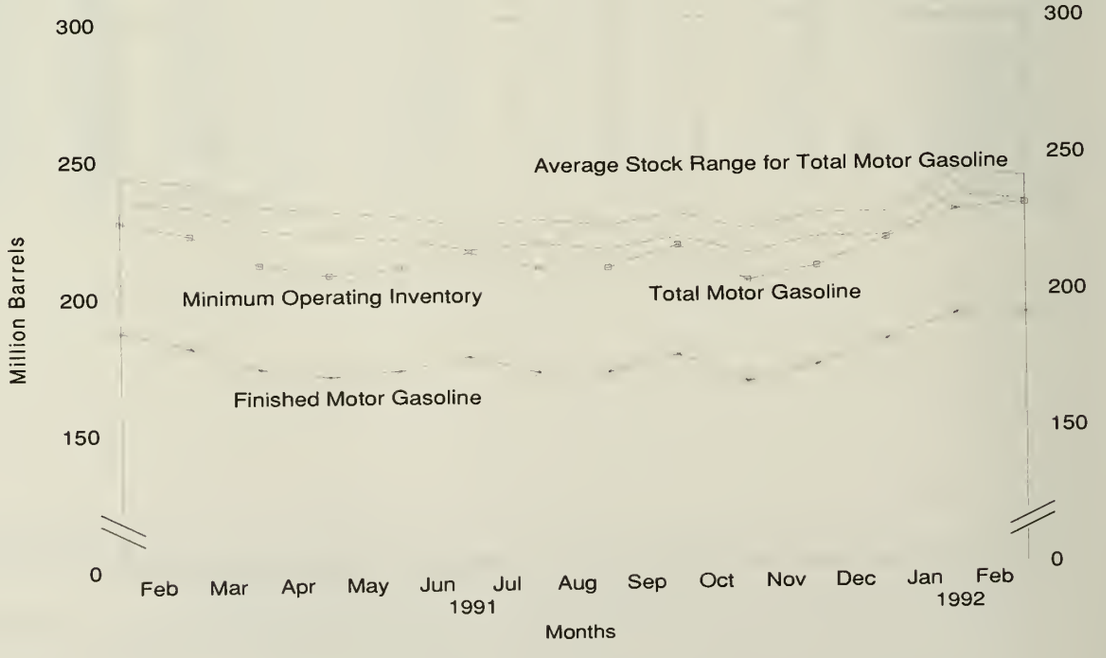
[a] Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.
[b] Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.
[c] Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.
[d] A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. R = Revised data.
Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, January 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, January 1991 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 205 million barrels.

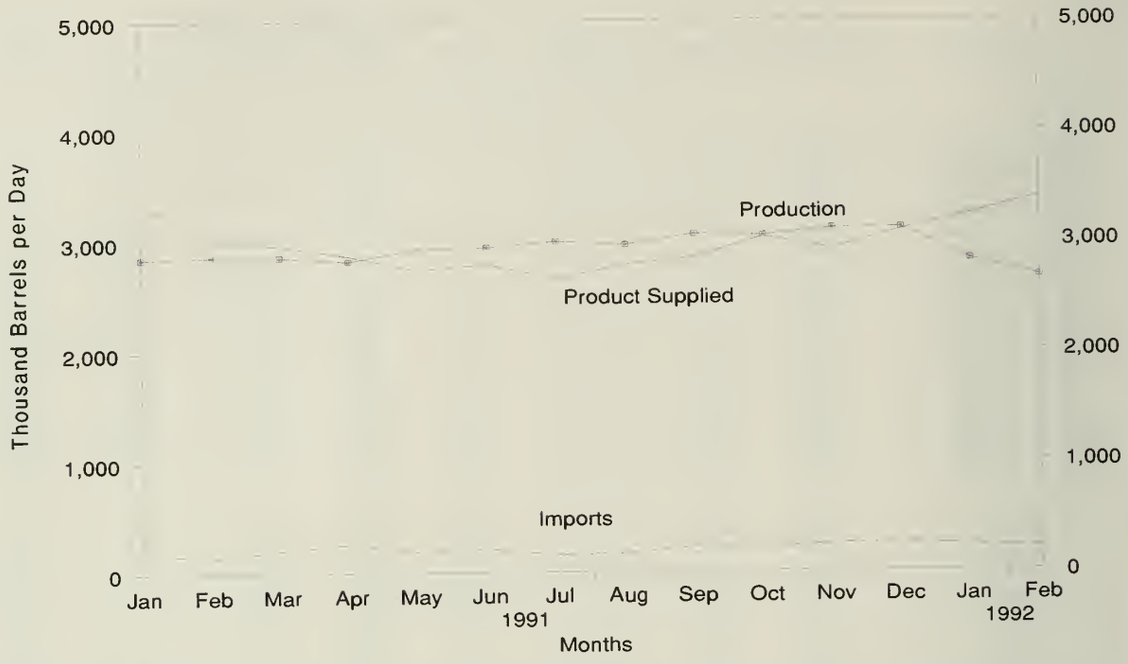
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition					Ending Stocks[a]	
	Total Production	Imports[b]	Stock Change[b,c]	Exports	Product Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline[e]	Finished Motor Gasoline
					Total[d]	Unleaded	Unleaded		
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973 Average	6,535	134	-9	4	6,674	--	--	209	--
1974 Average	6,360	204	[f]24	2	6,537	--	--	[f]218	--
1975 Average	6,520	184	[f]28	2	6,675	--	--	235	--
1976 Average	6,841	131	-10	3	6,978	--	--	231	--
1977 Average	7,033	217	72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	--
1978 Average	7,169	190	-54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	--
1979 Average	6,852	181	-2	(s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	--
1980 Average	6,506	140	66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	[f]261	--
1981 Average[g]	6,405	157	[f]-28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	--
1982 Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	[f]235	--
1983 Average	6,340	247	[f]-45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1	222	186
1984 Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6	243	205
1985 Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	4,406	64.5	223	190
1986 Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	4,854	69.0	233	194
1987 Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	5,470	75.9	226	189
1988 Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	5,995	81.7	228	190
1989 Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	6,507	88.8	213	177
1990 January	6,879	417	621	31	6,643	6,246	94.0	236	196
February	6,989	411	169	53	7,179	6,703	93.4	245	201
March	6,613	270	-499	45	7,338	6,894	93.9	227	186
April	6,775	328	-45	28	7,121	6,704	94.1	223	184
May	6,610	585	-189	25	7,358	6,937	94.3	217	178
June	7,101	376	-93	52	7,519	7,099	94.4	213	176
July	7,238	432	133	41	7,496	7,090	94.6	218	180
August	7,326	313	-233	77	7,796	7,383	94.7	210	172
September	7,274	254	511	103	6,914	6,589	95.3	229	188
October	6,880	192	-244	90	7,226	6,883	95.3	220	180
November	6,940	259	-108	66	7,241	6,940	95.8	217	177
December	6,887	264	119	53	6,978	6,713	96.2	220	181
Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	6,850	94.7	--	--
1991 January	6,629	227	164	50	6,643	6,361	95.8	227	187
February	6,573	106	-229	102	6,806	6,592	96.9	222	181
March	6,642	235	-267	97	7,047	6,737	95.6	211	173
April	6,742	371	-77	53	7,137	6,860	96.1	207	170
May	7,063	528	56	59	7,475	7,195	96.3	209	172
June	7,351	371	159	99	7,465	7,193	96.4	215	177
July	7,278	232	-173	122	7,561	7,271	96.2	209	171
August	7,257	385	-10	98	7,555	7,271	96.2	209	171
September	7,044	321	210	63	7,091	6,838	96.4	217	177
October	6,746	236	-350	58	7,273	7,030	96.6	204	167
November	7,018	318	227	104	7,005	6,827	97.5	209	173
December	7,354	216	270	79	7,221	7,081	98.1	219	182
Average	6,977	297	-1	82	7,193	6,941	96.5	--	--
1992 January	R 7,043	R 237	R 300	R 87	R 6,893	R 6,761	R 98.1	R 229	R 191
February*	E 6,758	E 215	E 44	E 77	E 6,851	E 6,717	E 98.0	E 231	E 191
2-Mo. Average	E 6,905	E 226	E 176	E 82	E 6,873	E 6,740	E 98.1	--	--
1991 2-Mo. Average	6,603	169	-22	75	6,720	6,471	96.3	--	--
1990 2-Mo. Average	6,931	414	406	42	6,897	6,463	93.7	--	--

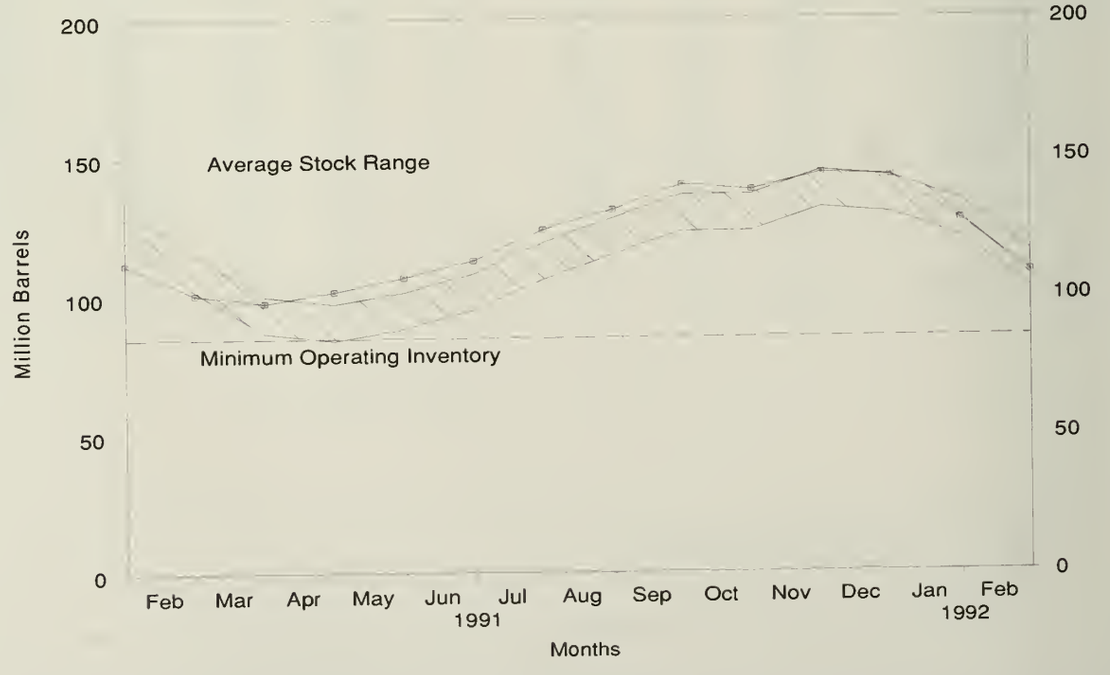
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Includes gasohol.
[e] Includes motor gasoline blending components.
[f] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[g] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, January 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, January 1991 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 85 million barrels.

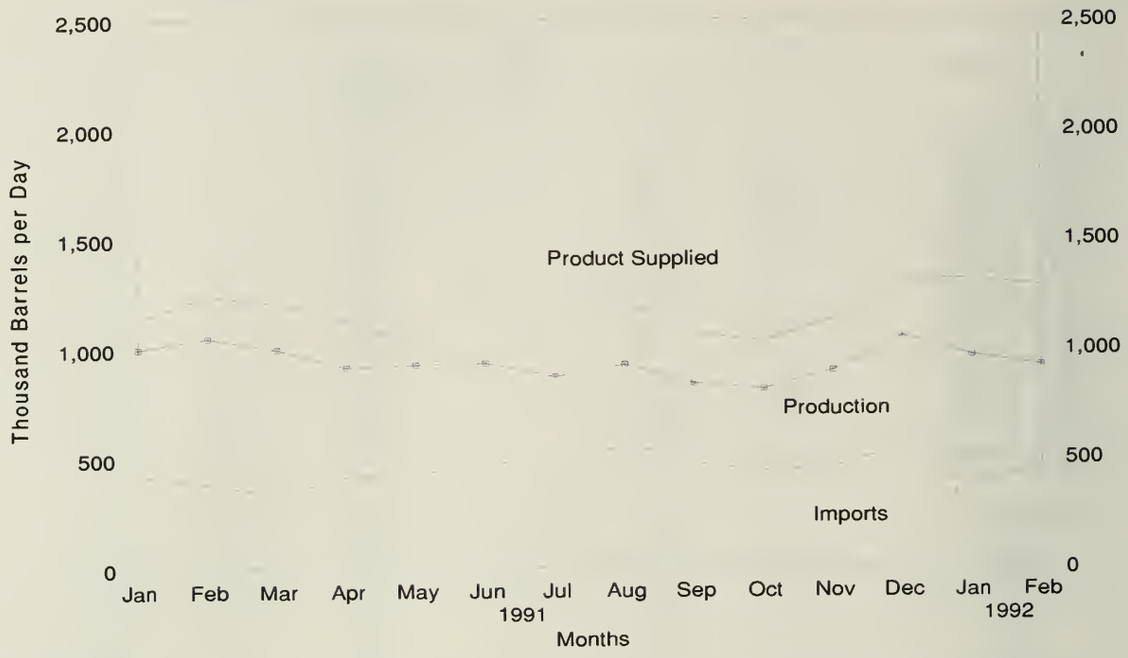
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**2,822**	**392**	**2**	**115**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**
1974 Average	**2,669**	**289**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**2,948**	**[d] 200**
1975 Average	**2,654**	**155**	**2**	**[d] -40**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**
1976 Average	**2,924**	**146**	**1**	**-62**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**
1977 Average	**3,278**	**250**	**1**	**176**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**
1978 Average	**3,167**	**173**	**1**	**-93**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**
1979 Average	**3,153**	**193**	**1**	**34**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**
1980 Average	**2,662**	**142**	**1**	**-64**	**3**	**2,866**	**[d] 205**
1981 Average[e]	**2,613**	**173**	**10**	**[d] -38**	**5**	**2,829**	**192**
1982 Average	**2,606**	**93**	**10**	**-35**	**74**	**2,671**	**[d] 179**
1983 Average	**2,456**	**174**	**—**	**[d] -124**	**64**	**2,690**	**140**
1984 Average	**2,681**	**272**	**—**	**57**	**51**	**2,845**	**161**
1985 Average	**2,687**	**200**	**—**	**-48**	**67**	**2,868**	**144**
1986 Average	**2,798**	**247**	**—**	**31**	**100**	**2,914**	**155**
1987 Average	**2,731**	**255**	**—**	**-56**	**66**	**2,976**	**134**
1988 Average	**2,859**	**302**	**—**	**-30**	**69**	**3,122**	**124**
1989 Average	**2,899**	**306**	**—**	**-49**	**97**	**3,157**	**106**
1990 January	3,130	505	—	388	62	3,185	118
February	2,753	357	—	-215	65	3,260	112
March	2,657	281	—	-415	75	3,277	99
April	2,803	308	—	9	59	3,043	99
May	2,874	209	—	108	75	2,900	103
June	2,996	257	—	246	84	2,923	110
July	3,008	236	—	487	30	2,726	125
August	3,131	293	—	156	51	3,218	130
September	2,968	226	—	207	123	2,864	136
October	2,928	190	—	8	150	2,960	136
November	2,915	238	—	-129	188	3,094	132
December	2,917	239	—	-7	347	2,816	132
Average	**2,925**	**278**	**—**	**73**	**109**	**3,021**	**—**
1991 January	2,851	190	—	-648	332	3,356	112
February	2,867	138	—	-388	393	3,000	101
March	2,862	206	—	-96	198	2,966	98
April	2,822	258	—	130	81	2,869	102
May	2,924	185	—	156	218	2,735	107
June	2,940	209	—	216	150	2,783	113
July	2,992	153	—	348	149	2,649	124
August	2,959	167	—	203	144	2,779	131
September	3,054	221	—	298	136	2,840	140
October	3,039	206	—	-42	259	3,029	138
November	3,103	245	—	207	224	2,916	144
December	3,107	252	—	-30	302	3,086	143
Average	**2,961**	**203**	**—**	**31**	**215**	**2,917**	**—**
1992 January	[R] 2,818	[R] 227	—	[R] -541	[R] 360	[R] 3,226	127
February*	[E] 2,665	[E] 209	—	[E] -655	[E] 146	[E] 3,382	[E] 108
2-Mo. Average	[E] **2,744**	[E] **218**	**—**	[E] **-596**	[E] **256**	[E] **3,302**	**—**
1991 2-Mo. Average	**2,858**	**165**	**—**	**-524**	**361**	**3,187**	**—**
1990 2-Mo. Average	**2,951**	**435**	**—**	**102**	**63**	**3,220**	**—**

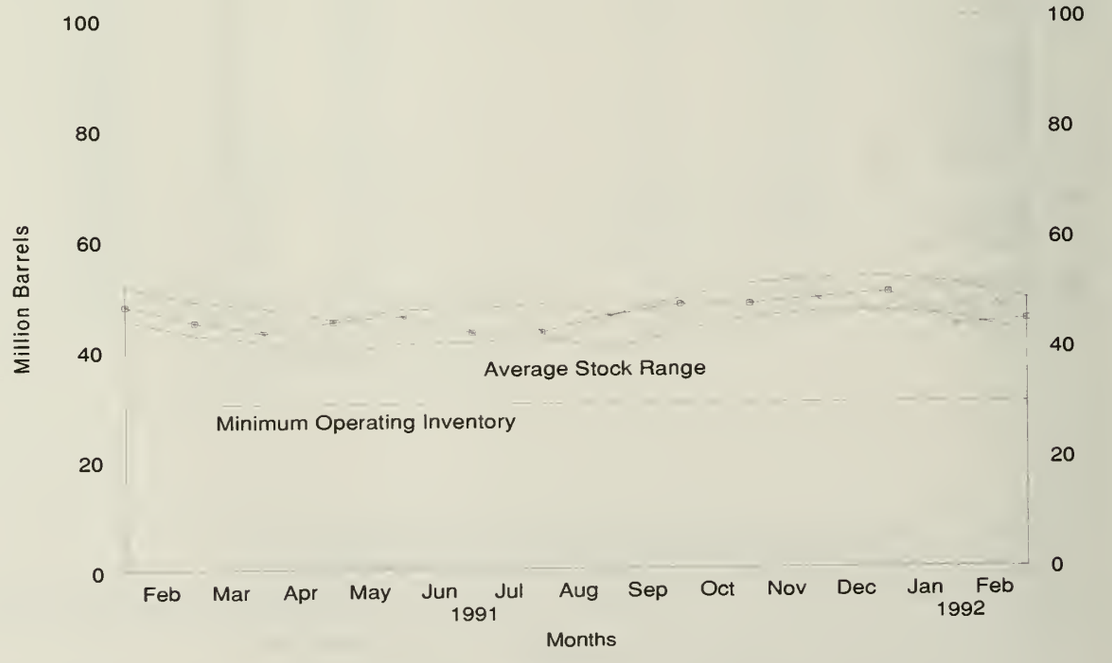
[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, January 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, January 1991 - Present



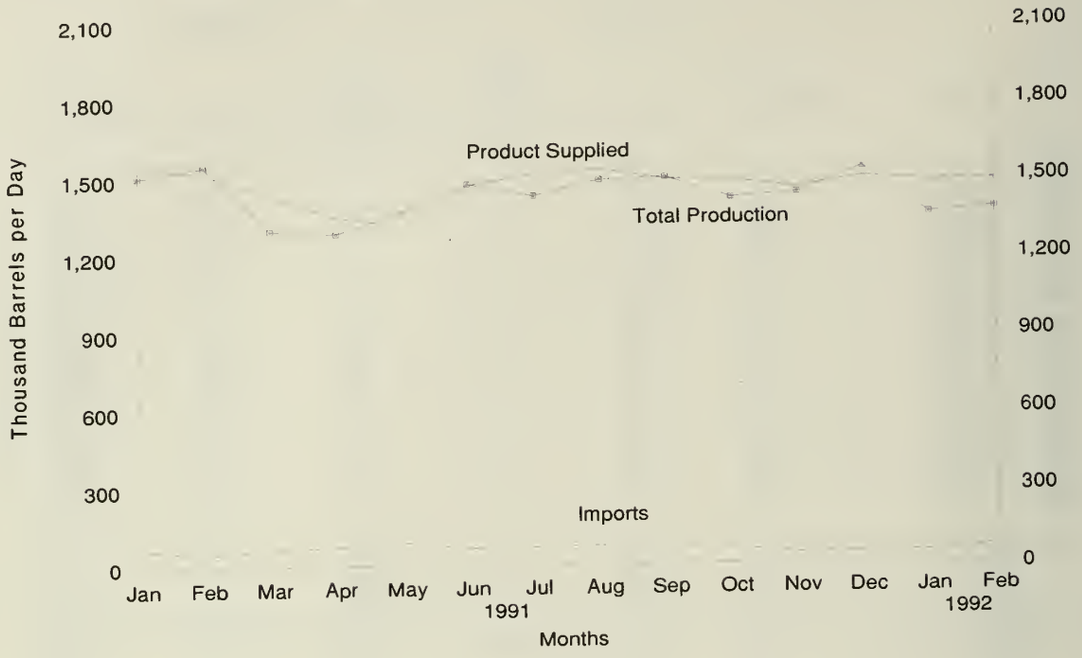
Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and stocks are totals as of end of period.
In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**971**	**1,853**	**17**	**-5**	**23**	**2,822**	**53**
1974 Average	**1,070**	**1,587**	**13**	**17**	**14**	**2,639**	**[d] 60**
1975 Average	**1,235**	**1,223**	**15**	**[d] -2**	**15**	**2,462**	**74**
1976 Average	**1,377**	**1,413**	**17**	**-5**	**12**	**2,801**	**72**
1977 Average	**1,754**	**1,359**	**13**	**48**	**6**	**3,071**	**90**
1978 Average	**1,667**	**1,355**	**13**	**1**	**13**	**3,023**	**90**
1979 Average	**1,687**	**1,151**	**12**	**15**	**9**	**2,826**	**96**
1980 Average	**1,580**	**939**	**12**	**-10**	**33**	**2,508**	**[d] 92**
1981 Average[e]	**1,321**	**800**	**48**	**[d] -37**	**118**	**2,088**	**78**
1982 Average	**1,070**	**776**	**48**	**-32**	**209**	**1,716**	**[d] 66**
1983 Average	**852**	**699**	**—**	**[d] -55**	**185**	**1,421**	**49**
1984 Average	**891**	**681**	**—**	**12**	**190**	**1,369**	**53**
1985 Average	**882**	**510**	**—**	**-7**	**197**	**1,202**	**50**
1986 Average	**889**	**669**	**—**	**-8**	**147**	**1,418**	**47**
1987 Average	**885**	**565**	**—**	**(s)**	**186**	**1,264**	**47**
1988 Average	**926**	**644**	**—**	**-8**	**200**	**1,378**	**45**
1989 Average	**954**	**629**	**—**	**-2**	**215**	**1,370**	**44**
1990 January	1,163	825	—	205	186	1,597	50
February	1,060	663	—	36	214	1,474	51
March	976	335	—	-158	277	1,192	46
April	882	559	—	90	200	1,151	49
May	884	507	—	22	141	1,227	50
June	926	485	—	-98	207	1,302	47
July	987	536	—	72	171	1,280	49
August	944	574	—	-1	280	1,238	49
September	909	313	—	15	200	1,007	49
October	799	383	—	-3	160	1,026	49
November	846	387	—	25	243	965	50
December	1,021	484	—	-50	259	1,296	49
Average	**950**	**504**	**—**	**13**	**211**	**1,229**	**—**
1991 January	1,000	422	—	-32	320	1,133	48
February	1,049	384	—	-106	299	1,239	45
March	997	331	—	-55	178	1,206	43
April	915	416	—	58	145	1,128	45
May	926	420	—	36	300	1,010	46
June	933	499	—	-78	245	1,265	43
July	870	419	—	-4	176	1,118	43
August	925	568	—	72	216	1,205	46
September	838	473	—	77	168	1,066	48
October	813	438	—	7	217	1,028	48
November	896	454	—	30	189	1,132	49
December	1,051	547	—	28	264	1,306	50
Average	**934**	**448**	**—**	**4**	**226**	**1,152**	**—**
1992 January	R 964	R 352	—	R -180	184	R 1,313	R 44
February*	E 917	E 470	—	E -77	E 184	E 1,279	E 45
2-Mo. Average	**E 941**	**E 409**	**—**	**E -130**	**E 184**	**E 1,297**	**—**
1991 2-Mo. Average	**1,023**	**404**	**—**	**-67**	**310**	**1,183**	**—**
1990 2-Mo. Average	**1,114**	**748**	**—**	**125**	**199**	**1,538**	**—**

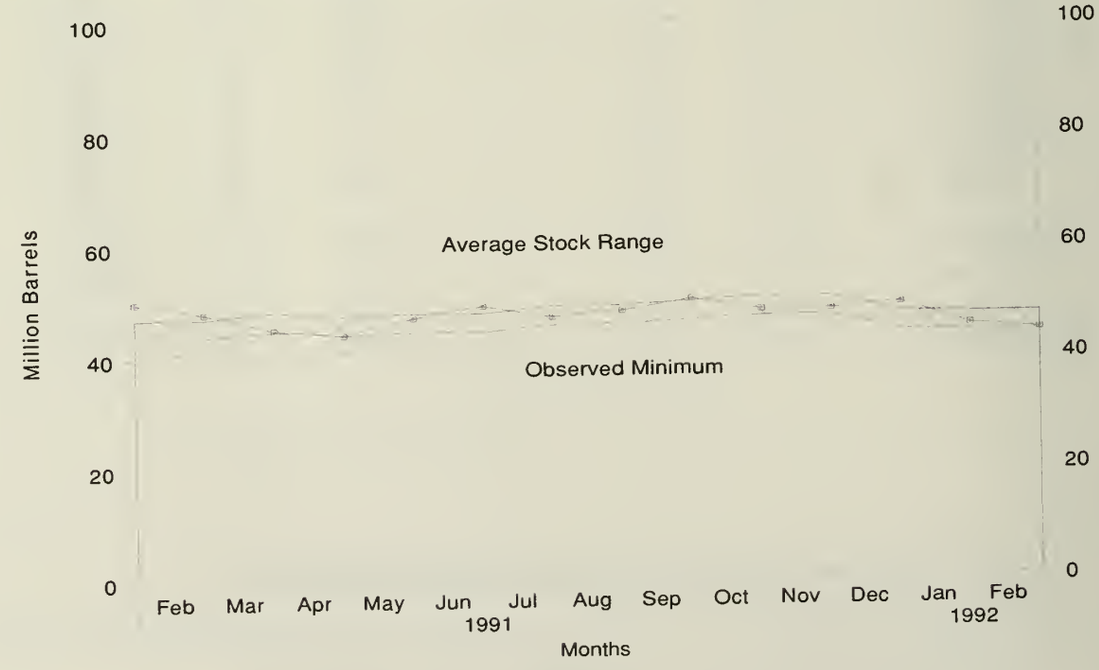
[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, January 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, January 1991 - Present



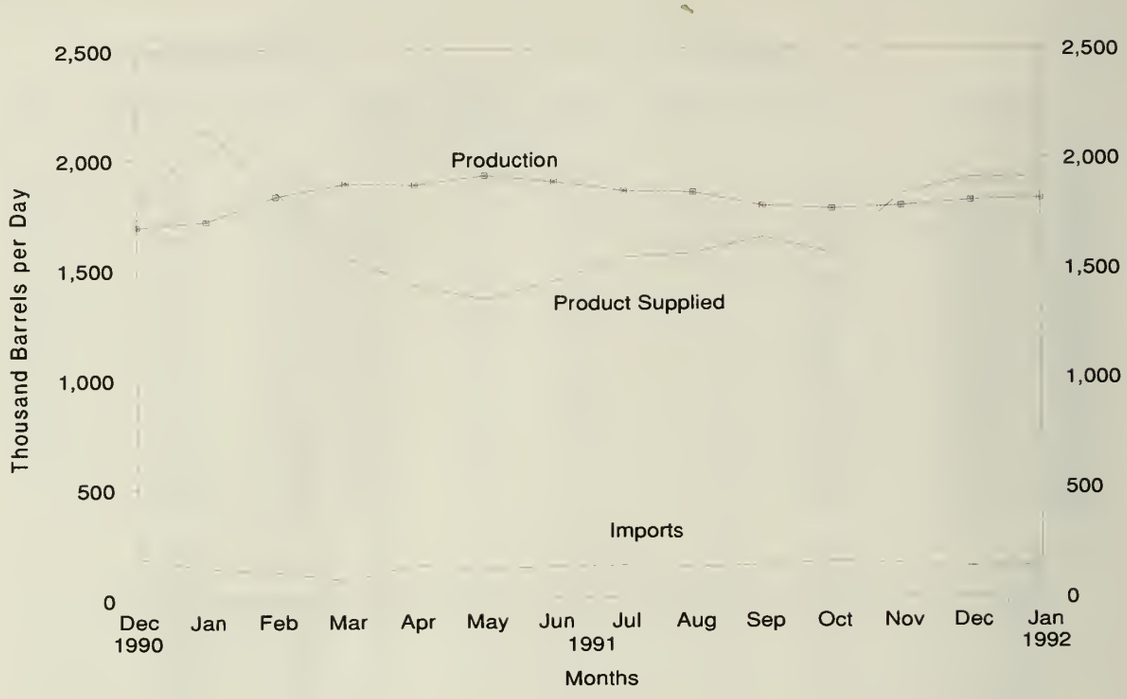
Note: The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 40.9 million barrels, occuring in December 1989.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[a]	
	Production		Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied		Total	Kerosene Type
	Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type		
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels	
1973 Average	859	679	212	8	4	1,059	842	29	23
1974 Average	836	641	163	2	3	993	771	[c] 29	[c] 24
1975 Average	871	691	133	[c] 2	2	1,001	791	30	25
1976 Average	918	731	76	5	2	987	789	32	26
1977 Average	973	787	75	7	2	1,039	831	35	28
1978 Average	970	791	86	-2	1	1,057	858	34	28
1979 Average	1,012	835	78	13	1	1,076	876	39	33
1980 Average	999	811	80	10	1	1,068	851	[c] 42	[c] 36
1981 Average	968	775	38	[c] -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982 Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	[c] 37	[c] 31
1983 Average	1,022	817	29	[c] (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984 Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985 Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986 Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987 Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988 Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989 Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990 January	1,527	1,340	163	76	30	1,584	1,404	43	37
February	1,530	1,330	158	120	50	1,519	1,316	47	40
March	1,457	1,256	120	92	30	1,455	1,289	49	42
April	1,357	1,179	103	-91	19	1,531	1,335	47	40
May	1,392	1,194	119	8	8	1,495	1,313	47	40
June	1,388	1,214	125	13	10	1,490	1,320	47	40
July	1,434	1,307	99	117	10	1,406	1,259	51	45
August	1,424	1,250	83	-82	37	1,552	1,363	48	43
September	1,548	1,339	81	48	47	1,534	1,329	50	44
October	1,630	1,463	71	39	77	1,585	1,406	51	45
November	1,606	1,445	93	-19	141	1,578	1,369	50	45
December	1,570	1,411	82	51	60	1,541	1,378	52	46
Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	--	--
1991 January	1,508	1,353	67	-46	73	1,548	1,367	50	44
February	1,548	1,384	44	-91	159	1,523	1,342	48	42
March	1,299	1,157	65	-109	40	1,433	1,279	45	39
April	1,286	1,135	73	-29	38	1,350	1,195	44	38
May	1,365	1,190	87	104	35	1,314	1,123	47	41
June	1,473	1,300	64	56	13	1,468	1,282	49	43
July	1,426	1,255	67	-49	31	1,511	1,344	47	41
August	1,486	1,316	72	20	11	1,527	1,328	48	42
September	1,495	1,322	65	63	10	1,488	1,302	50	45
October	1,415	1,253	59	-60	50	1,483	1,313	48	43
November	1,433	1,276	37	14	5	1,452	1,267	48	44
December	1,530	1,357	42	20	59	1,493	1,339	49	44
Average	1,438	1,274	62	-9	43	1,466	1,290	--	--
1992 January	[R] 1,350	[R] 1,199	[R] 39	[R] -133	[R] 44	[R] 1,477	[R] 1,321	[R] 45	[R] 40
February*	[E] 1,370	[E] 1,215	[E] 65	[E] -85	[E] 40	[E] 1,479	[E] 1,310	[E] 44	[E] 39
2-Mo. Average	[E] 1,360	[E] 1,207	[E] 51	[E] -109	[E] 42	[E] 1,478	[E] 1,316	--	--
1991 2-Mo. Average	1,527	1,368	56	-67	114	1,536	1,355	--	--
1990 2-Mo. Average	1,528	1,336	161	97	39	1,553	1,363	--	--

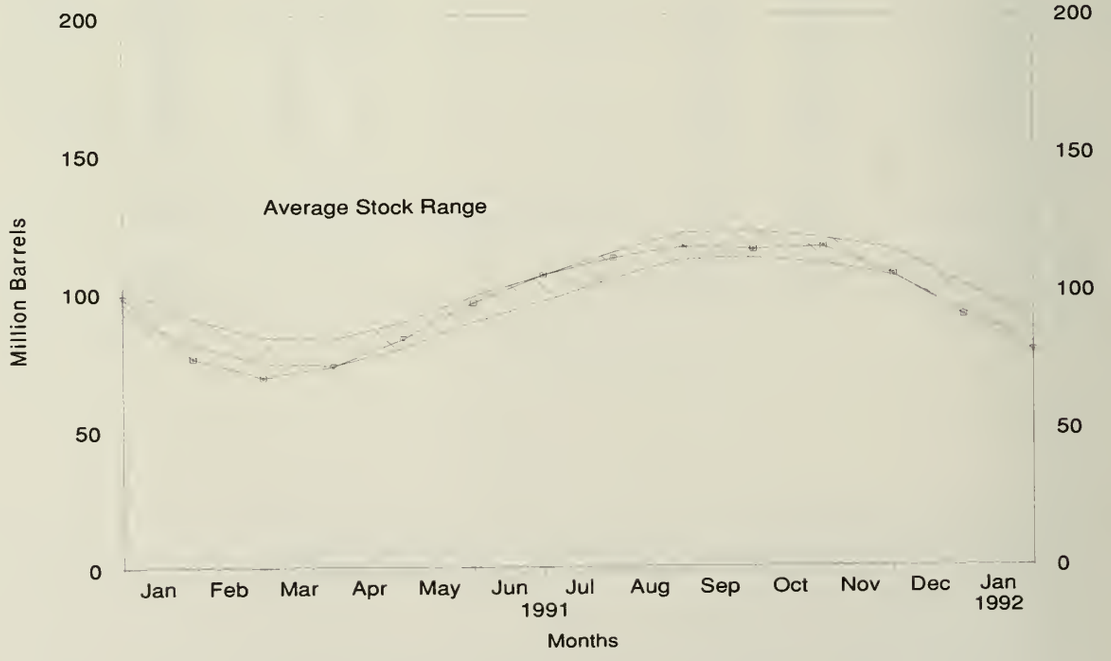
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data.• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, December 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, December 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Liquefied Petroleum Gases[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**1,600**	**132**	**35**	**220**	**27**	**1,449**	**99**
1974 Average	**1,565**	**123**	**38**	**220**	**25**	**1,406**	**[d] 113**
1975 Average	**1,527**	**112**	**[d] 35**	**246**	**26**	**1,333**	**125**
1976 Average	**1,535**	**130**	**-24**	**260**	**25**	**1,404**	**116**
1977 Average	**1,566**	**161**	**55**	**233**	**18**	**1,422**	**136**
1978 Average	**1,537**	**123**	**-12**	**239**	**20**	**1,413**	**132**
1979 Average	**1,556**	**217**	**-70**	**236**	**15**	**1,592**	**111**
1980 Average	**1,535**	**216**	**27**	**233**	**21**	**1,469**	**[d] 120**
1981 Average	**1,571**	**244**	**[d] 18**	**289**	**42**	**1,466**	**135**
1982 Average	**1,528**	**226**	**-111**	**300**	**65**	**1,499**	**[d] 94**
1983 Average	**1,642**	**190**	**[d] -4**	**253**	**73**	**1,509**	**[d] 101**
1984 Average	**1,697**	**195**	**[d] -19**	**291**	**48**	**1,572**	**101**
1985 Average	**1,704**	**187**	**-75**	**304**	**62**	**1,599**	**74**
1986 Average	**1,695**	**242**	**80**	**302**	**42**	**1,512**	**103**
1987 Average	**1,748**	**190**	**-15**	**304**	**38**	**1,612**	**97**
1988 Average	**1,817**	**209**	**1**	**321**	**49**	**1,656**	**97**
1989 Average	**1,791**	**181**	**-47**	**315**	**35**	**1,668**	**80**
1990 January	1,684	261	-92	414	44	1,580	77
February	1,743	235	11	339	42	1,587	78
March	1,763	155	80	199	44	1,595	80
April	1,751	150	91	195	25	1,589	83
May	1,761	204	287	209	36	1,433	92
June	1,719	202	469	212	28	1,211	106
July	1,756	157	268	217	36	1,392	114
August	1,825	256	339	236	43	1,463	125
September	1,789	149	37	293	41	1,567	126
October	1,773	159	-243	348	38	1,790	118
November	1,731	140	-296	427	39	1,702	109
December	1,692	184	-370	427	58	1,762	98
Average	**1,749**	**188**	**48**	**293**	**40**	**1,556**	**—**
1991 January	1,716	137	-700	359	56	2,139	76
February	1,829	119	-267	304	60	1,850	69
March	1,887	81	121	234	56	1,556	73
April	1,881	149	353	224	31	1,423	83
May	1,924	127	425	221	45	1,360	96
June	1,894	143	324	238	32	1,443	106
July	1,851	146	181	244	24	1,548	112
August	1,844	137	153	244	18	1,566	116
September	1,782	143	-30	284	31	1,640	115
October	1,768	163	12	323	31	1,564	116
November	1,781	150	-336	389	40	1,838	106
December	1,805	138	-472	431	73	1,910	91
Average	**1,830**	**136**	**-19**	**291**	**41**	**1,652**	**—**
1992 January	1,814	139	-417	378	80	1,912	78

[a] Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Other Petroleum Products[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	2,833	290	1	750	162	2,211	179
1974 Average	2,722	269	[d] 25	665	172	2,129	[d] 188
1975 Average	2,547	144	[d] -6	537	158	2,001	188
1976 Average	2,725	129	(s)	524	172	2,158	188
1977 Average	2,939	130	20	514	164	2,371	195
1978 Average	3,076	80	-12	492	165	2,511	191
1979 Average	3,141	116	24	352	208	2,673	200
1980 Average	2,957	130	15	310	197	2,566	[d] 205
1981 Average	2,771	188	[d] -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982 Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856	[d] 216
1983 Average	2,437	382	[d] -6	712	236	1,877	[d] 217
1984 Average	2,500	503	[d] -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985 Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986 Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987 Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988 Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989 Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990 January	2,567	814	86	735	225	2,335	215
February	2,781	680	387	654	298	2,122	226
March	2,670	687	78	795	276	2,207	229
April	2,774	596	-138	869	318	2,320	224
May	2,847	756	295	544	292	2,471	234
June	2,907	879	-160	919	334	2,692	229
July	3,146	732	-148	958	317	2,752	224
August	3,097	673	-291	998	297	2,766	215
September	3,029	674	68	760	265	2,611	217
October	2,848	590	-436	1,211	329	2,334	204
November	2,788	800	206	1,010	270	2,102	210
December	2,644	575	-288	1,172	249	2,087	201
Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	—
1991 January	2,640	720	167	835	317	2,041	207
February	2,683	555	391	723	275	1,849	218
March	2,585	504	145	832	239	1,873	223
April	2,735	584	125	790	228	2,176	226
May	2,884	762	209	921	327	2,190	233
June	3,032	574	-125	1,102	304	2,325	229
July	3,036	747	-129	1,082	321	2,508	225
August	3,005	625	-173	1,019	296	2,489	220
September	3,012	728	83	827	267	2,563	222
October	2,812	610	-224	940	211	2,495	215
November	2,741	811	-90	1,094	238	2,309	213
December	2,788	555	-163	1,143	304	2,058	208
Average	2,830	648	15	944	277	2,242	—
1992 January	2,704	713	197	815	272	2,135	214

[a] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual* (1973 through 1976).
- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual, PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual,* and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* (1977 through 1980).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1990).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1991 through January 1992).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (February 1992). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1991 through February 1992). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems — the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly exports data are derived from the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of past data are used to obtain the forecast. In addition, for the

major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series.

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12 and S14) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum Council (NPC) and published in April 1989 in a report of the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Storage & Transportation. The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC Committee. MOI estimates presented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the EIA. The estimated MOI values are: Crude oil — 300 million barrels; finished motor

gasoline — 205 million barrels; distillate fuel oil — 85 million barrels; and residual fuel oil — 30 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for jet fuel stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Jet Fuel Ending Stocks" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

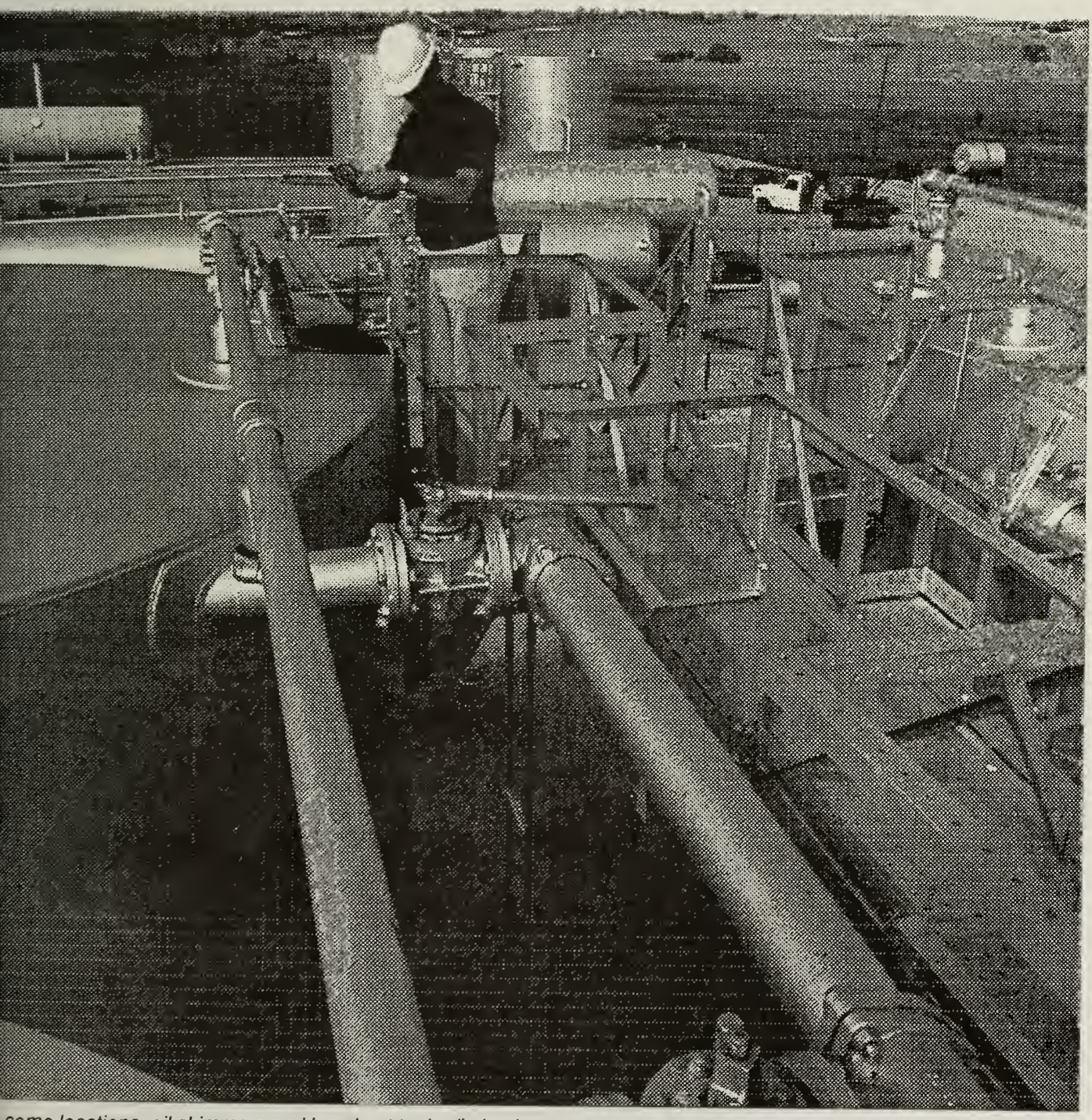
In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

- Crude Oil: 1980-488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary); 1982-645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974-1,121; 1980-1,425; and 1982-1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974-225 (Total); 1980-263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982-244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974-224; 1980-205; and 1982-186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974-75; 1980-91; and 1982-69.
- Jet Fuel: 1974-30 (Total) and 24 (Kerosene-type); 1980-42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982-39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974-113; 1980-128; 1982-102; and 1983-108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974-190; 1980-207; 1982-219; and 1983-210.
- Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

Detailed Statistics



some locations, oil skimmers and knockout tanks (in background) are used to remove waste water from the crude oil. he crude oil is then put into storage tanks and gauged.

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Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, January 1992

	Commodity	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
	Crude Oil		
	Field Production		
(1)	Alaska	E 55,454	E 1,789
(2)	Lower 48 States	E 172,799	E 5,574
(3)	**Total U.S.**	**E 228,253**	**E 7,363**
	Net Imports		
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	182,424	5,885
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0
(6)	Exports	3,650	118
(7)	**Imports (Net Including SPR)**	**178,774**	**5,767**
	Other Sources		
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-2	(s)
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-16,556	-534
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	-795	-26
(11)	Unaccounted for[a]	10,952	353
(12)	**Total Other Sources**	**-6,401**	**-206**
(13)	**Crude Input to Refineries**	**400,626**	**12,923**
	(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)		
	Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)		
(14)	Field Production	52,271	1,686
(15)	Net Imports[b]	856	28
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))[b]	925	30
(17)	**Total NGL Supply**	**54,052**	**1,744**
	Other Liquids		
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total		
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-5,798	-187
(19)	Imports	14,960	483
(20)	Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	4,192	135
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain[a]	23,449	756
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	795	26
(23)	**Total Other Liquids**	**37,598**	**1,213**
	(23) = (18) through (22)		
(24)	**Total Production of Products**	**492,276**	**15,880**
	(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)		
	Net Imports of Refined Products		
(25)	Imports (Gross)	37,110	1,197
(26)	Exports	31,785	1,025
(27)	**Imports (Net)**	**5,325**	**172**
(28)	**Total New Supply of Products**	**497,601**	**16,052**
	(28) = (24) + (27)		
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	28,838	930
(30)	**Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use**	**526,439**	**16,982**
	(30) = (28) + (29)		
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	213,692	6,893
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	100,013	3,226
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	40,705	1,313
(34)	Jet Fuel	45,799	1,477
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	59,265	1,912
(36)	Other[c]	66,170	2,135
(37)	Crude Oil	795	26
(38)	**Total Products Supplied**	**526,439**	**16,982**
	(38) = (31) through (37)		
	Ending Stocks, All Oils		
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	341,164	—
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	568,510	—
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	191,007	—
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil	126,719	—
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	44,327	—
(44)	Jet Fuel	44,690	—
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	78,212	—
(46)	Other[c]	213,725	—
(47)	**Total Stocks**	**1,608,354**	**—**
	(47) = (39) through (46)		

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

[c] Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E 228,253	—	182,424	10,952	16,558	0	400,626	3,650	795	909,674
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**52,271**	13,536	5,189	—	-13,850	—	16,875	2,493	65,478	84,570
Pentanes Plus	9,578	—	877	—	-925	—	5,146	21	6,213	6,358
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42,693	13,536	4,312	—	-12,925	—	11,729	2,472	59,265	78,212
Ethane/Ethylene	16,891	886	509	—	-678	—	0	0	18,964	16,607
Propane/Propylene	15,591	13,741	2,786	—	-8,057	—	14	2,233	37,928	38,880
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,771	-969	903	—	-6,511	—	7,613	239	3,364	12,369
Isobutane	5,440	-122	114	—	2,321	—	4,102	0	-991	10,356
Other Liquids	**4,192**	—	**14,960**	—	5,798	—	**20,105**	**0**	**-6,751**	**145,543**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4,192	—	120	—	1,093	—	3,219	0	0	5,440
Unfinished Oils	—	—	14,288	—	3,915	—	16,282	0	-5,909	101,770
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	552	—	809	—	588	0	-845	38,278
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-19	—	16	0	3	55
Finished Petroleum Products	—	**447,519**	32,798	—	-15,913	—	—	29,312	**466,918**	**468,567**
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	218,335	7,344	—	9,304	—	—	2,683	213,692	191,007
Leaded	—	4,109	2	—	-410	—	—	409	4,112	4,936
Unleaded	—	214,226	7,342	—	9,714	—	—	2,274	209,580	186,071
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	689	1	—	196	—	—	0	494	1,779
Jet Fuel	—	41,861	1,208	—	-4,108	—	—	1,378	45,799	44,690
Naphtha-Type	—	4,698	262	—	106	—	—	3	4,851	4,836
Kerosene-Type	—	37,163	946	—	-4,214	—	—	1,375	40,948	39,854
Kerosene	—	2,082	1,014	—	-1,048	—	—	646	3,498	4,720
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	87,368	7,048	—	-16,759	—	—	11,162	100,013	126,719
Residual Fuel Oil	—	29,899	10,924	—	-5,572	—	—	5,690	40,705	44,327
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	3,707	392	—	118	—	—	0	3,981	1,639
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	8,719	3,541	—	-187	—	—	0	12,447	1,509
Special Naphthas	—	1,397	246	—	-35	—	—	491	1,187	2,186
Lubricants	—	4,800	309	—	-47	—	—	481	4,675	12,279
Waxes	—	578	35	—	-34	—	—	75	572	1,004
Petroleum Coke	—	18,548	60	—	124	—	—	6,611	11,873	9,887
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	7,728	668	—	2,481	—	—	90	5,825	24,819
Still Gas	—	19,913	0	—	0	—	—	0	19,913	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,895	8	—	-346	—	—	5	2,244	2,002
Total	**284,716**	**461,055**	**235,371**	**10,952**	**-7,407**	**0**	**437,606**	**35,455**	**526,439**	**1,608,354**

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E 228,253	—	182,424	10,952	16,558	0	400,626	3,650	795	909,674
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	52,271	13,536	5,189	—	-13,850	—	16,875	2,493	65,478	84,570
Pentanes Plus	9,578	—	877	—	-925	—	5,146	21	6,213	6,358
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42,693	13,536	4,312	—	-12,925	—	11,729	2,472	59,265	78,212
Ethane/Ethylene	16,891	886	509	—	-678	—	0	0	18,964	16,607
Propane/Propylene	15,591	13,741	2,786	—	-8,057	—	14	2,233	37,928	38,880
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,771	-969	903	—	-6,511	—	7,613	239	3,364	12,369
Isobutane	5,440	-122	114	—	2,321	—	4,102	0	-991	10,356
Other Liquids	4,192	—	14,960	—	5,798	—	20,105	0	-6,751	145,543
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4,192	—	120	—	1,093	—	3,219	0	0	5,440
Unfinished Oils	—	—	14,288	—	3,915	—	16,282	0	-5,909	101,770
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	552	—	809	—	588	0	-845	38,278
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-19	—	16	0	3	55
Finished Petroleum Products	—	447,519	32,798	—	-15,913	—	—	29,312	466,918	468,567
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	218,335	7,344	—	9,304	—	—	2,683	213,692	191,007
Leaded	—	4,109	2	—	-410	—	—	409	4,112	4,936
Unleaded	—	214,226	7,342	—	9,714	—	—	2,274	209,580	186,071
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	689	1	—	196	—	—	0	494	1,779
Jet Fuel	—	41,861	1,208	—	-4,108	—	—	1,378	45,799	44,690
Naphtha-Type	—	4,698	262	—	106	—	—	3	4,851	4,836
Kerosene-Type	—	37,163	946	—	-4,214	—	—	1,375	40,948	39,854
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Distillate Fuel Oil	—	87,368	7,048	—	-16,759	—	—	11,162	100,013	126,719
Residual Fuel Oil	—	29,899	10,924	—	-5,572	—	—	5,690	40,705	44,327
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	3,707	392	—	118	—	—	0	3,981	1,639
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	8,719	3,541	—	-187	—	—	0	12,447	1,509
Special Naphthas	—	1,397	246	—	-35	—	—	491	1,187	2,186
Lubricants	—	4,800	309	—	-47	—	—	481	4,675	12,279
Waxes	—	578	35	—	-34	—	—	75	572	1,004
Petroleum Coke	—	18,548	60	—	124	—	—	6,611	11,873	9,887
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	7,728	668	—	2,481	—	—	90	5,825	24,819
Still Gas	—	19,913	0	—	0	—	—	0	19,913	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,895	8	—	-346	—	—	5	2,244	2,002
Total	284,716	461,055	235,371	10,952	-7,407	0	437,606	35,455	526,439	1,608,354

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,363	—	5,885	353	534	0	12,923	118	26
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**1,686**	**437**	**167**	—	**-447**	—	**544**	**80**	**2,112**
Pentanes Plus	309	—	28	—	-30	—	166	1	200
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,377	437	139	—	-417	—	378	80	1,912
Ethane/Ethylene	545	29	16	—	-22	—	0	0	612
Propane/Propylene	503	443	90	—	-260	—	(s)	72	1,223
Normal Butane/Butylene	154	-31	29	—	-210	—	246	8	109
Isobutane	175	-4	4	—	75	—	132	0	-32
Other Liquids	**135**	**—**	**483**	**—**	**187**	**—**	**649**	**0**	**-218**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	135	—	4	—	35	—	104	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	461	—	126	—	525	0	-191
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	18	—	26	—	19	0	-27
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-1	—	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	**—**	**14,436**	**1,058**	**—**	**-513**	**—**	**—**	**946**	**15,062**
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	7,043	237	—	300	—	—	87	6,893
Leaded	—	133	(s)	—	-13	—	—	13	133
Unleaded	—	6,911	237	—	313	—	—	73	6,761
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	22	(s)	—	6	—	—	0	16
Jet Fuel	—	1,350	39	—	-133	—	—	44	1,477
Naphtha-Type	—	152	8	—	3	—	—	(s)	156
Kerosene-Type	—	1,199	31	—	-136	—	—	44	1,321
Kerosene	—	67	33	—	-34	—	—	21	113
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	2,818	227	—	-541	—	—	360	3,226
Residual Fuel Oil	—	964	352	—	-180	—	—	184	1,313
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	120	13	—	4	—	—	0	128
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	281	114	—	-6	—	—	0	402
Special Naphthas	—	45	8	—	-1	—	—	16	38
Lubricants	—	155	10	—	-2	—	—	16	151
Waxes	—	19	1	—	-1	—	—	2	18
Petroleum Coke	—	598	2	—	4	—	—	213	383
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	249	22	—	80	—	—	3	188
Still Gas	—	642	0	—	0	—	—	0	642
Miscellaneous Products	—	61	(s)	—	-11	—	—	(s)	72
Total	**9,184**	**14,873**	**7,593**	**353**	**-239**	**0**	**14,116**	**1,144**	**16,982**

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,363	—	5,885	353	534	0	12,923	118	26
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,686	437	167	—	-447	—	544	80	2,112
Pentanes Plus	309	—	28	—	-30	—	166	1	200
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,377	437	139	—	-417	—	378	80	1,912
Ethane/Ethylene	545	29	16	—	-22	—	0	0	612
Propane/Propylene	503	443	90	—	-260	—	(s)	72	1,223
Normal Butane/Butylene	154	-31	29	—	-210	—	246	8	109
Isobutane	175	-4	4	—	75	—	132	0	-32
Other Liquids	135	—	483	—	187	—	649	0	-218
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	135	—	4	—	35	—	104	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	461	—	126	—	525	0	-191
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	18	—	26	—	19	0	-27
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-1	—	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	14,436	1,058	—	-513	—	—	946	15,062
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	7,043	237	—	300	—	—	87	6,893
Leaded	—	133	(s)	—	-13	—	—	13	133
Unleaded	—	6,911	237	—	313	—	—	73	6,761
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	22	(s)	—	6	—	—	0	16
Jet Fuel	—	1,350	39	—	-133	—	—	44	1,477
Naphtha-Type	—	152	8	—	3	—	—	(s)	156
Kerosene-Type	—	1,199	31	—	-136	—	—	44	1,321
Kerosene	—	67	33	—	-34	—	—	21	113
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	2,818	227	—	-541	—	—	360	3,226
Residual Fuel Oil	—	964	352	—	-180	—	—	184	1,313
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	120	13	—	4	—	—	0	128
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	281	114	—	-6	—	—	0	402
Special Naphthas	—	45	8	—	-1	—	—	16	38
Lubricants	—	155	10	—	-2	—	—	16	151
Waxes	—	19	1	—	-1	—	—	2	18
Petroleum Coke	—	598	2	—	4	—	—	213	383
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	249	22	—	80	—	—	3	188
Still Gas	—	642	0	—	0	—	—	0	642
Miscellaneous Products	—	61	(s)	—	-11	—	—	(s)	72
Total	9,184	14,873	7,593	353	-239	0	14,116	1,144	16,982

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 873	—	37,562	-1,557	101	626	0	36,353	0	0	15,405
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	777	860	992	—	4,496	-1,706	—	186	109	8,536	3,821
Pentanes Plus	107	—	242	—	0	9	—	0	9	331	48
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	670	860	750	—	4,496	-1,715	—	186	100	8,205	3,773
Ethane/Ethylene	178	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	178	2
Propane/Propylene	326	1,527	713	—	4,131	-1,218	—	13	100	7,802	2,875
Normal Butane/Butylene	120	-629	37	—	365	-476	—	118	(s)	251	757
Isobutane	46	-38	0	—	0	-21	—	55	0	-26	139
Other Liquids	276	—	5,829	—	374	-1,119	—	8,581	0	-983	18,307
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	276	—	0	—	0	117	—	159	0	0	1,045
Unfinished Oils	—	—	5,613	—	66	-1,276	—	7,425	0	-470	12,331
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	216	—	308	40	—	997	0	-513	4,931
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	46,643	25,742	—	78,403	-9,993	—	—	1,398	159,383	151,275
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	23,131	6,973	—	46,899	6,866	—	—	19	70,118	57,637
Leaded	—	223	0	—	0	-2	—	—	1	224	36
Unleaded	—	22,908	6,973	—	46,899	6,868	—	—	19	69,893	57,601
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	23	0	—	94	28	—	—	0	89	186
Jet Fuel	—	1,948	1,115	—	10,587	-1,198	—	—	2	14,846	10,397
Naphtha-Type	—	167	182	—	245	32	—	—	1	561	489
Kerosene-Type	—	1,781	933	—	10,342	-1,230	—	—	1	14,285	9,908
Kerosene	—	315	1,014	—	687	-485	—	—	2	2,499	1,997
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	10,286	6,588	—	18,438	-10,225	—	—	423	45,114	53,163
Residual Fuel Oil	—	5,721	9,175	—	580	-5,076	—	—	478	20,074	18,321
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	382	185	—	-42	57	—	—	0	468	189
Special Naphthas	—	56	70	—	143	-64	—	—	2	331	420
Lubricants	—	506	295	—	535	-32	—	—	167	1,201	2,788
Waxes	—	107	25	—	8	-11	—	—	10	141	194
Petroleum Coke	—	1,440	0	—	0	-4	—	—	287	1,157	1,243
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	652	301	—	387	179	—	—	4	1,157	4,168
Still Gas	—	1,961	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1,961	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	115	1	—	87	-28	—	—	4	227	572
Total	1,926	47,503	70,125	-1,557	83,374	-12,192	0	45,120	1,507	166,936	188,808

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 873	—	37,562	-1,557	101	626	0	36,353	0	0	15,405
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	777	860	992	—	4,496	-1,706	—	186	109	8,536	3,821
Pentanes Plus	107	—	242	—	0	9	—	0	9	331	48
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	670	860	750	—	4,496	-1,715	—	186	100	8,205	3,773
Ethane/Ethylene	178	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	178	2
Propane/Propylene	326	1,527	713	—	4,131	-1,218	—	13	100	7,802	2,875
Normal Butane/Butylene	120	-629	37	—	365	-476	—	118	(s)	251	757
Isobutane	46	-38	0	—	0	-21	—	55	0	-26	139
Other Liquids	276	—	5,829	—	374	-1,119	—	8,581	0	-983	18,307
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	276	—	0	—	0	117	—	159	0	0	1,045
Unfinished Oils	—	—	5,613	—	66	-1,276	—	7,425	0	-470	12,331
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	216	—	308	40	—	997	0	-513	4,931
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	46,643	25,742	—	78,403	-9,993	—	—	1,398	159,383	151,275
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	23,131	6,973	—	46,899	6,866	—	—	19	70,118	57,637
Leaded	—	223	0	—	0	-2	—	—	1	224	36
Unleaded	—	22,908	6,973	—	46,899	6,868	—	—	19	69,893	57,601
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	23	0	—	94	28	—	—	0	89	186
Jet Fuel	—	1,948	1,115	—	10,587	-1,198	—	—	2	14,846	10,397
Naphtha-Type	—	167	182	—	245	32	—	—	1	561	489
Kerosene-Type	—	1,781	933	—	10,342	-1,230	—	—	1	14,285	9,908
Kerosene	—	315	1,014	—	687	-485	—	—	2	2,499	1,997
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	10,286	6,588	—	18,438	-10,225	—	—	423	45,114	53,163
Residual Fuel Oil	—	5,721	9,175	—	580	-5,076	—	—	478	20,074	18,321
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	382	185	—	-42	57	—	—	0	468	189
Special Naphthas	—	56	70	—	143	-64	—	—	2	331	420
Lubricants	—	506	295	—	535	-32	—	—	167	1,201	2,788
Waxes	—	107	25	—	8	-11	—	—	10	141	194
Petroleum Coke	—	1,440	0	—	0	-4	—	—	287	1,157	1,243
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	652	301	—	387	179	—	—	4	1,157	4,168
Still Gas	—	1,961	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1,961	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	115	1	—	87	-28	—	—	4	227	572
Total	1,926	47,503	70,125	-1,557	83,374	-12,192	0	45,120	1,507	166,936	188,808

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 28	—	1,212	-50	3	20	0	1,173	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	25	28	32	—	145	-55	—	6	4	275
Pentanes Plus	3	—	8	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22	28	24	—	145	-55	—	6	3	265
Ethane/Ethylene	6	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	6
Propane/Propylene	11	49	23	—	133	-39	—	(s)	3	252
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-20	1	—	12	-15	—	4	(s)	8
Isobutane	1	-1	0	—	0	-1	—	2	0	-1
Other Liquids	9	—	188	—	12	-36	—	277	0	-32
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	9	—	0	—	0	4	—	5	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	181	—	2	-41	—	240	0	-15
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	7	—	10	1	—	32	0	-17
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,505	830	—	2,529	-322	—	—	45	5,141
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	746	225	—	1,513	221	—	—	1	2,262
Leaded	—	7	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	7
Unleaded	—	739	225	—	1,513	222	—	—	1	2,255
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	3	1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	63	36	—	342	-39	—	—	(s)	479
Naphtha-Type	—	5	6	—	8	1	—	—	(s)	18
Kerosene-Type	—	57	30	—	334	-40	—	—	(s)	461
Kerosene	—	10	33	—	22	-16	—	—	(s)	81
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	332	213	—	595	-330	—	—	14	1,455
Residual Fuel Oil	—	185	296	—	19	-164	—	—	15	648
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	12	6	—	-1	2	—	—	0	15
Special Naphthas	—	2	2	—	5	-2	—	—	(s)	11
Lubricants	—	16	10	—	17	-1	—	—	5	39
Waxes	—	3	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	—	46	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	9	37
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	21	10	—	12	6	—	—	(s)	37
Still Gas	—	63	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	63
Miscellaneous Products	—	4	(s)	—	3	-1	—	—	(s)	7
Total	62	1,532	2,262	-50	2,689	-393	0	1,455	49	5,385

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 28	—	1,212	-50	3	20	0	1,173	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	25	28	32	—	145	-55	—	6	4	275
Pentanes Plus	3	—	8	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22	28	24	—	145	-55	—	6	3	265
Ethane/Ethylene	6	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	6
Propane/Propylene	11	49	23	—	133	-39	—	(s)	3	252
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-20	1	—	12	-15	—	4	(s)	8
Isobutane	1	-1	0	—	0	-1	—	2	0	-1
Other Liquids	9	—	188	—	12	-36	—	277	0	-32
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	9	—	0	—	0	4	—	5	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	181	—	2	-41	—	240	0	-15
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	7	—	10	1	—	32	0	-17
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,505	830	—	2,529	-322	—	—	45	5,141
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	746	225	—	1,513	221	—	—	1	2,262
Leaded	—	7	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	7
Unleaded	—	739	225	—	1,513	222	—	—	1	2,255
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	3	1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	63	36	—	342	-39	—	—	(s)	479
Naphtha-Type	—	5	6	—	8	1	—	—	(s)	18
Kerosene-Type	—	57	30	—	334	-40	—	—	(s)	461
Kerosene	—	10	33	—	22	-16	—	—	(s)	81
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	332	213	—	595	-330	—	—	14	1,455
Residual Fuel Oil	—	185	296	—	19	-164	—	—	15	648
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	12	6	—	-1	2	—	—	0	15
Special Naphthas	—	2	2	—	5	-2	—	—	(s)	11
Lubricants	—	16	10	—	17	-1	—	—	5	39
Waxes	—	3	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	—	46	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	9	37
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	21	10	—	12	6	—	—	(s)	37
Still Gas	—	63	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	63
Miscellaneous Products	—	4	(s)	—	3	-1	—	—	(s)	7
Total	62	1,532	2,262	-50	2,689	-393	0	1,455	49	5,385

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 21,734	—	19,717	584	52,977	1,613	0	93,374	25	0	74,592
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	10,282	2,846	3,082	—	212	-6,169	—	5,301	153	17,137	26,603
Pentanes Plus	1,415	—	41	—	500	-642	—	938	4	1,656	2,068
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,867	2,846	3,041	—	-288	-5,527	—	4,363	149	15,481	24,535
Ethane/Ethylene	3,106	0	385	—	-2,137	-465	—	0	0	1,819	4,387
Propane/Propylene	3,798	3,352	1,827	—	729	-3,002	—	0	74	12,634	14,267
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,224	-406	759	—	482	-1,999	—	2,918	75	1,065	3,430
Isobutane	739	-100	70	—	638	-61	—	1,445	0	-37	2,451
Other Liquids	154	—	87	—	-118	611	—	1,649	0	-2,137	22,744
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	154	—	0	—	0	54	—	100	0	0	274
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	7	599	—	805	0	-1,397	14,722
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	87	—	-125	-39	—	743	0	-742	7,720
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-3	—	1	0	2	28
Finished Petroleum Products	—	101,890	789	—	13,275	1,348	—	—	212	114,394	113,651
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	56,283	244	—	8,907	2,764	—	—	31	62,639	51,772
Leaded	—	138	0	—	20	-25	—	—	(s)	183	591
Unleaded	—	56,145	244	—	8,887	2,789	—	—	31	62,456	51,181
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	82	1	—	70	33	—	—	0	120	497
Jet Fuel	—	5,828	80	—	2,194	-1,221	—	—	1	9,322	9,296
Naphtha-Type	—	486	80	—	68	111	—	—	1	522	900
Kerosene-Type	—	5,342	0	—	2,126	-1,332	—	—	0	8,800	8,396
Kerosene	—	1,234	0	—	-13	-116	—	—	1	1,336	1,521
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	21,177	296	—	2,622	-1,802	—	—	62	25,835	31,185
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,943	37	—	-780	46	—	—	0	2,154	3,442
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1,493	12	—	42	65	—	—	0	1,482	401
Special Naphthas	—	302	94	—	36	-56	—	—	8	480	446
Lubricants	—	702	14	—	169	-33	—	—	34	884	1,631
Waxes	—	75	5	—	0	-5	—	—	2	83	118
Petroleum Coke	—	4,067	0	—	0	205	—	—	52	3,810	2,604
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,467	0	—	39	1,485	—	—	22	1,999	10,529
Still Gas	—	3,832	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	3,832	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	405	6	—	-11	-17	—	—	0	417	209
Total	32,170	104,736	23,675	584	66,346	-2,597	0	100,324	389	129,394	237,590

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 21,734	—	19,717	584	52,977	1,613	0	93,374	25	0	74,592
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	10,282	2,846	3,082	—	212	-6,169	—	5,301	153	17,137	26,603
Pentanes Plus	1,415	—	41	—	500	-642	—	938	4	1,656	2,068
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,867	2,846	3,041	—	-288	-5,527	—	4,363	149	15,481	24,535
Ethane/Ethylene	3,106	0	385	—	-2,137	-465	—	0	0	1,819	4,387
Propane/Propylene	3,798	3,352	1,827	—	729	-3,002	—	0	74	12,634	14,267
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,224	-406	759	—	482	-1,999	—	2,918	75	1,065	3,430
Isobutane	739	-100	70	—	638	-61	—	1,445	0	-37	2,451
Other Liquids	154	—	87	—	-118	611	—	1,649	0	-2,137	22,744
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	154	—	0	—	0	54	—	100	0	0	274
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	7	599	—	805	0	-1,397	14,722
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	87	—	-125	-39	—	743	0	-742	7,720
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-3	—	1	0	2	28
Finished Petroleum Products	—	101,890	789	—	13,275	1,348	—	—	212	114,394	113,651
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	56,283	244	—	8,907	2,764	—	—	31	62,639	51,772
Leaded	—	138	0	—	20	-25	—	—	(s)	183	591
Unleaded	—	56,145	244	—	8,887	2,789	—	—	31	62,456	51,181
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	82	1	—	70	33	—	—	0	120	497
Jet Fuel	—	5,828	80	—	2,194	-1,221	—	—	1	9,322	9,296
Naphtha-Type	—	486	80	—	68	111	—	—	1	522	900
Kerosene-Type	—	5,342	0	—	2,126	-1,332	—	—	0	8,800	8,396
Kerosene	—	1,234	0	—	-13	-116	—	—	1	1,336	1,521
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	21,177	296	—	2,622	-1,802	—	—	62	25,835	31,185
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,943	37	—	-780	46	—	—	0	2,154	3,442
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1,493	12	—	42	65	—	—	0	1,482	401
Special Naphthas	—	302	94	—	36	-56	—	—	8	480	446
Lubricants	—	702	14	—	169	-33	—	—	34	884	1,631
Waxes	—	75	5	—	0	-5	—	—	2	83	118
Petroleum Coke	—	4,067	0	—	0	205	—	—	52	3,810	2,604
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,467	0	—	39	1,485	—	—	22	1,999	10,529
Still Gas	—	3,832	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	3,832	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	405	6	—	-11	-17	—	—	0	417	209
Total	32,170	104,736	23,675	584	66,346	-2,597	0	100,324	389	129,394	237,590

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 701	—	636	19	1,709	52	0	3,012	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	332	92	99	—	7	-199	—	171	5	553
Pentanes Plus	46	—	1	—	16	-21	—	30	(s)	53
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	286	92	98	—	-9	-178	—	141	5	499
Ethane/Ethylene	100	0	12	—	-69	-15	—	0	0	59
Propane/Propylene	123	108	59	—	24	-97	—	0	2	408
Normal Butane/Butylene	39	-13	24	—	16	-64	—	94	2	34
Isobutane	24	-3	2	—	21	-2	—	47	0	-1
Other Liquids	5	—	3	—	-4	20	—	53	0	-69
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	5	—	0	—	0	2	—	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	(s)	19	—	26	0	-45
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	3	—	-4	-1	—	24	0	-24
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,287	25	—	428	43	—	—	7	3,690
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,816	8	—	287	89	—	—	1	2,021
Leaded	—	4	0	—	1	-1	—	—	(s)	6
Unleaded	—	1,811	8	—	287	90	—	—	1	2,015
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	2	1	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	188	3	—	71	-39	—	—	(s)	301
Naphtha-Type	—	16	3	—	2	4	—	—	(s)	17
Kerosene-Type	—	172	0	—	69	-43	—	—	0	284
Kerosene	—	40	0	—	(s)	-4	—	—	(s)	43
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	683	10	—	85	-58	—	—	2	833
Residual Fuel Oil	—	95	1	—	-25	1	—	—	0	69
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	48	(s)	—	1	2	—	—	0	48
Special Naphthas	—	10	3	—	1	-2	—	—	(s)	15
Lubricants	—	23	(s)	—	5	-1	—	—	1	29
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	131	0	—	0	7	—	—	2	123
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	112	0	—	1	48	—	—	1	64
Still Gas	—	124	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	124
Miscellaneous Products	—	13	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	0	13
Total	1,038	3,379	764	19	2,140	-84	0	3,236	13	4,174

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 701	—	636	19	1,709	52	0	3,012	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	332	92	99	—	7	-199	—	171	5	553
Pentanes Plus	46	—	1	—	16	-21	—	30	(s)	53
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	286	92	98	—	-9	-178	—	141	5	499
Ethane/Ethylene	100	0	12	—	-69	-15	—	0	0	59
Propane/Propylene	123	108	59	—	24	-97	—	0	2	408
Normal Butane/Butylene	39	-13	24	—	16	-64	—	94	2	34
Isobutane	24	-3	2	—	21	-2	—	47	0	-1
Other Liquids	5	—	3	—	-4	20	—	53	0	-69
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	5	—	0	—	0	2	—	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	(s)	19	—	26	0	-45
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	3	—	-4	-1	—	24	0	-24
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,287	25	—	428	43	—	—	7	3,690
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,816	8	—	287	89	—	—	1	2,021
Leaded	—	4	0	—	1	-1	—	—	(s)	6
Unleaded	—	1,811	8	—	287	90	—	—	1	2,015
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	2	1	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	188	3	—	71	-39	—	—	(s)	301
Naphtha-Type	—	16	3	—	2	4	—	—	(s)	17
Kerosene-Type	—	172	0	—	69	-43	—	—	0	284
Kerosene	—	40	0	—	(s)	-4	—	—	(s)	43
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	683	10	—	85	-58	—	—	2	833
Residual Fuel Oil	—	95	1	—	-25	1	—	—	0	69
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	48	(s)	—	1	2	—	—	0	48
Special Naphthas	—	10	3	—	1	-2	—	—	(s)	15
Lubricants	—	23	(s)	—	5	-1	—	—	1	29
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	131	0	—	0	7	—	—	2	123
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	112	0	—	1	48	—	—	1	64
Still Gas	—	124	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	124
Miscellaneous Products	—	13	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	0	13
Total	1,038	3,379	764	19	2,140	-84	0	3,236	13	4,174

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 105,490	—	116,319	7,785	-39,253	10,119	0	180,222	0	0	734,312
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	34,266	8,023	634	—	-3,163	-5,286	—	8,183	1,879	34,984	50,766
Pentanes Plus	5,684	—	486	—	-256	-308	—	2,806	0	3,416	4,075
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	28,582	8,023	148	—	-2,907	-4,978	—	5,377	1,879	31,568	46,691
Ethane/Ethylene	12,672	886	124	—	2,832	-218	—	0	0	16,732	12,027
Propane/Propylene	9,921	7,395	0	—	-4,602	-3,154	—	1	1,722	14,145	20,490
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,983	-154	24	—	-671	-3,890	—	3,367	158	1,547	6,979
Isobutane	4,006	-104	0	—	-466	2,284	—	2,009	0	-857	7,195
Other Liquids	2,338	—	8,924	—	-345	5,092	—	9,631	0	-3,806	67,912
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,338	—	0	—	0	223	—	2,115	0	0	1,404
Unfinished Oils	—	—	8,675	—	-162	3,980	—	8,472	0	-3,939	50,941
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	249	—	-183	911	—	-977	0	132	15,552
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-22	—	21	0	1	15
Finished Petroleum Products	—	201,333	5,241	—	-95,298	-6,377	—	—	18,111	99,542	131,707
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	95,450	0	—	-58,311	426	—	—	1,838	34,875	52,206
Leaded	—	1,308	0	—	-559	-58	—	—	135	672	587
Unleaded	—	94,142	0	—	-57,752	484	—	—	1,703	34,203	51,619
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	387	0	—	-171	75	—	—	0	141	544
Jet Fuel	—	19,595	0	—	-13,700	-1,662	—	—	218	7,339	15,744
Naphtha-Type	—	2,546	0	—	-401	211	—	—	0	1,934	1,784
Kerosene-Type	—	17,049	0	—	-13,299	-1,873	—	—	218	5,405	13,960
Kerosene	—	420	0	—	-674	-440	—	—	641	-455	1,074
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	39,491	0	—	-21,214	-2,917	—	—	7,189	14,005	28,816
Residual Fuel Oil	—	11,154	1,338	—	200	-1,374	—	—	3,359	10,707	13,519
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	10,099	3,701	—	0	-220	—	—	0	14,020	2,336
Special Naphthas	—	1,003	81	—	-179	88	—	—	481	336	1,279
Lubricants	—	2,881	0	—	-739	38	—	—	190	1,914	6,172
Waxes	—	287	3	—	-8	-25	—	—	44	263	531
Petroleum Coke	—	8,199	33	—	0	-292	—	—	4,103	4,421	3,573
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,961	85	—	-426	227	—	—	49	1,344	4,812
Still Gas	—	9,308	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	9,308	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,098	0	—	-76	-301	—	—	0	1,323	1,101
Total	142,094	209,356	131,118	7,785	-138,059	3,548	0	198,036	19,990	130,720	984,697

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E] 105,490	—	116,319	7,785	-39,253	10,119	0	180,222	0	0	734,312
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	34,266	8,023	634	—	-3,163	-5,286	—	8,183	1,879	34,984	50,766
Pentanes Plus	5,684	—	486	—	-256	-308	—	2,806	0	3,416	4,075
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	28,582	8,023	148	—	-2,907	-4,978	—	5,377	1,879	31,568	46,691
Ethane/Ethylene	12,672	886	124	—	2,832	-218	—	0	0	16,732	12,027
Propane/Propylene	9,921	7,395	0	—	-4,602	-3,154	—	1	1,722	14,145	20,490
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,983	-154	24	—	-671	-3,890	—	3,367	158	1,547	6,979
Isobutane	4,006	-104	0	—	-466	2,284	—	2,009	0	-857	7,195
Other Liquids	2,338	—	8,924	—	-345	5,092	—	9,631	0	-3,806	67,912
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,338	—	0	—	0	223	—	2,115	0	0	1,404
Unfinished Oils	—	—	8,675	—	-162	3,980	—	8,472	0	-3,939	50,941
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	249	—	-183	911	—	-977	0	132	15,552
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-22	—	21	0	1	15
Finished Petroleum Products	—	201,333	5,241	—	-95,298	-6,377	—	—	18,111	99,542	131,707
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	95,450	0	—	-58,311	426	—	—	1,838	34,875	52,206
Leaded	—	1,308	0	—	-559	-58	—	—	135	672	587
Unleaded	—	94,142	0	—	-57,752	484	—	—	1,703	34,203	51,619
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	387	0	—	-171	75	—	—	0	141	544
Jet Fuel	—	19,595	0	—	-13,700	-1,662	—	—	218	7,339	15,744
Naphtha-Type	—	2,546	0	—	-401	211	—	—	0	1,934	1,784
Kerosene-Type	—	17,049	0	—	-13,299	-1,873	—	—	218	5,405	13,960
Kerosene	—	420	0	—	-674	-440	—	—	641	-455	1,074
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	39,491	0	—	-21,214	-2,917	—	—	7,189	14,005	28,816
Residual Fuel Oil	—	11,154	1,338	—	200	-1,374	—	—	3,359	10,707	13,519
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	10,099	3,701	—	0	-220	—	—	0	14,020	2,336
Special Naphthas	—	1,003	81	—	-179	88	—	—	481	336	1,279
Lubricants	—	2,881	0	—	-739	38	—	—	190	1,914	6,172
Waxes	—	287	3	—	-8	-25	—	—	44	263	531
Petroleum Coke	—	8,199	33	—	0	-292	—	—	4,103	4,421	3,573
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,961	85	—	-426	227	—	—	49	1,344	4,812
Still Gas	—	9,308	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	9,308	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,098	0	—	-76	-301	—	—	0	1,323	1,101
Total	142,094	209,356	131,118	7,785	-138,059	3,548	0	198,036	19,990	130,720	984,697

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 3,403	—	3,752	251	-1,266	326	0	5,814	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,105	259	20	—	-102	-171	—	264	61	1,129
Pentanes Plus	183	—	16	—	-8	-10	—	91	0	110
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	922	259	5	—	-94	-161	—	173	61	1,018
Ethane/Ethylene	409	29	4	—	91	-7	—	0	0	540
Propane/Propylene	320	239	0	—	-148	-102	—	(s)	56	456
Normal Butane/Butylene	64	-5	1	—	-22	-125	—	109	5	50
Isobutane	129	-3	0	—	-15	74	—	65	0	-28
Other Liquids	75	—	288	—	-11	164	—	311	0	-123
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	75	—	0	—	0	7	—	68	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	280	—	-5	128	—	273	0	-127
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	8	—	-6	29	—	-32	0	4
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,495	169	—	-3,074	-206	—	—	584	3,211
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,079	0	—	-1,881	14	—	—	59	1,125
Leaded	—	42	0	—	-18	-2	—	—	4	22
Unleaded	—	3,037	0	—	-1,863	16	—	—	55	1,103
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	12	0	—	-6	2	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	632	0	—	-442	-54	—	—	7	237
Naphtha-Type	—	82	0	—	-13	7	—	—	0	62
Kerosene-Type	—	550	0	—	-429	-60	—	—	7	174
Kerosene	—	14	0	—	-22	-14	—	—	21	-15
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,274	0	—	-684	-94	—	—	232	452
Residual Fuel Oil	—	360	43	—	6	-44	—	—	108	345
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	326	119	—	0	-7	—	—	0	452
Special Naphthas	—	32	3	—	-6	3	—	—	16	11
Lubricants	—	93	0	—	-24	1	—	—	6	62
Waxes	—	9	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	1	8
Petroleum Coke	—	264	1	—	0	-9	—	—	132	143
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	63	3	—	-14	7	—	—	2	43
Still Gas	—	300	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	300
Miscellaneous Products	—	35	0	—	-2	-10	—	—	0	43
Total	4,584	6,753	4,230	251	-4,454	114	0	6,388	645	4,217

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E] 3,403	—	3,752	251	-1,266	326	0	5,814	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,105	259	20	—	-102	-171	—	264	61	1,129
Pentanes Plus	183	—	16	—	-8	-10	—	91	0	110
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	922	259	5	—	-94	-161	—	173	61	1,018
Ethane/Ethylene	409	29	4	—	91	-7	—	0	0	540
Propane/Propylene	320	239	0	—	-148	-102	—	(s)	56	456
Normal Butane/Butylene	64	-5	1	—	-22	-125	—	109	5	50
Isobutane	129	-3	0	—	-15	74	—	65	0	-28
Other Liquids	75	—	288	—	-11	164	—	311	0	-123
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	75	—	0	—	0	7	—	68	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	280	—	-5	128	—	273	0	-127
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	8	—	-6	29	—	-32	0	4
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,495	169	—	-3,074	-206	—	—	584	3,211
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,079	0	—	-1,881	14	—	—	59	1,125
Leaded	—	42	0	—	-18	-2	—	—	4	22
Unleaded	—	3,037	0	—	-1,863	16	—	—	55	1,103
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	12	0	—	-6	2	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	632	0	—	-442	-54	—	—	7	237
Naphtha-Type	—	82	0	—	-13	7	—	—	0	62
Kerosene-Type	—	550	0	—	-429	-60	—	—	7	174
Kerosene	—	14	0	—	-22	-14	—	—	21	-15
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,274	0	—	-684	-94	—	—	232	452
Residual Fuel Oil	—	360	43	—	6	-44	—	—	108	345
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	326	119	—	0	-7	—	—	0	452
Special Naphthas	—	32	3	—	-6	3	—	—	16	11
Lubricants	—	93	0	—	-24	1	—	—	6	62
Waxes	—	9	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	1	8
Petroleum Coke	—	264	1	—	0	-9	—	—	132	143
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	63	3	—	-14	7	—	—	2	43
Still Gas	—	300	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	300
Miscellaneous Products	—	35	0	—	-2	-10	—	—	0	43
Total	4,584	6,753	4,230	251	-4,454	114	0	6,388	645	4,217

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 14,415	—	2,708	1,295	-4,629	1,085	0	12,704	0	0	13,057
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,967	155	399	—	-1,545	18	—	774	4	2,180	1,273
Pentanes Plus	800	—	108	—	-244	1	—	275	0	388	133
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,167	155	291	—	-1,301	17	—	499	4	1,792	1,140
Ethane/Ethylene	933	0	0	—	-695	5	—	0	0	233	191
Propane/Propylene	1,250	212	212	—	-258	-46	—	0	4	1,458	409
Normal Butane/Butylene	681	-81	60	—	-176	12	—	430	0	42	355
Isobutane	303	24	19	—	-172	46	—	69	0	59	185
Other Liquids	129	—	0	—	0	-65	—	115	0	79	4,255
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	129	—	0	—	0	-9	—	138	0	0	70
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	35	—	-31	0	-4	2,041
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-91	—	8	0	83	2,144
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	13,793	138	—	-230	-395	—	—	7	14,089	12,332
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	6,988	29	—	-134	-128	—	—	1	7,010	5,023
Leaded	—	1,065	2	—	-218	112	—	—	(s)	737	1,279
Unleaded	—	5,923	27	—	84	-240	—	—	1	6,273	3,744
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	19	0	—	7	2	—	—	0	24	45
Jet Fuel	—	1,186	0	—	339	-32	—	—	1	1,556	922
Naphtha-Type	—	335	0	—	-123	-27	—	—	(s)	239	307
Kerosene-Type	—	851	0	—	462	-5	—	—	1	1,317	615
Kerosene	—	22	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	22	71
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,457	109	—	-442	-526	—	—	0	3,650	2,714
Residual Fuel Oil	—	297	0	—	0	-67	—	—	0	364	574
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	23	0	—	0	2	—	—	0	21	4
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)	2
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	-9	—	—	4	5	0
Waxes	—	51	0	—	0	28	—	—	0	23	51
Petroleum Coke	—	389	0	—	0	11	—	—	0	378	116
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	713	0	—	0	321	—	—	1	391	2,795
Still Gas	—	587	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	587	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	61	0	—	0	3	—	—	0	58	15
Total	18,511	13,948	3,245	1,295	-6,404	643	0	13,593	10	16,349	30,917

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E]14,415	—	2,708	1,295	-4,629	1,085	0	12,704	0	0	13,057
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,967	155	399	—	-1,545	18	—	774	4	2,180	1,273
Pentanes Plus	800	—	108	—	-244	1	—	275	0	388	133
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,167	155	291	—	-1,301	17	—	499	4	1,792	1,140
Ethane/Ethylene	933	0	0	—	-695	5	—	0	0	233	191
Propane/Propylene	1,250	212	212	—	-258	-46	—	0	4	1,458	409
Normal Butane/Butylene	681	-81	60	—	-176	12	—	430	0	42	355
Isobutane	303	24	19	—	-172	46	—	69	0	59	185
Other Liquids	129	—	0	—	0	-65	—	115	0	79	4,255
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	129	—	0	—	0	-9	—	138	0	0	70
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	35	—	-31	0	-4	2,041
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-91	—	8	0	83	2,144
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	13,793	138	—	-230	-395	—	—	7	14,089	12,332
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	6,988	29	—	-134	-128	—	—	1	7,010	5,023
Leaded	—	1,065	2	—	-218	112	—	—	(s)	737	1,279
Unleaded	—	5,923	27	—	84	-240	—	—	1	6,273	3,744
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	19	0	—	7	2	—	—	0	24	45
Jet Fuel	—	1,186	0	—	339	-32	—	—	1	1,556	922
Naphtha-Type	—	335	0	—	-123	-27	—	—	(s)	239	307
Kerosene-Type	—	851	0	—	462	-5	—	—	1	1,317	615
Kerosene	—	22	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	22	71
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,457	109	—	-442	-526	—	—	0	3,650	2,714
Residual Fuel Oil	—	297	0	—	0	-67	—	—	0	364	574
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	23	0	—	0	2	—	—	0	21	4
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)	2
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	-9	—	—	4	5	0
Waxes	—	51	0	—	0	28	—	—	0	23	51
Petroleum Coke	—	389	0	—	0	11	—	—	0	378	116
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	713	0	—	0	321	—	—	1	391	2,795
Still Gas	—	587	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	587	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	61	0	—	0	3	—	—	0	58	15
Total	18,511	13,948	3,245	1,295	-6,404	643	0	13,593	10	16,349	30,917

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 465	—	87	42	-149	35	0	410	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	128	5	13	—	-50	1	—	25	(s)	70
Pentanes Plus	26	—	3	—	-8	(s)	—	9	0	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	102	5	9	—	-42	1	—	16	(s)	58
Ethane/Ethylene	30	0	0	—	-22	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	40	7	7	—	-8	-1	—	0	(s)	47
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	-3	2	—	-6	(s)	—	14	0	1
Isobutane	10	1	1	—	-6	1	—	2	0	2
Other Liquids	4	—	0	—	0	-2	—	4	0	3
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-1	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-3	—	(s)	0	3
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	445	4	—	-7	-13	—	—	(s)	454
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	225	1	—	-4	-4	—	—	(s)	226
Leaded	—	34	(s)	—	-7	4	—	—	(s)	24
Unleaded	—	191	1	—	3	-8	—	—	(s)	202
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	38	0	—	11	-1	—	—	(s)	50
Naphtha-Type	—	11	0	—	-4	-1	—	—	(s)	8
Kerosene-Type	—	27	0	—	15	(s)	—	—	(s)	42
Kerosene	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	112	4	—	-14	-17	—	—	0	118
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10	0	—	0	-2	—	—	0	12
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	2	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	1
Petroleum Coke	—	13	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	12
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	23	0	—	0	10	—	—	(s)	13
Still Gas	—	19	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	597	450	105	42	-207	21	0	438	(s)	527

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 465	—	87	42	-149	35	0	410	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	128	5	13	—	-50	1	—	25	(s)	70
Pentanes Plus	26	—	3	—	-8	(s)	—	9	0	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	102	5	9	—	-42	1	—	16	(s)	58
Ethane/Ethylene	30	0	0	—	-22	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	40	7	7	—	-8	-1	—	0	(s)	47
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	-3	2	—	-6	(s)	—	14	0	1
Isobutane	10	1	1	—	-6	1	—	2	0	2
Other Liquids	4	—	0	—	0	-2	—	4	0	3
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-1	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-3	—	(s)	0	3
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	445	4	—	-7	-13	—	—	(s)	454
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	225	1	—	-4	-4	—	—	(s)	226
Leaded	—	34	(s)	—	-7	4	—	—	(s)	24
Unleaded	—	191	1	—	3	-8	—	—	(s)	202
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	38	0	—	11	-1	—	—	(s)	50
Naphtha-Type	—	11	0	—	-4	-1	—	—	(s)	8
Kerosene-Type	—	27	0	—	15	(s)	—	—	(s)	42
Kerosene	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	112	4	—	-14	-17	—	—	0	118
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10	0	—	0	-2	—	—	0	12
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	2	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	1
Petroleum Coke	—	13	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	12
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	23	0	—	0	10	—	—	(s)	13
Still Gas	—	19	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	597	450	105	42	-207	21	0	438	(s)	527

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 85,741	—	6,118	2,845	-9,196	3,115	0	77,973	3,625	795	72,308
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,979	1,652	82	—	0	-707	—	2,431	349	2,640	2,107
Pentanes Plus	1,572	—	0	—	0	15	—	1,127	8	422	34
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,407	1,652	82	—	0	-722	—	1,304	340	2,219	2,073
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	2	0
Propane/Propylene	296	1,255	34	—	0	-637	—	0	334	1,888	839
Normal Butane/Butylene	763	301	23	—	0	-158	—	780	6	459	848
Isobutane	346	96	25	—	0	73	—	524	0	-130	386
Other Liquids	1,295	—	120	—	89	1,279	—	129	0	96	32,325
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,295	—	120	—	0	708	—	707	0	0	2,647
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	89	577	—	-389	0	-99	21,735
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-12	—	-183	0	195	7,931
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	6	—	-6	0	0	12
Finished Petroleum Products	—	83,860	888	—	3,850	-496	—	—	9,585	79,509	59,602
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	36,483	98	—	2,639	-624	—	—	793	39,051	24,369
Leaded	—	1,375	0	—	757	-437	—	—	273	2,296	2,443
Unleaded	—	35,108	98	—	1,882	-187	—	—	520	36,755	21,926
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	178	0	—	0	58	—	—	0	120	507
Jet Fuel	—	13,304	13	—	580	5	—	—	1,157	12,735	8,331
Naphtha-Type	—	1,164	0	—	211	-221	—	—	(s)	1,596	1,356
Kerosene-Type	—	12,140	13	—	369	226	—	—	1,156	11,140	6,975
Kerosene	—	91	0	—	0	-7	—	—	1	97	57
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	12,957	55	—	596	-1,289	—	—	3,487	11,410	10,841
Residual Fuel Oil	—	9,784	374	—	0	899	—	—	1,853	7,406	8,471
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	429	35	—	0	27	—	—	0	437	218
Special Naphthas	—	36	1	—	0	-3	—	—	1	39	39
Lubricants	—	711	0	—	35	-11	—	—	86	671	1,688
Waxes	—	58	2	—	0	-21	—	—	20	61	110
Petroleum Coke	—	4,453	27	—	0	204	—	—	2,170	2,106	2,351
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	935	282	—	0	269	—	—	15	933	2,515
Still Gas	—	4,225	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,225	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	216	1	—	0	-3	—	—	1	219	105
Total	90,015	85,512	7,208	2,845	-5,257	3,191	0	80,533	13,558	83,041	166,342

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E]85,741	—	6,118	2,845	-9,196	3,115	0	77,973	3,625	795	72,308
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,979	1,652	82	—	0	-707	—	2,431	349	2,640	2,107
Pentanes Plus	1,572	—	0	—	0	15	—	1,127	8	422	34
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,407	1,652	82	—	0	-722	—	1,304	340	2,219	2,073
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	2	0
Propane/Propylene	296	1,255	34	—	0	-637	—	0	334	1,888	839
Normal Butane/Butylene	763	301	23	—	0	-158	—	780	6	459	848
Isobutane	346	96	25	—	0	73	—	524	0	-130	386
Other Liquids	1,295	—	120	—	89	1,279	—	129	0	96	32,325
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,295	—	120	—	0	708	—	707	0	0	2,647
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	89	577	—	-389	0	-99	21,735
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-12	—	-183	0	195	7,931
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	6	—	-6	0	0	12
Finished Petroleum Products	—	83,860	888	—	3,850	-496	—	—	9,585	79,509	59,602
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	36,483	98	—	2,639	-624	—	—	793	39,051	24,369
Leaded	—	1,375	0	—	757	-437	—	—	273	2,296	2,443
Unleaded	—	35,108	98	—	1,882	-187	—	—	520	36,755	21,926
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	178	0	—	0	58	—	—	0	120	507
Jet Fuel	—	13,304	13	—	580	5	—	—	1,157	12,735	8,331
Naphtha-Type	—	1,164	0	—	211	-221	—	—	(s)	1,596	1,356
Kerosene-Type	—	12,140	13	—	369	226	—	—	1,156	11,140	6,975
Kerosene	—	91	0	—	0	-7	—	—	1	97	57
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	12,957	55	—	596	-1,289	—	—	3,487	11,410	10,841
Residual Fuel Oil	—	9,784	374	—	0	899	—	—	1,853	7,406	8,471
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	429	35	—	0	27	—	—	0	437	218
Special Naphthas	—	36	1	—	0	-3	—	—	1	39	39
Lubricants	—	711	0	—	35	-11	—	—	86	671	1,688
Waxes	—	58	2	—	0	-21	—	—	20	61	110
Petroleum Coke	—	4,453	27	—	0	204	—	—	2,170	2,106	2,351
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	935	282	—	0	269	—	—	15	933	2,515
Still Gas	—	4,225	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,225	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	216	1	—	0	-3	—	—	1	219	105
Total	90,015	85,512	7,208	2,845	-5,257	3,191	0	80,533	13,558	83,041	166,342

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,766	—	197	92	-297	100	0	2,515	117	26
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	96	53	3	—	0	-23	—	78	11	85
Pentanes Plus	51	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	36	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45	53	3	—	0	-23	—	42	11	72
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	40	1	—	0	-21	—	0	11	61
Normal Butane/Butylene	25	10	1	—	0	-5	—	25	(s)	15
Isobutane	11	3	1	—	0	2	—	17	0	-4
Other Liquids	42	—	4	—	3	41	—	4	0	3
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	42	—	4	—	0	23	—	23	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	3	19	—	-13	0	-3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-6	0	6
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,705	29	—	124	-16	—	—	309	2,565
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,177	3	—	85	-20	—	—	26	1,260
Leaded	—	44	0	—	24	-14	—	—	9	74
Unleaded	—	1,133	3	—	61	-6	—	—	17	1,186
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	6	0	—	0	2	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	429	(s)	—	19	(s)	—	—	37	411
Naphtha-Type	—	38	0	—	7	-7	—	—	(s)	51
Kerosene-Type	—	392	(s)	—	12	7	—	—	37	359
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	418	2	—	19	-42	—	—	112	368
Residual Fuel Oil	—	316	12	—	0	29	—	—	60	239
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	14	1	—	0	1	—	—	0	14
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Lubricants	—	23	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	3	22
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	1	2
Petroleum Coke	—	144	1	—	0	7	—	—	70	68
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	30	9	—	0	9	—	—	(s)	30
Still Gas	—	136	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	136
Miscellaneous Products	—	7	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	7
Total	2,904	2,758	233	92	-170	103	0	2,598	437	2,679

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,766	—	197	92	-297	100	0	2,515	117	26
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	96	53	3	—	0	-23	—	78	11	85
Pentanes Plus	51	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	36	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45	53	3	—	0	-23	—	42	11	72
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	40	1	—	0	-21	—	0	11	61
Normal Butane/Butylene	25	10	1	—	0	-5	—	25	(s)	15
Isobutane	11	3	1	—	0	2	—	17	0	-4
Other Liquids	42	—	4	—	3	41	—	4	0	3
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	42	—	4	—	0	23	—	23	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	3	19	—	-13	0	-3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-6	0	6
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,705	29	—	124	-16	—	—	309	2,565
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,177	3	—	85	-20	—	—	26	1,260
Leaded	—	44	0	—	24	-14	—	—	9	74
Unleaded	—	1,133	3	—	61	-6	—	—	17	1,186
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	6	0	—	0	2	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	429	(s)	—	19	(s)	—	—	37	411
Naphtha-Type	—	38	0	—	7	-7	—	—	(s)	51
Kerosene-Type	—	392	(s)	—	12	7	—	—	37	359
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	418	2	—	19	-42	—	—	112	368
Residual Fuel Oil	—	316	12	—	0	29	—	—	60	239
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	14	1	—	0	1	—	—	0	14
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Lubricants	—	23	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	3	22
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	1	2
Petroleum Coke	—	144	1	—	0	7	—	—	70	68
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	30	9	—	0	9	—	—	(s)	30
Still Gas	—	136	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	136
Miscellaneous Products	—	7	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	7
Total	2,904	2,758	233	92	-170	103	0	2,598	437	2,679

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	November 1991		January-November 1991	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 849	E 28	E 8,521	E 26
Florida	481	16	4,245	13
New York	E 34	E 1	E 392	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 197	E 7	E 2,371	E 7
Virginia	1	(s)	10	(s)
West Virginia	145	5	1,796	5
Adjustment[a]	-9	(s)	-294	-1
PAD District II	E 20,649	E 688	E 240,602	E 720
Illinois	1,550	52	17,365	52
Indiana	230	8	2,737	8
Kansas	4,342	145	51,835	155
Kentucky	583	19	4,995	15
Michigan	E 1,354	E 45	E 16,650	E 50
Missouri	12	(s)	133	(s)
Nebraska	480	16	5,334	16
North Dakota	2,821	94	32,975	99
Ohio	E 733	E 24	E 8,457	E 25
Oklahoma	8,520	284	E 98,681	E 295
South Dakota	132	4	1,522	5
Tennessee	43	1	441	1
Adjustment[a]	-151	-5	-523	-2
PAD District III	E 101,191	E 3,373	E 1,130,244	E 3,384
Alabama	E 1,610	E 54	E 16,971	E 51
Arkansas	E 850	E 28	E 9,364	E 28
Louisiana[b]	E 11,903	E 397	E 134,416	E 402
Mississippi	2,095	70	24,197	72
New Mexico	5,694	190	63,068	189
Texas[b]	E 54,248	E 1,808	E 619,503	E 1,855
Federal Offshore PAD District III	24,866	829	257,919	772
Adjustment[a]	-75	-3	4,807	14
PAD District IV	E 14,101	E 470	E 159,417	E 477
Colorado	2,449	82	27,485	82
Montana	1,579	53	17,772	53
Utah	1,792	60	22,298	67
Wyoming	8,010	267	90,687	272
Adjustment[a]	270	9	1,175	4
PAD District V	E 82,413	E 2,747	E 926,745	E 2,775
Alaska[b]	E 52,952	E 1,765	E 603,081	E 1,806
South Alaska	1,252	42	14,039	42
North Slope	51,699	1,723	589,043	1,764
Adjustment for Alaska[a]	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)
Arizona	7	(s)	100	(s)
California[b]	26,071	869	292,332	875
Nevada	210	7	3,141	9
Federal Offshore PAD District V	3,365	112	28,324	85
Adjustment excluding Alaska[a]	-193	-6	-233	-1
U.S. Total[b]	E 219,203	E 7,307	E 2,465,529	E 7,382

[a] These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

[b] Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 4,307; California: State - 1,944; Louisiana: State - E1,990; Texas: State - 203; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E36,675.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
	Net Production						
Natural Gas Liquids	**191**	586	**777**	**637**	**399**	**9,246**	**10,282**
Pentanes Plus	31	76	107	110	95	1,210	1,415
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	160	510	670	527	304	8,036	8,867
Ethane	53	125	178	108	1	2,997	3,106
Propane	63	263	326	248	188	3,362	3,798
Normal Butane	36	84	120	96	115	1,013	1,224
Isobutane	8	38	46	75	0	664	739
	Stocks						
Natural Gas Liquids	**107**	**31**	**138**	**109**	**35**	**1,618**	**1,762**
Pentanes Plus	12	4	16	17	6	207	230
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	95	27	122	92	29	1,411	1,532
Ethane	0	0	0	14	0	484	498
Propane	45	21	66	43	24	563	630
Normal Butane	49	5	54	19	5	310	334
Isobutane	1	1	2	16	0	54	70

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
	Net Production								
Natural Gas Liquids	**18,954**	**2,891**	**7,623**	**630**	**4,168**	**34,266**	**3,967**	**2,979**	**52,271**
Pentanes Plus	3,218	526	1,328	161	451	5,684	800	1,572	9,578
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,736	2,365	6,295	469	3,717	28,582	3,167	1,407	42,693
Ethane	6,663	1,298	2,774	94	1,843	12,672	933	2	16,891
Propane	5,740	664	2,100	199	1,218	9,921	1,250	296	15,591
Normal Butane	2,409	-1,587	606	126	429	1,983	681	763	4,771
Isobutane	924	1,990	815	50	227	4,006	303	346	5,440
	Stocks								
Natural Gas Liquids	**542**	**1,408**	**895**	**130**	**99**	**3,074**	**209**	**91**	**5,274**
Pentanes Plus	241	283	240	33	16	813	58	17	1,134
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	301	1,125	655	97	83	2,261	151	74	4,140
Ethane	46	404	6	43	24	523	6	0	1,027
Propane	158	347	468	27	38	1,038	82	50	1,866
Normal Butane	77	225	110	21	9	442	47	12	889
Isobutane	20	149	71	6	12	258	16	12	358

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	33,648	2,705	36,353	63,716	10,044	19,614	93,374
Natural Gas Liquids	**184**	**2**	**186**	**3,337**	**427**	**1,537**	**5,301**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	256	38	644	938
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	184	2	186	3,081	389	893	4,363
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	13	0	13	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	116	2	118	2,039	278	601	2,918
Isobutane	55	0	55	1,042	111	292	1,445
Other Liquids	8,306	275	8,581	685	26	938	**1,649**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	159	0	159	53	18	29	100
Unfinished Oils (net)	7,118	307	7,425	327	52	426	805
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	1,029	-32	997	310	-44	477	743
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	0	-5	0	6	1
Total Input to Refineries	42,138	2,982	45,120	67,738	10,497	22,089	100,324
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,061	88	1,149	2,079	323	640	3,042
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,428	104	1,532	2,278	358	752	3,389
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	74.3	84.4	75.0	91.2	90.2	85.1	89.8
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	554	18	572	798	116	214	1,128
Catalytic Hydrocracking	61	4	65	115	0	6	121
Delayed and Fluid Coking	78	0	78	152	61	63	276
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.05	0.71	1.02	1.04	1.89	0.60	1.04
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	30.92	37.91	31.45	33.54	30.23	36.55	33.80
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**1,428**	**104**	**1,532**	**2,278**	**358**	**752**	**3,389**
Operating	1,311	97	1,408	2,278	358	695	3,332
Idle	117	7	124	0	0	57	57
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**0**	**0**	592	**0**	348	**940**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, January 1992 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**14,873**	**83,406**	**73,395**	**6,113**	**2,435**	**180,222**	**12,704**	**77,973**	**400,626**
Natural Gas Liquids	**1,196**	**3,304**	**3,186**	**330**	**167**	**8,183**	**774**	**2,431**	**16,875**
Pentanes Plus	493	1,533	515	160	105	2,806	275	1,127	5,146
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	703	1,771	2,671	170	62	5,377	499	1,304	11,729
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	14
Normal Butane	561	1,044	1,706	49	7	3,367	430	780	7,613
Isobutane	142	726	965	121	55	2,009	69	524	4,102
Other Liquids	**346**	**9,348**	**-154**	**143**	**-52**	**9,631**	**115**	**129**	**20,105**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	181	1,422	478	9	25	2,115	138	707	3,219
Unfinished Oils (net)	343	8,179	-78	107	-79	8,472	-31	-389	16,282
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-178	-252	-576	27	2	-977	8	-183	588
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	-1	22	0	0	21	0	-6	16
Total Input to Refineries	**16,415**	**96,058**	**76,427**	**6,586**	**2,550**	**198,036**	**13,593**	**80,533**	**437,606**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	484	2,680	2,429	195	79	5,866	417	2,656	13,130
Operable Capacity (daily average)	611	3,328	2,969	244	79	7,230	510	2,900	15,561
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	79.3	80.5	81.8	80.0	99.6	81.1	81.8	91.6	84.4
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	172	1,205	764	31	26	2,198	144	652	4,694
Catalytic Hydrocracking	18	117	190	0	0	325	7	432	950
Delayed and Fluid Coking	7	225	378	12	0	623	24	455	1,455
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.61	1.18	1.45	1.41	0.95	1.24	1.02	1.19	1.16
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	39.30	32.86	32.40	34.01	35.98	33.29	35.86	24.55	31.59
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**611**	**3,328**	**2,969**	**244**	**79**	**7,230**	**510**	**2,900**	**15,561**
Operating	606	3,301	2,638	244	79	6,866	510	2,825	14,942
Idle	5	28	332	0	0	364	0	75	620
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**5,427**	**1,144**	**0**	**0**	**6,571**	**0**	**45,452**	**52,963**

[a] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
[b] See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.
Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	920	-60	860	2,002	186	658	2,846
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,497	30	1,527	2,405	242	705	3,352
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-539	-90	-629	-323	-36	-47	-406
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane	-38	0	-38	-80	-20	0	-100
Finished Motor Gasoline	21,892	1,239	23,131	38,353	5,701	12,229	56,283
Leaded	222	1	223	28	8	102	138
Unleaded	21,670	1,238	22,908	38,325	5,693	12,127	56,145
Finished Aviation Gasoline	23	0	23	32	31	19	82
Jet Fuel	1,944	4	1,948	3,709	587	1,532	5,828
Naphtha-Type	167	0	167	240	10	236	486
Kerosene-Type	1,777	4	1,781	3,469	577	1,296	5,342
Kerosene	210	105	315	1,165	52	17	1,234
Distillate Fuel Oil	9,452	834	10,286	13,238	2,731	5,208	21,177
Residual Fuel Oil	5,648	73	5,721	2,411	296	236	2,943
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,345	21	1,366	70	0	41	111
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,337	0	2,337	262	0	98	360
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,966	52	2,018	2,079	296	97	2,472
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	370	0	370	716	0	61	777
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	12	0	12	657	0	59	716
Special Naphthas	30	26	56	189	0	113	302
Lubricants	231	275	506	403	0	299	702
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	231	275	506	403	0	299	702
Waxes	0	107	107	42	0	33	75
Petroleum Coke	1,414	26	1,440	2,522	653	892	4,067
Marketable	531	0	531	1,405	486	636	2,527
Catalyst	883	26	909	1,117	167	256	1,540
Asphalt and Road Oil	436	216	652	2,512	413	542	3,467
Still Gas	1,841	120	1,961	2,617	375	840	3,832
Miscellaneous Products	75	40	115	301	54	50	405
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	75	40	115	301	54	50	405
Total	**44,498**	**3,005**	**47,503**	**70,869**	**11,079**	**22,788**	**104,736**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-2,360	-23	-2,383	-3,131	-582	-699	-4,412

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, January 1992 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	607	4,904	2,317	121	74	8,023	155	1,652	13,536
Ethane/Ethylene	5	605	276	0	0	886	0	0	886
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	740
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	146
Propane/Propylene	600	4,234	2,402	90	69	7,395	212	1,255	13,741
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9,775
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,966
Normal Butane/Butylene	-46	161	-299	25	5	-154	-81	301	-969
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-977
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8
Isobutane	48	-96	-62	6	0	-104	24	96	-122
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,037	47,103	35,733	2,139	1,438	95,450	6,988	36,483	218,335
Leaded	521	0	509	0	278	1,308	1,065	1,375	4,109
Unleaded	8,516	47,103	35,224	2,139	1,160	94,142	5,923	35,108	214,226
Finished Aviation Gasoline	109	191	87	0	0	387	19	178	689
Jet Fuel	1,792	8,407	8,782	323	291	19,595	1,186	13,304	41,861
Naphtha-Type	383	866	801	225	271	2,546	335	1,164	4,698
Kerosene-Type	1,409	7,541	7,981	98	20	17,049	851	12,140	37,163
Kerosene	33	234	131	22	0	420	22	91	2,082
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,283	16,751	17,151	1,776	530	39,491	3,457	12,957	87,368
Residual Fuel Oil	616	6,088	4,106	326	18	11,154	297	9,784	29,899
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	167	2	627	60	12	868	31	1,322	3,698
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	261	942	406	221	6	1,836	82	936	5,551
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	188	5,144	3,073	45	0	8,450	184	7,526	20,650
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	86	2,311	22	0	-3	2,416	0	144	3,707
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	153	4,422	3,108	0	0	7,683	23	285	8,719
Special Naphthas	94	625	180	104	0	1,003	0	36	1,397
Lubricants	35	1,616	688	542	0	2,881	0	711	4,800
Naphthenic	35	426	0	407	0	868	0	259	1,127
Paraffinic	0	1,190	688	135	0	2,013	0	452	3,673
Waxes	7	159	66	55	0	287	51	58	578
Petroleum Coke	334	3,546	4,150	152	17	8,199	389	4,453	18,548
Marketable	55	1,764	3,215	118	0	5,152	207	3,412	11,829
Catalyst	279	1,782	935	34	17	3,047	182	1,041	6,719
Asphalt and Road Oil	149	454	388	828	142	1,961	713	935	7,728
Still Gas	577	5,212	3,230	218	71	9,308	587	4,225	19,913
Miscellaneous Products	73	550	475	0	0	1,098	61	216	1,895
Fuel Use	9	0	131	0	0	140	0	0	140
Nonfuel Use	64	550	344	0	0	958	61	216	1,755
Total	**16,985**	**102,573**	**80,614**	**6,606**	**2,578**	**209,356**	**13,948**	**85,512**	**461,055**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-570	-6,515	-4,187	-20	-28	-11,320	-355	-4,979	-23,449

[a] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	13,504	766	14,270	8,824	2,498	2,209	13,531
Petroleum Products	45,669	3,154	48,823	39,730	7,780	14,021	61,531
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	85	46	122	253
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,082	17	1,099	1,925	202	732	2,859
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Propane/Propylene	517	6	523	1,173	21	271	1,465
Normal Butane/Butylene	431	9	440	495	118	274	887
Isobutane	134	2	136	254	63	187	504
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,038	7	1,045	203	21	50	274
Unfinished Oils	11,580	751	12,331	9,737	494	4,491	14,722
Naphthas and Lighter	2,708	265	2,973	2,816	142	1,150	4,108
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,457	67	2,524	1,296	61	264	1,621
Heavy Gas Oils	5,446	242	5,688	2,932	227	1,817	4,976
Residuum	969	177	1,146	2,693	64	1,260	4,017
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,464	119	4,583	5,214	682	1,173	7,069
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	9	0	19	28
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,463	369	10,832	6,364	1,505	2,162	10,031
Leaded	0	8	8	27	6	73	106
Unleaded	10,463	361	10,824	6,337	1,499	2,089	9,925
Finished Aviation Gasoline	17	0	17	116	10	23	149
Jet Fuel	2,190	0	2,190	2,641	171	564	3,376
Naphtha-Type	80	0	80	178	42	182	402
Kerosene-Type	2,110	0	2,110	2,463	129	382	2,974
Kerosene	60	38	98	455	41	217	713
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,382	360	8,742	5,559	1,295	2,147	9,001
Residual Fuel Oil	3,088	69	3,157	1,699	274	155	2,128
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	932	52	984	18	0	7	25
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,644	0	1,644	237	0	54	291
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	512	17	529	1,444	274	94	1,812
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	185	0	185	254	0	143	397
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	0	4	3	0	1	4
Special Naphthas	24	35	59	116	0	168	284
Lubricants	469	531	1,000	695	0	2	697
Waxes	0	194	194	94	0	24	118
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	1,243	0	1,243	839	1,428	337	2,604
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,327	622	1,949	3,585	1,608	1,462	6,655
Miscellaneous Products	53	42	95	137	3	29	169
Total Stocks, All Oils	59,173	3,920	63,093	48,554	10,278	16,230	75,062

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, January 1992 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**1,369**	**27,339**	**16,649**	**1,378**	**438**	**47,173**	**2,400**	**20,961**	**98,335**
Petroleum Products	**10,818**	**76,519**	**48,614**	**6,077**	**1,542**	**143,570**	**12,403**	**62,544**	**328,871**
Pentanes Plus	88	71	48	12	14	233	5	17	508
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,546	3,449	3,061	32	24	8,112	458	1,088	13,616
Ethane/Ethylene	99	262	0	0	0	361	0	0	364
Propane/Propylene	729	1,877	1,154	6	4	3,770	110	92	5,960
Normal Butane/Butylene	408	593	1,406	6	12	2,425	232	627	4,611
Isobutane	310	717	501	20	8	1,556	116	369	2,681
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	103	972	319	1	9	1,404	70	2,647	5,440
Unfinished Oils	2,415	28,310	19,000	911	305	50,941	2,041	21,735	101,770
Naphthas and Lighter	778	7,567	5,137	152	19	13,653	373	3,598	24,705
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	436	5,389	2,679	139	6	8,649	423	3,892	17,109
Heavy Gas Oils	683	10,344	7,882	567	280	19,756	756	10,461	41,637
Residuum	518	5,010	3,302	53	0	8,883	489	3,784	18,319
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,395	7,906	5,335	125	251	15,012	2,082	7,298	36,044
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	12	55
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,063	12,355	5,062	904	142	20,526	2,350	8,836	52,575
Leaded	229	22	0	0	25	276	675	632	1,697
Unleaded	1,834	12,333	5,062	904	117	20,250	1,675	8,204	50,878
Finished Aviation Gasoline	100	271	148	0	0	519	38	158	881
Jet Fuel	591	3,593	2,986	178	221	7,569	448	4,701	18,284
Naphtha-Type	134	458	494	131	201	1,418	180	453	2,533
Kerosene-Type	457	3,135	2,492	47	20	6,151	268	4,248	15,751
Kerosene	48	502	163	25	0	738	42	40	1,631
Distillate Fuel Oil	945	8,058	4,202	1,091	147	14,443	1,412	4,872	38,470
Residual Fuel Oil	379	3,261	2,610	369	4	6,623	574	5,212	17,694
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	97	1	1,010	2	3	1,113	26	814	2,962
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	43	292	188	298	1	822	289	910	3,956
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	239	2,968	1,412	69	0	4,688	259	3,488	10,776
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	21	663	299	0	9	992	0	65	1,639
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	78	1,078	188	0	0	1,344	4	153	1,509
Special Naphthas	77	968	3	106	0	1,154	2	39	1,538
Lubricants	11	3,530	1,361	623	0	5,525	0	828	8,050
Waxes	6	317	176	32	0	531	51	110	1,004
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	199	2,960	414	0	3,573	116	2,351	9,887
Asphalt and Road Oil	929	872	429	1,254	416	3,900	2,695	2,296	17,495
Miscellaneous Products	23	144	249	0	0	416	15	86	781
Total Stocks, All Oils	**12,187**	**103,858**	**65,263**	**7,455**	**1,980**	**190,743**	**14,803**	**83,505**	**427,206**

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,[a] January 1992

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.3	-2.0	2.0	3.1	1.8	3.3	3.0
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	50.3	42.1	49.8	54.1	52.5	50.8	53.2
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.5
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	4.4	0.1	4.1	5.4	5.7	6.5	5.7
Kerosene	0.5	3.5	0.7	1.8	0.5	0.1	1.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.2	27.7	23.5	20.7	27.1	26.0	22.5
Residual Fuel Oil	13.9	2.4	13.1	3.8	2.9	1.2	3.1
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.9	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.8
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.8
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3
Lubricants	0.6	9.1	1.2	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.7
Waxes	0.0	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.5	0.9	3.3	3.9	6.5	4.5	4.3
Asphalt and Road Oil	1.1	7.2	1.5	3.9	4.1	2.7	3.7
Still Gas	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.1
Miscellaneous Products	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-5.8	-0.8	-5.4	-4.9	-5.8	-3.5	-4.7

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.0	5.4	3.2	1.9	3.1	4.3	1.2	2.1	3.2
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	51.5	46.5	44.5	28.5	52.8	45.6	47.9	43.2	47.4
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2.5	0.9	1.1	3.6	11.5	1.3	2.6	1.5	1.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9.3	8.2	10.9	1.6	0.8	9.0	6.7	15.6	8.9
Kerosene	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	21.6	18.3	23.4	28.6	22.5	20.9	27.3	16.7	21.0
Residual Fuel Oil	4.0	6.6	5.6	5.2	0.8	5.9	2.3	12.6	7.2
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.9
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.0	4.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.2	0.4	2.1
Special Naphthas	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Lubricants	0.2	1.8	0.9	8.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.9	1.2
Waxes	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.2	3.9	5.7	2.4	0.7	4.3	3.1	5.7	4.4
Asphalt and Road Oil	1.0	0.5	0.5	13.3	6.0	1.0	5.6	1.2	1.9
Still Gas	3.8	5.7	4.4	3.5	3.0	4.9	4.6	5.4	4.8
Miscellaneous Products	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-3.7	-7.1	-5.7	-0.3	-1.2	-6.0	-2.8	-6.4	-5.6

[a] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.
[b] Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.
[c] Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.
[d] Represents the difference between input and production.
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 29 and 30.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	**1,751**	**2,137**	**5,287**	**9,175**
Delaware	0	273	0	273
Florida	0	0	390	390
Maine	0	110	507	617
Maryland	0	0	784	784
Massachusetts	0	315	997	1,312
New Jersey	557	128	1,064	1,749
New York	428	1,311	764	2,503
North Carolina	0	0	276	276
Pennsylvania	766	0	20	786
South Carolina	0	0	89	89
Vermont	0	0	8	8
Virginia	0	0	388	388
PAD District II	**17**	**7**	**13**	**37**
Michigan	17	0	0	17
North Dakota	0	7	13	20
PAD District III	**220**	**0**	**1,118**	**1,338**
Alabama	0	0	40	40
Texas	220	0	1,078	1,298
PAD District V	**200**	**0**	**174**	**374**
Hawaii	200	0	0	200
Oregon	0	0	174	174
U.S. Total	**2,188**	**2,144**	**6,592**	**10,924**

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	37,562	36,534	99,505	2,705	6,118	182,424	5,885
Natural Gas Liquids	992	3,082	634	399	82	5,189	167
Pentanes Plus	242	41	486	108	0	877	28
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	750	3,041	148	291	82	4,312	139
Ethane/Ethylene	0	385	124	0	0	509	16
Propane/Propylene	713	1,827	0	212	34	2,786	90
Normal Butane/Butylene	37	759	24	60	23	903	29
Isobutane	0	70	0	19	25	114	4
Other Liquids	5,829	147	8,864	0	120	14,960	483
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	0	0	0	0	120	120	4
Unfinished Oils[a]	5,613	60	8,615	0	0	14,288	461
Naphthas and Lighter	476	0	1,427	0	0	1,903	61
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	4,678	60	1,639	0	0	6,377	206
Residuum	459	0	5,549	0	0	6,008	194
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	216	87	249	0	0	552	18
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	25,742	789	5,241	138	888	32,798	1,058
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,973	244	0	29	98	7,344	237
Leaded	0	0	0	2	0	2	(s)
Unleaded	6,973	244	0	27	98	7,342	237
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	1	0	0	0	1	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,115	80	0	0	13	1,208	39
Naphtha-Type	182	80	0	0	0	262	8
Kerosene-Type	933	0	0	0	13	946	31
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	810	0	0	0	0	810	26
Other	123	0	0	0	13	136	4
Kerosene	1,014	0	0	0	0	1,014	33
Distillate Fuel Oil	6,588	296	0	109	55	7,048	227
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,588	296	0	109	55	7,048	227
Residual Fuel Oil	9,175	37	1,338	0	374	10,924	352
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9,175	37	1,338	0	374	10,924	352
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,751	17	220	0	200	2,188	71
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,137	7	0	0	0	2,144	69
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	5,287	13	1,118	0	174	6,592	213
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	185	12	160	0	35	392	13
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,541	0	0	3,541	114
Special Naphthas	70	94	81	0	1	246	8
Lubricants	295	14	0	0	0	309	10
Waxes	25	5	3	0	2	35	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	33	0	27	60	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	301	0	85	0	282	668	22
Miscellaneous Products	1	6	0	0	1	8	(s)
Total	70,125	40,552	114,244	3,242	7,208	235,371	7,593

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[a,b]	**37,562**	**36,534**	**99,505**	**2,705**	**6,118**	**182,424**	**5,885**
Natural Gas Liquids	**992**	**3,082**	**634**	**399**	**82**	**5,189**	**167**
Pentanes Plus	242	41	486	108	0	877	28
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	750	3,041	148	291	82	4,312	139
Ethane/Ethylene	0	385	124	0	0	509	16
Propane/Propylene	713	1,827	0	212	34	2,786	90
Normal Butane/Butylene	37	759	24	60	23	903	29
Isobutane	0	70	0	19	25	114	4
Other Liquids	**5,829**	**147**	**8,864**	**0**	**120**	**14,960**	**483**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	0	0	0	0	120	120	4
Unfinished Oils[a]	5,613	60	8,615	0	0	14,288	461
Naphthas and Lighter	476	0	1,427	0	0	1,903	61
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	4,678	60	1,639	0	0	6,377	206
Residuum	459	0	5,549	0	0	6,008	194
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	216	87	249	0	0	552	18
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**25,742**	**789**	**5,241**	**138**	**888**	**32,798**	**1,058**
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,973	244	0	29	98	7,344	237
Leaded	0	0	0	2	0	2	(s)
Unleaded	6,973	244	0	27	98	7,342	237
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	1	0	0	0	1	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,115	80	0	0	13	1,208	39
Naphtha-Type	182	80	0	0	0	262	8
Kerosene-Type	933	0	0	0	13	946	31
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	810	0	0	0	0	810	26
Other	123	0	0	0	13	136	4
Kerosene	1,014	0	0	0	0	1,014	33
Distillate Fuel Oil	6,588	296	0	109	55	7,048	227
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,588	296	0	109	55	7,048	227
Residual Fuel Oil	9,175	37	1,338	0	374	10,924	352
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9,175	37	1,338	0	374	10,924	352
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,751	17	220	0	200	2,188	71
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,137	7	0	0	0	2,144	69
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	5,287	13	1,118	0	174	6,592	213
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	185	12	160	0	35	392	13
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,541	0	0	3,541	114
Special Naphthas	70	94	81	0	1	246	8
Lubricants	295	14	0	0	0	309	10
Waxes	25	5	3	0	2	35	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	33	0	27	60	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	301	0	85	0	282	668	22
Miscellaneous Products	1	6	0	0	1	8	(s)
Total	**70,125**	**40,552**	**114,244**	**3,242**	**7,208**	**235,371**	**7,593**

[a]Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b]Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	58,968	0	3,746	0	661	91	0	879	0	0
Algeria	1,142	0	690	0	0	0	0	879	0	0
Saudi Arabia	57,826	0	2,512	0	661	91	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	49,078	409	1,247	0	2,770	580	3,610	1,967	0	0
Ecuador	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	2,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	3,633	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Nigeria	17,536	0	0	0	0	0	0	836	0	0
Venezuela	24,405	409	1,247	0	2,770	580	3,610	931	0	0
Non OPEC	74,378	3,903	9,295	552	3,913	537	3,438	8,078	1,014	246
Angola	11,158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	398	0	0	0	0	0	419	237	0	71
Australia	343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,967	0	0
Belgium	0	4	381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	5	542	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	24,285	3,755	25	87	1,319	93	1,036	556	68	105
China, People's Republic of	4,451	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,431	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,454	0	0
Congo	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
France	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	980	0	243	0	0	5	0	10
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	22,364	124	33	244	0	63	0	326	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	475	0	0	199	0	427	45	0
Norway	523	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	492	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	66	0	182	0	185	0	0
Singapore	0	0	704	0	0	0	0	187	0	0
Spain	0	0	852	0	0	0	0	220	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,442	0	162	0	219	0	210	325	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,554	0	178	0	230	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,290	150	1,120	0	1,773	1,517	901	0
Zaire	929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	182,424	4,312	14,288	552	7,344	1,208	7,048	10,924	1,014	246

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January 1992 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**3,541**	**0**	**0**	**486**	**9,404**	**68,372**	**1,902**	**303**	**2,206**
Algeria	0	3,541	0	0	486	5,596	6,738	37	181	217
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	3,264	61,090	1,865	105	1,971
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	544	544	0	18	18
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**178**	**153**	**10,914**	**59,992**	**1,583**	**352**	**1,935**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	698	23	0	23
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,806	91	0	91
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	33	233	3,866	117	8	125
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	836	18,372	566	27	593
Venezuela	0	0	0	178	120	9,845	34,250	787	318	1,105
Non OPEC	**392**	**0**	**309**	**490**	**462**	**32,629**	**107,007**	**2,399**	**1,053**	**3,452**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,158	360	0	360
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	727	1,125	13	23	36
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	343	11	0	11
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,967	1,967	0	63	63
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	385	385	0	12	12
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	547	547	0	18	18
Canada	16	0	51	127	203	7,441	31,726	783	240	1,023
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,451	144	0	144
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,454	4,885	111	47	158
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	180	477	10	6	15
France	10	0	0	0	0	90	90	0	3	3
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	11	11	11	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	7	0	7
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	196	196	0	6	6
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	1,238	1,238	0	40	40
Japan	15	0	0	0	3	18	18	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	35	0	0	0	0	392	392	0	13	13
Mexico	0	0	0	278	244	1,312	23,676	721	42	764
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	969	969	0	31	31
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	85	0	1,231	1,231	0	40	40
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	240	763	17	8	25
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	920	920	0	30	30
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	492	492	0	16	16
Puerto Rico	294	0	258	0	0	985	985	0	32	32
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	891	891	0	29	29
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,072	1,072	0	35	35
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	916	3,358	79	30	108
Turkey	12	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	10	0	0	0	0	418	3,972	115	13	128
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	526	526	0	17	17
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,751	7,751	0	250	250
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	929	30	0	30
Other	0	0	0	0	1	248	248	0	8	8
Total	**392**	**3,541**	**309**	**668**	**1,101**	**52,947**	**235,371**	**5,885**	**1,708**	**7,593**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**7,922**	**0**	**0**	**0**	661	91	**0**	879	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	879	0	0
Saudi Arabia	7,922	0	0	0	661	91	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**16,101**	**409**	**329**	**0**	**2,770**	**580**	**3,610**	**1,166**	**0**	**0**
Gabon	922	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	9,935	0	0	0	0	0	0	836	0	0
Venezuela	4,515	409	329	0	2,770	580	3,610	330	0	0
Non OPEC	**13,539**	**341**	**5,284**	**216**	**3,542**	**444**	**2,978**	**7,130**	**1,014**	**70**
Angola	5,394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	398	0	0	0	0	0	419	237	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,967	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	542	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,739	341	0	0	948	0	576	519	68	10
China, Taiwan	2,095	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,357	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,454	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	555	0	243	0	0	5	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,627	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	475	0	0	199	0	387	45	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	492	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	66	0	182	0	185	0	0
Singapore	0	0	704	0	0	0	0	187	0	0
Spain	0	0	542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	219	0	210	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	178	0	230	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,290	150	1,120	0	1,773	1,517	901	0
Zaire	929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**37,562**	**750**	**5,613**	**216**	**6,973**	**1,115**	**6,588**	**9,175**	**1,014**	**70**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1992 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,631**	**9,553**	**256**	**53**	**308**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	879	879	0	28	28
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	752	8,674	256	24	280
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**178**	**0**	**9,042**	**25,143**	**519**	**292**	**811**
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	922	30	0	30
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	729	24	0	24
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	836	10,771	320	27	347
Venezuela	0	0	0	178	0	8,206	12,721	146	265	410
Non OPEC	**185**	**0**	**295**	**123**	**268**	**21,890**	**35,429**	**437**	**706**	**1,143**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,394	174	0	174
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	656	1,054	13	21	34
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,967	1,967	0	63	63
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	542	542	0	17	17
Canada	4	0	37	123	14	2,640	4,379	56	85	141
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,095	68	0	68
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,454	2,811	44	47	91
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	180	180	0	6	6
France	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	0	2	2
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	0	(s)	(s)
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	196	196	0	6	6
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	803	803	0	26	26
Japan	6	0	0	0	3	9	9	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	242	305	1,932	52	10	62
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	97	97	0	3	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,106	1,106	0	36	36
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	0	8	8
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	492	492	0	16	16
Puerto Rico	175	0	258	0	0	866	866	0	28	28
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	891	891	0	29	29
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	542	542	0	17	17
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	429	429	0	14	14
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	408	408	0	13	13
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,751	7,751	0	250	250
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	929	30	0	30
Other	0	0	0	0	1	248	248	0	8	8
Total	**185**	**0**	**295**	**301**	**268**	**32,563**	**70,125**	**1,212**	**1,050**	**2,262**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**3,776**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	3,776	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**7,455**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	2,880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**25,303**	**3,041**	**60**	**87**	**244**	**80**	**296**	**37**	**0**	**94**
Canada	19,720	3,041	0	87	244	80	296	37	0	94
Colombia	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**36,534**	**3,041**	**60**	**87**	**244**	**80**	**296**	**37**	**0**	**94**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1992 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,776**	**122**	**0**	**122**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,776	122	0	122
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7,455**	**240**	**0**	**240**
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,880	93	0	93
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,575	148	0	148
Non OPEC	**12**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**53**	**4,018**	**29,321**	**816**	**130**	**946**
Canada	12	0	14	0	53	3,958	23,678	636	128	764
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	17	0	17
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,978	128	0	128
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	0	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	560	18	0	18
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	524	17	0	17
Total	**12**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**53**	**4,018**	**40,552**	**1,179**	**130**	**1,308**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**46,021**	**0**	**3,746**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,142	0	690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	44,879	0	2,512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**21,412**	**0**	**918**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**601**	**0**	**0**
Gabon	1,884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	4,721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	14,807	0	918	0	0	0	0	601	0	0
Non OPEC	**32,072**	**148**	**3,951**	**249**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**737**	**0**	**81**
Angola	5,764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
Belgium	0	4	381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	2,061	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	425	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	16,759	124	33	244	0	0	0	326	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0
Norway	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	220	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,882	0	162	0	0	0	0	151	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**99,505**	**148**	**8,615**	**249**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,338**	**0**	**81**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1992 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**3,541**	**0**	**0**	**486**	**7,773**	**53,794**	**1,485**	**251**	**1,735**
Algeria	0	3,541	0	0	486	4,717	5,859	37	152	189
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	2,512	47,391	1,448	81	1,529
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	544	544	0	18	18
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**33**	**1,552**	**22,964**	**691**	**50**	**741**
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,884	61	0	61
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	33	33	33	0	1	1
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,721	152	0	152
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	1,519	16,326	478	49	527
Non OPEC	**160**	**0**	**0**	**85**	**3**	**5,414**	**37,486**	**1,035**	**175**	**1,209**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,764	186	0	186
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	71	71	0	2	2
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	385	385	0	12	12
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	1	1
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,061	66	0	66
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,553	50	0	50
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	297	10	0	10
France	10	0	0	0	0	30	30	0	1	1
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	7	0	7
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	435	435	0	14	14
Japan	9	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	357	357	0	12	12
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	727	17,486	541	23	564
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	872	872	0	28	28
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	85	0	125	125	0	4	4
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	523	17	0	17
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	920	920	0	30	30
Puerto Rico	119	0	0	0	0	119	119	0	4	4
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	470	470	0	15	15
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	313	2,195	61	10	71
Turkey	12	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	10	0	0	0	0	10	3,040	98	(s)	98
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	526	526	0	17	17
Total	**160**	**3,541**	**0**	**85**	**522**	**14,739**	**114,244**	**3,210**	**475**	**3,685**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**2,705**	291	**0**	**0**	29	**0**	109	**0**	**0**	**0**
Canada	2,705	291	0	0	29	0	109	0	0	0
Total	**2,705**	291	**0**	**0**	29	**0**	109	**0**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**1,249**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	1,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**4,110**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**200**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,904	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Venezuela	508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**759**	**82**	**0**	**0**	98	**13**	**55**	**174**	**0**	**1**
Australia	343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	121	82	0	0	98	13	55	0	0	1
China, People's Republic of	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	0	0
Total	**6,118**	**82**	**0**	**0**	98	**13**	**55**	**374**	**0**	**1**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1992 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**108**	**537**	**3,242**	**87**	**17**	**105**
Canada	0	0	0	0	108	537	3,242	87	17	105
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**108**	**537**	**3,242**	**87**	**17**	**105**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,249**	**40**	**0**	**40**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,249	40	0	40
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**120**	**320**	**4,430**	**133**	**10**	**143**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	698	23	0	23
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	200	3,104	94	6	100
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	120	120	628	16	4	20
Non OPEC	**35**	**0**	**0**	**282**	**30**	**770**	**1,529**	**24**	**25**	**49**
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	343	11	0	11
Canada	0	0	0	4	28	281	402	4	9	13
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	10	0	10
Korea, Republic of	35	0	0	0	0	35	35	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	278	2	280	280	0	9	9
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	0	6	6
Total	**35**	**0**	**0**	**282**	**150**	**1,090**	**7,208**	**197**	**35**	**233**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**58,968**	**0**	**3,746**	**0**	**661**	**91**	**0**	**879**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,142	0	690	0	0	0	0	879	0	0
Saudi Arabia	57,826	0	2,512	0	661	91	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**49,078**	**409**	**1,247**	**0**	**2,770**	**580**	**3,610**	**1,967**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	2,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	3,633	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Nigeria	17,536	0	0	0	0	0	0	836	0	0
Venezuela	24,405	409	1,247	0	2,770	580	3,610	931	0	0
Non OPEC	**74,378**	**3,903**	**9,295**	**552**	**3,913**	**537**	**3,438**	**8,078**	**1,014**	**246**
Angola	11,158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	398	0	0	0	0	0	419	237	0	71
Australia	343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,967	0	0
Belgium	0	4	381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	5	542	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	24,285	3,755	25	87	1,319	93	1,036	556	68	105
China, People's Republic of	4,451	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,431	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,454	0	0
Congo	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
France	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	980	0	243	0	0	5	0	10
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	22,364	124	33	244	0	63	0	326	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	475	0	0	199	0	427	45	0
Norway	523	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	492	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	66	0	182	0	185	0	0
Singapore	0	0	704	0	0	0	0	187	0	0
Spain	0	0	852	0	0	0	0	220	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,442	0	162	0	219	0	210	325	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,554	0	178	0	230	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,290	150	1,120	0	1,773	1,517	901	0
Zaire	929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**182,424**	**4,312**	**14,288**	**552**	**7,344**	**1,208**	**7,048**	**10,924**	**1,014**	**246**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January 1992 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**3,541**	**0**	**0**	**486**	**9,404**	**68,372**	**1,902**	**303**	**2,206**
Algeria	0	3,541	0	0	486	5,596	6,738	37	181	217
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	3,264	61,090	1,865	105	1,971
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	544	544	0	18	18
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**178**	**153**	**10,914**	**59,992**	**1,583**	**352**	**1,935**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	698	23	0	23
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,806	91	0	91
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	33	233	3,866	117	8	125
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	836	18,372	566	27	593
Venezuela	0	0	0	178	120	9,845	34,250	787	318	1,105
Non OPEC	**392**	**0**	**309**	**490**	**462**	**32,629**	**107,007**	**2,399**	**1,053**	**3,452**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,158	360	0	360
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	727	1,125	13	23	36
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	343	11	0	11
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,967	1,967	0	63	63
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	385	385	0	12	12
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	547	547	0	18	18
Canada	16	0	51	127	203	7,441	31,726	783	240	1,023
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,451	144	0	144
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,454	4,885	111	47	158
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	180	477	10	6	15
France	10	0	0	0	0	90	90	0	3	3
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	11	11	11	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	7	0	7
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	196	196	0	6	6
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	1,238	1,238	0	40	40
Japan	15	0	0	0	3	18	18	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	35	0	0	0	0	392	392	0	13	13
Mexico	0	0	0	278	244	1,312	23,676	721	42	764
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	969	969	0	31	31
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	85	0	1,231	1,231	0	40	40
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	240	763	17	8	25
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	920	920	0	30	30
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	492	492	0	16	16
Puerto Rico	294	0	258	0	0	985	985	0	32	32
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	891	891	0	29	29
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,072	1,072	0	35	35
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	916	3,358	79	30	108
Turkey	12	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	10	0	0	0	0	418	3,972	115	13	128
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	526	526	0	17	17
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,751	7,751	0	250	250
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	929	30	0	30
Other	0	0	0	0	1	248	248	0	8	8
Total	**392**	**3,541**	**309**	**668**	**1,101**	**52,947**	**235,371**	**5,885**	**1,708**	**7,593**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**7,922**	**0**	**0**	**0**	661	**91**	**0**	879	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	879	0	0
Saudi Arabia	7,922	0	0	0	661	91	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**16,101**	**409**	**329**	**0**	**2,770**	**580**	**3,610**	**1,166**	**0**	**0**
Gabon	922	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	9,935	0	0	0	0	0	0	836	0	0
Venezuela	4,515	409	329	0	2,770	580	3,610	330	0	0
Non OPEC	**13,539**	**341**	**5,284**	**216**	**3,542**	**444**	**2,978**	**7,130**	**1,014**	**70**
Angola	5,394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	398	0	0	0	0	0	419	237	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,967	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	542	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,739	341	0	0	948	0	576	519	68	10
China, People's Republic of	2,095	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,357	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,454	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	555	0	243	0	0	5	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,627	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	475	0	0	199	0	387	45	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	492	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	66	0	182	0	185	0	0
Singapore	0	0	704	0	0	0	0	187	0	0
Spain	0	0	542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	219	0	210	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	178	0	230	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,290	150	1,120	0	1,773	1,517	901	0
Zaire	929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**37,562**	**750**	**5,613**	**216**	**6,973**	**1,115**	**6,588**	**9,175**	**1,014**	**70**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1992 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,631**	**9,553**	**256**	**53**	**308**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	879	879	0	28	28
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	752	8,674	256	24	280
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**178**	**0**	**9,042**	**25,143**	**519**	**292**	**811**
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	922	30	0	30
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	729	24	0	24
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	836	10,771	320	27	347
Venezuela	0	0	0	178	0	8,206	12,721	146	265	410
Non OPEC	**185**	**0**	**295**	**123**	**268**	**21,890**	**35,429**	**437**	**706**	**1,143**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,394	174	0	174
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	656	1,054	13	21	34
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,967	1,967	0	63	63
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	542	542	0	17	17
Canada	4	0	37	123	14	2,640	4,379	56	85	141
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,095	68	0	68
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,454	2,811	44	47	91
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	180	180	0	6	6
France	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	0	2	2
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	0	(s)	(s)
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	196	196	0	6	6
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	803	803	0	26	26
Japan	6	0	0	0	3	9	9	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	242	305	1,932	52	10	62
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	97	97	0	3	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,106	1,106	0	36	36
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	0	8	8
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	492	492	0	16	16
Puerto Rico	175	0	258	0	0	866	866	0	28	28
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	891	891	0	29	29
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	542	542	0	17	17
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	429	429	0	14	14
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	408	408	0	13	13
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,751	7,751	0	250	250
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	929	30	0	30
Other	0	0	0	0	1	248	248	0	8	8
Total	**185**	**0**	**295**	**301**	**268**	**32,563**	**70,125**	**1,212**	**1,050**	**2,262**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**3,776**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	3,776	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**7,455**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	2,880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**25,303**	**3,041**	**60**	**87**	**244**	**80**	**296**	**37**	**0**	**94**
Canada	19,720	3,041	0	87	244	80	296	37	0	94
Colombia	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**36,534**	**3,041**	**60**	**87**	**244**	**80**	**296**	**37**	**0**	**94**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1992 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,776**	**122**	**0**	**122**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,776	122	0	122
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7,455**	**240**	**0**	**240**
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,880	93	0	93
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,575	148	0	148
Non OPEC	**12**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**53**	**4,018**	**29,321**	**816**	**130**	**946**
Canada	12	0	14	0	53	3,958	23,678	636	128	764
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	17	0	17
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,978	128	0	128
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	0	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	560	18	0	18
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	524	17	0	17
Total	**12**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**53**	**4,018**	**40,552**	**1,179**	**130**	**1,308**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**46,021**	**0**	**3,746**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,142	0	690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	44,879	0	2,512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**21,412**	**0**	**918**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**601**	**0**	**0**
Gabon	1,884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	4,721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	14,807	0	918	0	0	0	0	601	0	0
Non OPEC	**32,072**	**148**	**3,951**	**249**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**737**	**0**	**81**
Angola	5,764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
Belgium	0	4	381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	2,061	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	425	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	16,759	124	33	244	0	0	0	326	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0
Norway	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	220	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,882	0	162	0	0	0	0	151	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**99,505**	**148**	**8,615**	**249**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,338**	**0**	**81**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1992 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**3,541**	**0**	**0**	**486**	**7,773**	**53,794**	**1,485**	**251**	**1,735**
Algeria	0	3,541	0	0	486	4,717	5,859	37	152	189
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	2,512	47,391	1,448	81	1,529
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	544	544	0	18	18
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**33**	**1,552**	**22,964**	**691**	**50**	**741**
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,884	61	0	61
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	33	33	33	0	1	1
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,721	152	0	152
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	1,519	16,326	478	49	527
Non OPEC	**160**	**0**	**0**	**85**	**3**	**5,414**	**37,486**	**1,035**	**175**	**1,209**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,764	186	0	186
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	71	71	0	2	2
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	385	385	0	12	12
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	1	1
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,061	66	0	66
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,553	50	0	50
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	297	10	0	10
France	10	0	0	0	0	30	30	0	1	1
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	7	0	7
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	435	435	0	14	14
Japan	9	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	357	357	0	12	12
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	727	17,486	541	23	564
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	872	872	0	28	28
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	85	0	125	125	0	4	4
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	523	17	0	17
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	920	920	0	30	30
Puerto Rico	119	0	0	0	0	119	119	0	4	4
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	470	470	0	15	15
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	313	2,195	61	10	71
Turkey	12	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	10	0	0	0	0	10	3,040	98	(s)	98
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	526	526	0	17	17
Total	**160**	**3,541**	**0**	**85**	**522**	**14,739**	**114,244**	**3,210**	**475**	**3,685**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**2,705**	**291**	**0**	**0**	**29**	**0**	**109**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Canada	2,705	291	0	0	29	0	109	0	0	0
Total	**2,705**	**291**	**0**	**0**	**29**	**0**	**109**	**0**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**1,249**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	1,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**4,110**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**200**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,904	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Venezuela	508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**759**	**82**	**0**	**0**	**98**	**13**	**55**	**174**	**0**	**1**
Australia	343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	121	82	0	0	98	13	55	0	0	1
China, People's Republic of	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	0	0
Total	**6,118**	**82**	**0**	**0**	**98**	**13**	**55**	**374**	**0**	**1**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1992 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	108	537	3,242	87	17	105
Canada	0	0	0	0	108	537	3,242	87	17	105
Total	0	0	0	0	108	537	3,242	87	17	105
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,249	40	0	40
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,249	40	0	40
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	120	320	4,430	133	10	143
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	698	23	0	23
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	200	3,104	94	6	100
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	120	120	628	16	4	20
Non OPEC	35	0	0	282	30	770	1,529	24	25	49
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	343	11	0	11
Canada	0	0	0	4	28	281	402	4	9	13
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	10	0	10
Korea, Republic of	35	0	0	0	0	35	35	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	278	2	280	280	0	9	9
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	0	6	6
Total	35	0	0	282	150	1,090	7,208	197	35	233

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**0**	**25**	**0**	**0**	**3,625**	3,650	118
Natural Gas Liquids	**109**	**153**	**1,879**	**4**	**349**	**2,493**	80
Pentanes Plus	9	4	0	0	8	21	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	100	149	1,879	4	340	2,472	80
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	100	74	1,722	4	334	2,233	72
Normal Butane/Butylene	(s)	75	158	0	6	239	8
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**1,398**	**212**	**18,111**	**7**	**9,585**	**29,312**	946
Finished Motor Gasoline	19	31	1,838	1	793	2,683	87
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	1	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	218	1	1,156	1,375	44
Kerosene	2	1	641	0	1	646	21
Distillate Fuel Oil	423	62	7,189	0	3,487	11,162	360
Residual Fuel Oil	478	0	3,359	0	1,853	5,690	184
Special Naphthas	2	8	481	(s)	1	491	16
Lubricants	167	34	190	4	86	481	16
Waxes	10	2	44	0	20	75	2
Petroleum Coke	287	52	4,103	0	2,170	6,611	213
Asphalt and Road Oil	4	22	49	1	15	90	3
Miscellaneous Products	4	0	0	0	1	5	(s)
Total	**1,507**	**389**	**19,990**	**10**	**13,558**	**35,455**	**1,144**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories, and California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**0**	**25**	**0**	**0**	**3,625**	**3,650**	**118**
Natural Gas Liquids	**109**	**153**	**1,879**	**4**	**349**	**2,493**	**80**
Pentanes Plus	9	4	0	0	8	21	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	100	149	1,879	4	340	2,472	80
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	100	74	1,722	4	334	2,233	72
Normal Butane/Butylene	(s)	75	158	0	6	239	8
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**1,398**	**212**	**18,111**	**7**	**9,585**	**29,312**	946
Finished Motor Gasoline	19	31	1,838	1	793	2,683	87
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	1	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	218	1	1,156	1,375	44
Kerosene	2	1	641	0	1	646	21
Distillate Fuel Oil	423	62	7,189	0	3,487	11,162	360
Residual Fuel Oil	478	0	3,359	0	1,853	5,690	184
Special Naphthas	2	8	481	(s)	1	491	16
Lubricants	167	34	190	4	86	481	16
Waxes	10	2	44	0	20	75	2
Petroleum Coke	287	52	4,103	0	2,170	6,611	213
Asphalt and Road Oil	4	22	49	1	15	90	3
Miscellaneous Products	4	0	0	0	1	5	(s)
Total	**1,507**	**389**	**19,990**	**10**	**13,558**	**35,455**	**1,144**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories, and California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	29	71	27	0	160	(s)
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	25	12	188	74	58	4	122	334
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	32	0	1,823	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	1	255	0	0	(s)	0
Colombia	0	0	25	0	0	0	1	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	90	10	0	125	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	53	0	0	0	1	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
El Salvador	0	0	5	0	0	0	70	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	277	0	0	0	296	156
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guatemala	0	0	27	148	23	0	285	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	10	60	35	0	45	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	229	422	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	(s)	0	9	0	0	1	0
Italy	0	0	485	0	0	0	673	1,484
Jamaica	0	0	26	0	0	0	(s)	615
Japan	0	7	1	0	783	(s)	281	391
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	287	(s)	705	620
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	1,047	1,684	0	1	32	1,008
Netherlands	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	3,616	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	9	0	0	507	25
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	271	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Panama	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	331	280
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	5	139
Saudi Arabia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	788	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	2	0	0	360	339
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Venezuela	0	0	97	0	0	0	261	0
Virgin Islands	3,625	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	5	(s)	122	412	1	234
Total	**3,650**	**21**	**2,472**	**2,683**	**1,378**	**646**	**11,162**	**5,690**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1992 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	2	1	0	(s)	0	3	(s)
Australia	(s)	3	1	177	(s)	0	186	6
Bahama Islands	0	2	0	0	0	0	290	9
Bahrain	0	(s)	(s)	64	0	0	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	8	1	526	(s)	0	535	17
Brazil	0	(s)	0	50	0	0	50	2
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	9	88	9	226	21	1	1,171	38
Chile	0	6	(s)	1	0	(s)	137	4
China, People's Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1,855	60
China, Taiwan	(s)	26	1	61	0	(s)	344	11
Colombia	0	6	1	(s)	0	0	34	1
Costa Rica	(s)	14	0	0	0	0	239	8
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	58	2
Ecuador	(s)	1	1	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	3	(s)
El Salvador	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	76	2
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	(s)	1	3	55	1	0	789	25
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Germany, FR	(s)	2	15	6	4	0	27	1
Ghana	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Guatemala	2	8	1	0	0	0	493	16
Guinea	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	152	5
Hong Kong	0	1	3	0	0	(s)	106	3
India	0	37	(s)	25	(s)	0	713	23
Indonesia	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Ireland	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	(s)
Italy	0	(s)	1	1,711	(s)	0	4,353	140
Jamaica	(s)	2	0	0	0	(s)	644	21
Japan	(s)	37	4	1,042	2	1	2,548	82
Korea, Republic of	0	10	3	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,625	52
Malaysia	0	1	1	(s)	0	(s)	2	(s)
Mexico	3	96	25	60	4	(s)	3,958	128
Netherlands	95	1	(s)	548	3	0	4,264	138
Netherlands Antilles	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	543	18
New Zealand	0	(s)	2	0	0	0	274	9
Nigeria	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Norway	0	2	(s)	97	0	0	99	3
Panama	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	11	(s)
Peru	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	611	20
Philippines	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Poland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	138	13	1	0	0	(s)	296	10
Saudi Arabia	0	4	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Singapore	(s)	3	(s)	23	2	0	817	26
South Africa	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Spain	0	1	(s)	1,033	(s)	0	1,134	37
Sweden	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	(s)
Switzerland	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	24	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Turkey	0	14	0	275	0	0	383	12
United Arab Emirates	0	4	0	58	(s)	0	62	2
United Kingdom	242	3	2	350	46	0	1,344	43
U.S.S.R., Former	0	3	0	0	0	0	16	1
Uruguay	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	(s)	(s)	(s)	114	1	(s)	473	15
Virgin Islands	0	50	0	0	(s)	0	3,720	120
Yugoslavia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	(s)	7	(s)	109	4	0	895	29
Total	**491**	**481**	**75**	**6,611**	**90**	**5**	**35,455**	**1,144**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	29	71	27	0	160	(s)
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	25	12	188	74	58	4	122	334
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	32	0	1,823	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	1	255	0	0	(s)	0
Colombia	0	0	25	0	0	0	1	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	90	10	0	125	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	53	0	0	0	1	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
El Salvador	0	0	5	0	0	0	70	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	277	0	0	0	296	156
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guatemala	0	0	27	148	23	0	285	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	10	60	35	0	45	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	229	422	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	(s)	0	9	0	0	1	0
Italy	0	0	485	0	0	0	673	1,484
Jamaica	0	0	26	0	0	0	(s)	615
Japan	0	7	1	0	783	(s)	281	391
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	287	(s)	705	620
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	1,047	1,684	0	1	32	1,008
Netherlands	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	3,616	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	9	0	0	507	25
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	271	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Panama	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	331	280
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	5	139
Saudi Arabia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	788	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	2	0	0	360	339
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Venezuela	0	0	97	0	0	0	261	0
Virgin Islands	3,625	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	5	(s)	122	412	1	234
Total	**3,650**	**21**	**2,472**	**2,683**	**1,378**	**646**	**11,162**	**5,690**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1992 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	2	1	0	(s)	0	3	(s)
Australia	(s)	3	1	177	(s)	0	186	6
Bahama Islands	0	2	0	0	0	0	290	9
Bahrain	0	(s)	(s)	64	0	0	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	8	1	526	(s)	0	535	17
Brazil	0	(s)	0	50	0	0	50	2
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	9	88	9	226	21	1	1,171	38
Chile	0	6	(s)	1	0	(s)	137	4
China, People's Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1,855	60
China, Taiwan	(s)	26	1	61	0	(s)	344	11
Colombia	0	6	1	(s)	0	0	34	1
Costa Rica	(s)	14	0	0	0	0	239	8
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	58	2
Ecuador	(s)	1	1	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	3	(s)
El Salvador	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	76	2
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	(s)	1	3	55	1	0	789	25
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Germany, FR	(s)	2	15	6	4	0	27	1
Ghana	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Guatemala	2	8	1	0	0	0	493	16
Guinea	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	152	5
Hong Kong	0	1	3	0	0	(s)	106	3
India	0	37	(s)	25	(s)	0	713	23
Indonesia	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Ireland	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	(s)
Italy	0	(s)	1	1,711	(s)	0	4,353	140
Jamaica	(s)	2	0	0	0	(s)	644	21
Japan	(s)	37	4	1,042	2	1	2,548	82
Korea, Republic of	0	10	3	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,625	52
Malaysia	0	1	1	(s)	0	(s)	2	(s)
Mexico	3	96	25	60	4	(s)	3,958	128
Netherlands	95	1	(s)	548	3	0	4,264	138
Netherlands Antilles	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	543	18
New Zealand	0	(s)	2	0	0	0	274	9
Nigeria	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Norway	0	2	(s)	97	0	0	99	3
Panama	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	11	(s)
Peru	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	611	20
Philippines	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Poland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	138	13	1	0	0	(s)	296	10
Saudi Arabia	0	4	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Singapore	(s)	3	(s)	23	2	0	817	26
South Africa	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Spain	0	1	(s)	1,033	(s)	0	1,134	37
Sweden	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	(s)
Switzerland	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	24	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Turkey	0	14	0	275	0	0	383	12
United Arab Emirates	0	4	0	58	(s)	0	62	2
United Kingdom	242	3	2	350	46	0	1,344	43
U.S.S.R., Former	0	3	0	0	0	0	16	1
Uruguay	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	(s)	(s)	(s)	114	1	(s)	473	15
Virgin Islands	0	50	0	0	(s)	0	3,720	120
Yugoslavia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	(s)	7	(s)	109	4	0	895	29
Total	**491**	**481**	**75**	**6,611**	**90**	**5**	**35,455**	**1,144**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,902**	**(s)**	**21**	**3**	**(s)**	**28**	**-2**	**(s)**	**251**	**301**	**2,203**
Algeria	37	0	0	0	0	28	0	(s)	152	181	217
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,865	(s)	21	3	0	0	0	(s)	81	105	1,970
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	18	16	16
Other OPEC	**1,583**	**10**	**89**	**15**	**108**	**63**	**-3**	**(s)**	**36**	**319**	**1,903**
Ecuador	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	22
Gabon	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
Indonesia	117	0	0	0	(s)	6	1	(s)	(s)	7	125
Iran	0	0	0	-4	0	0	0	0	-13	-17	-17
Nigeria	566	0	0	0	0	27	0	(s)	(s)	27	593
Venezuela	787	10	89	19	108	30	-4	(s)	50	302	1,090
Non OPEC	**2,282**	**49**	**40**	**-23**	**-241**	**77**	**-207**	**-5**	**371**	**61**	**2,343**
Angola	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360
Argentina	13	0	0	0	14	8	0	(s)	2	23	36
Australia	11	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-6	(s)	(s)	-6	5
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-2	-1	-5	63	0	(s)	0	54	54
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	-17	(s)	12	-5	-5
Brazil	0	0	17	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	16	16
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Canada	783	115	40	1	29	7	-6	-1	18	203	986
China, People's Republic of	144	0	0	-1	-59	0	0	(s)	(s)	-60	84
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	-8	0	(s)	0	-2	-1	(s)	-11	-11
Colombia	111	-1	0	0	(s)	47	(s)	(s)	(s)	46	156
Congo	10	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	15
Egypt	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	-8	0	0	-10	-5	-2	(s)	2	-23	-23
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	7	-1	-5	-1	-9	0	0	(s)	(s)	-16	-9
India	0	0	0	0	-14	0	-1	-1	-7	-23	-23
Italy	0	-16	8	0	-22	-48	-55	(s)	32	-100	-100
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	(s)	-20	0	(s)	(s)	-21	-21
Japan	0	(s)	0	-25	-9	-13	-34	-1	(s)	-82	-82
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	-9	-23	-20	(s)	(s)	13	-40	-40
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	721	-30	-54	2	-1	-22	-2	-3	25	-85	636
Netherlands	0	0	(s)	0	-117	0	-18	(s)	28	-106	-106
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	(s)	6	-16	13	0	(s)	20	22	22
Norway	17	0	8	0	(s)	0	-3	(s)	(s)	5	21
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	30	30	30
Panama	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	-11	7	0	(s)	(s)	-4	-4
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	0	6	(s)	1	0	8	7	22	22
Spain	0	-3	0	0	0	7	-33	(s)	27	-2	-2
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Trinidad and Tobago	79	0	7	0	7	10	0	(s)	5	30	108
Turkey	0	-3	0	0	0	0	-9	(s)	(s)	-12	-12
United Kingdom	115	0	7	0	-12	-11	-11	(s)	-3	-30	85
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	17	16	16
Virgin Islands	-117	0	36	0	57	47	0	-2	108	247	130
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Zaire	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Other	0	-2	-14	-1	-41	-2	-7	-2	36	-32	-32
Total	**5,767**	**59**	**150**	**-5**	**-133**	**169**	**-211**	**-6**	**658**	**682**	**6,449**

[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,902**	**(s)**	**21**	3	**(s)**	**28**	**-2**	**(s)**	**251**	**301**	**2,203**
Algeria	37	0	0	0	0	28	0	(s)	152	181	217
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,865	(s)	21	3	0	0	0	(s)	81	105	1,970
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	18	16	16
Other OPEC	**1,583**	**10**	89	**15**	**108**	**63**	-3	**(s)**	36	319	**1,903**
Ecuador	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	22
Gabon	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
Indonesia	117	0	0	0	(s)	6	1	(s)	(s)	7	125
Iran	0	0	0	-4	0	0	0	0	-13	-17	-17
Nigeria	566	0	0	0	0	27	0	(s)	(s)	27	593
Venezuela	787	10	89	19	108	30	-4	(s)	50	302	1,090
Non OPEC	**2,282**	**49**	**40**	**-23**	**-241**	**77**	**-207**	**-5**	371	61	**2,343**
Angola	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360
Argentina	13	0	0	0	14	8	0	(s)	2	23	36
Australia	11	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-6	(s)	(s)	-6	5
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-2	-1	-5	63	0	(s)	0	54	54
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	-17	(s)	12	-5	-5
Brazil	0	0	17	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	16	16
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Canada	783	115	40	1	29	7	-6	-1	18	203	986
China, People's Republic of	144	0	0	-1	-59	0	0	(s)	(s)	-60	84
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	-8	0	(s)	0	-2	-1	(s)	-11	-11
Colombia	111	-1	0	0	(s)	47	(s)	(s)	(s)	46	156
Congo	10	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	15
Egypt	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	-8	0	0	-10	-5	-2	(s)	2	-23	-23
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	7	-1	-5	-1	-9	0	0	(s)	(s)	-16	-9
India	0	0	0	0	-14	0	-1	-1	-7	-23	-23
Italy	0	-16	8	0	-22	-48	-55	(s)	32	-100	-100
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	(s)	-20	0	(s)	(s)	-21	-21
Japan	0	(s)	0	-25	-9	-13	-34	-1	(s)	-82	-82
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	-9	-23	-20	(s)	(s)	13	-40	-40
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	721	-30	-54	2	-1	-22	-2	-3	25	-85	636
Netherlands	0	0	(s)	0	-117	0	-18	(s)	28	-106	-106
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	(s)	6	-16	13	0	(s)	20	22	22
Norway	17	0	8	0	(s)	0	-3	(s)	(s)	5	21
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	30	30	30
Panama	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	-11	7	0	(s)	(s)	-4	-4
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	0	6	(s)	1	0	8	7	22	22
Spain	0	-3	0	0	0	7	-33	(s)	27	-2	-2
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Trinidad and Tobago	79	0	7	0	7	10	0	(s)	5	30	108
Turkey	0	-3	0	0	0	0	-9	(s)	(s)	-12	-12
United Kingdom	115	0	7	0	-12	-11	-11	(s)	-3	-30	85
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	17	16	16
Virgin Islands	-117	0	36	0	57	47	0	-2	108	247	130
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Zaire	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Other	0	-2	-14	-1	-41	-2	-7	-2	36	-32	-32
Total	**5,767**	**59**	**150**	**-5**	**-133**	169	**-211**	**-6**	658	682	6,449

[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	**15,405**	**74,592**	**734,312**	**13,057**	**72,308**	**909,674**
Refinery	14,270	13,531	47,173	2,400	20,961	98,335
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,118	59,817	103,019	9,719	34,704	208,377
Leases	17	1,244	15,610	938	1,068	18,877
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	568,510	0	0	568,510
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	15,575	15,575
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	**173,403**	**162,998**	**250,385**	**17,860**	**94,034**	**698,680**
Refinery	48,823	61,531	143,570	12,403	62,544	328,871
Bulk Terminal	97,713	63,615	60,095	2,633	25,580	249,636
Pipeline	26,729	36,090	43,646	2,615	5,819	114,899
Natural Gas Processing Plant	138	1,762	3,074	209	91	5,274
Pentanes Plus	**48**	**2,068**	**4,075**	**133**	**34**	**6,358**
Refinery	0	253	233	5	17	508
Bulk Terminal	32	1,010	1,975	0	0	3,017
Pipeline	0	575	1,054	70	0	1,699
Natural Gas Processing Plant	16	230	813	58	17	1,134
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	**3,773**	**24,535**	**46,691**	**1,140**	**2,073**	**78,212**
Refinery	1,099	2,859	8,112	458	1,088	13,616
Bulk Terminal	1,487	13,136	29,391	73	911	44,998
Pipeline	1,065	7,008	6,927	458	0	15,458
Natural Gas Processing Plant	122	1,532	2,261	151	74	4,140
Ethane/Ethylene	**2**	**4,387**	**12,027**	**191**	**0**	**16,607**
Refinery	0	3	361	0	0	364
Bulk Terminal	2	2,153	8,496	0	0	10,651
Pipeline	0	1,733	2,647	185	0	4,565
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	498	523	6	0	1,027
Propane/Propylene	**2,875**	**14,267**	**20,490**	**409**	**839**	**38,880**
Refinery	523	1,465	3,770	110	92	5,960
Bulk Terminal	1,362	8,454	12,754	72	697	23,339
Pipeline	924	3,718	2,928	145	0	7,715
Natural Gas Processing Plant	66	630	1,038	82	50	1,866
Normal Butane/Butylene	**757**	**3,430**	**6,979**	**355**	**848**	**12,369**
Refinery	440	887	2,425	232	627	4,611
Bulk Terminal	122	1,303	3,246	1	209	4,881
Pipeline	141	906	866	75	0	1,988
Natural Gas Processing Plant	54	334	442	47	12	889
Isobutane	**139**	**2,451**	**7,195**	**185**	**386**	**10,356**
Refinery	136	504	1,556	116	369	2,681
Bulk Terminal	1	1,226	4,895	0	5	6,127
Pipeline	0	651	486	53	0	1,190
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	70	258	16	12	358
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	**1,045**	**274**	**1,404**	**70**	**2,647**	**5,440**
Refinery	1,045	274	1,404	70	2,647	5,440
Unfinished Oils	**12,331**	**14,722**	**50,941**	**2,041**	**21,735**	**101,770**
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,973	4,108	13,653	373	3,598	24,705
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,524	1,621	8,649	423	3,892	17,109
Heavy Gas Oils	5,688	4,976	19,756	756	10,461	41,637
Residuum	1,146	4,017	8,883	489	3,784	18,319
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	**4,931**	**7,720**	**15,552**	**2,144**	**7,931**	**38,278**
Refinery	4,583	7,069	15,012	2,082	7,298	36,044
Bulk Terminal	334	492	407	62	57	1,352
Pipeline	14	159	133	0	576	882

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1992 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	**0**	28	15	**0**	**12**	55
Refinery	0	28	15	0	12	55
Finished Motor Gasoline	**57,637**	**51,772**	**52,206**	**5,023**	**24,369**	**191,007**
Refinery	10,832	10,031	20,526	2,350	8,836	52,575
Bulk Terminal	33,082	24,441	11,135	1,525	12,784	82,967
Pipeline	13,723	17,300	20,545	1,148	2,749	55,465
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	**36**	**591**	**587**	**1,279**	**2,443**	**4,936**
Refinery	8	106	276	675	632	1,697
Bulk Terminal	28	333	141	367	1,728	2,597
Pipeline	0	152	170	237	83	642
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	**57,601**	**51,181**	**51,619**	**3,744**	**21,926**	**186,071**
Refinery	10,824	9,925	20,250	1,675	8,204	50,878
Bulk Terminal	33,054	24,108	10,994	1,158	11,056	80,370
Pipeline	13,723	17,148	20,375	911	2,666	54,823
Finished Aviation Gasoline	**186**	**497**	**544**	**45**	**507**	**1,779**
Refinery	17	149	519	38	158	881
Bulk Terminal	169	343	25	7	345	889
Pipeline	0	5	0	0	4	9
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	**489**	**900**	**1,784**	**307**	**1,356**	**4,836**
Refinery	80	402	1,418	180	453	2,533
Bulk Terminal	348	304	113	0	490	1,255
Pipeline	61	194	253	127	413	1,048
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	**9,908**	**8,396**	**13,960**	**615**	**6,975**	**39,854**
Refinery	2,110	2,974	6,151	268	4,248	15,751
Bulk Terminal	4,036	2,753	2,528	129	1,913	11,359
Pipeline	3,762	2,669	5,281	218	814	12,744
Kerosene	**1,997**	**1,521**	**1,074**	**71**	**57**	**4,720**
Refinery	98	713	738	42	40	1,631
Bulk Terminal	1,681	613	138	29	1	2,462
Pipeline	218	195	198	0	16	627
Distillate Fuel Oil	**53,163**	**31,185**	**28,816**	**2,714**	**10,841**	**126,719**
Refinery	8,742	9,001	14,443	1,412	4,872	38,470
Bulk Terminal	36,535	14,217	5,198	708	4,869	61,527
Pipeline	7,886	7,967	9,175	594	1,100	26,722
Residual Fuel Oil[a]	**18,321**	**3,442**	**13,519**	**574**	**8,471**	**44,327**
Refinery	3,157	2,128	6,623	574	5,212	17,694
Bulk Terminal	15,164	1,314	6,896	0	3,112	26,486
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	147	147
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	**5,471**	**376**	**1,138**	**26**	**917**	**7,928**
Refinery	984	25	1,113	26	814	2,962
Bulk Terminal	4,487	351	25	0	103	4,966
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	**5,809**	**756**	**4,166**	**289**	**1,586**	**12,606**
Refinery	1,644	291	822	289	910	3,956
Bulk Terminal	4,165	465	3,344	0	676	8,650
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	**7,041**	**2,310**	**8,215**	**259**	**5,821**	**23,646**
Refinery	529	1,812	4,688	259	3,488	10,776
Bulk Terminal	6,512	498	3,527	0	2,333	12,870
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**185**	**397**	**992**	**0**	**65**	**1,639**
Refinery	185	397	992	0	65	1,639

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1992 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**4**	**4**	**1,344**	**4**	**153**	**1,509**
Refinery	4	4	1,344	4	153	1,509
Special Naphthas	**420**	**446**	**1,279**	**2**	**39**	**2,186**
Refinery	59	284	1,154	2	39	1,538
Bulk Terminal	361	162	125	0	0	648
Lubricants	**2,788**	**1,631**	**6,172**	**0**	**1,688**	**12,279**
Refinery	1,000	697	5,525	0	828	8,050
Bulk Terminal	1,788	934	647	0	860	4,229
Waxes	**194**	**118**	**531**	**51**	**110**	**1,004**
Refinery	194	118	531	51	110	1,004
Petroleum Coke	**1,243**	**2,604**	**3,573**	**116**	**2,351**	**9,887**
Refinery	1,243	2,604	3,573	116	2,351	9,887
Asphalt and Road Oil	**4,168**	**10,529**	**4,812**	**2,795**	**2,515**	**24,819**
Refinery	1,949	6,655	3,900	2,695	2,296	17,495
Bulk Terminal	2,219	3,874	912	100	219	7,324
Miscellaneous Products	**572**	**209**	**1,101**	**15**	**105**	**2,002**
Refinery	95	169	416	15	86	781
Bulk Terminal	477	22	605	0	19	1,123
Pipeline	0	18	80	0	0	98
Total Stocks, All Oils	**188,808**	**237,590**	**984,697**	**30,917**	**166,342**	**1,608,354**

[a] Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel	Propane/ Propylene
PAD District I	36	43,878	1,779	45,277	18,321	1,951
Connecticut	0	2,304	9	2,166	229	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	9	2,757	78	4,318	2,529	W
Florida	0	6,002	50	1,810	1,697	153
Georgia	0	2,457	73	1,101	198	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	0	900	207	1,847	565	W
Massachusetts	0	2,145	145	2,203	895	W
New Jersey	3	8,878	64	14,946	5,835	W
New York	1	5,555	325	7,422	4,003	W
North Carolina	2	2,289	154	1,317	349	W
Pennsylvania	2	5,697	459	4,619	1,160	W
Rhode Island	0	920	W	977	W	W
South Carolina	0	1,363	91	699	W	W
Virginia	11	2,458	68	1,757	515	W
West Virginia	8	153	W	95	W	W
PAD District II	439	34,033	1,326	23,218	3,442	10,549
Illinois	55	6,806	203	4,405	1,236	762
Indiana	111	4,400	83	3,283	487	W
Iowa	2	1,444	W	1,504	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	69	2,462	27	1,977	49	6,568
Kentucky	9	1,635	92	747	W	W
Michigan	34	3,181	159	1,989	149	993
Minnesota	34	1,942	W	1,627	318	W
Missouri	3	1,376	W	874	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	41	880	W	899	W	W
Ohio	5	4,173	456	1,905	318	W
Oklahoma	76	1,600	W	1,270	396	739
Tennessee	0	2,027	51	961	193	W
Wisconsin	0	2,107	W	1,777	24	W
PAD District III	417	31,244	876	19,641	13,519	17,562
Alabama	0	1,297	55	733	458	63
Arkansas	0	997	W	556	W	W
Louisiana	0	5,550	217	4,330	5,891	2,878
Mississippi	0	2,581	7	1,712	W	1,888
New Mexico	87	358	W	228	4	W
Texas	330	20,461	589	12,082	6,935	12,656
PAD District IV	1,042	2,833	71	2,120	574	264
Colorado	218	907	W	319	W	W
Idaho	107	239	W	166	W	W
Montana	320	761	W	633	81	29
Utah	155	397	W	564	86	139
Wyoming	242	529	W	438	W	48
PAD District V	2,360	19,260	41	9,741	8,324	839
Alaska	33	611	W	910	W	W
Arizona	256	563	W	156	W	W
California	408	13,319	40	5,664	5,663	109
Hawaii	28	810	W	528	W	W
Nevada	13	252	W	136	W	W
Oregon	544	1,026	W	702	137	W
Washington	1,078	2,679	W	1,645	1,134	25
U.S. Total	4,294	131,248	4,093	99,997	44,180	31,165

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	60	0	0	161	1,681	231	0	0	51,619
Petroleum Products	7,133	10	0	4,545	6,778	2,398	0	85,871	18,335
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	83	1	0	0	480
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,308	4,073	155	0	3,188	4,609
Unfinished Oils	25	0	0	18	0	0	0	73	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	3	0	0	148	0	0	0	163	20
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,984	0	0	1,885	1,440	1,429	0	49,998	8,203
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	4,984	0	0	1,885	1,440	1,429	0	49,998	8,203
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	96	75
Jet Fuel	416	0	0	223	150	632	0	10,780	2,706
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	245	9
Kerosene-Type	416	0	0	223	132	632	0	10,535	2,697
Kerosene	89	0	0	102	0	0	0	674	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,572	0	0	711	303	174	0	19,299	1,910
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	67	713	0	0	513	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	36
Lubricants	0	10	0	83	5	0	0	462	257
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	387	39
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	87	0
Total	7,193	10	0	4,706	8,459	2,629	0	85,871	69,954

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,371	1,489	0	0	0	9,196	0
Petroleum Products	0	2,346	1,622	958	1,593	0	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	104	141	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	639	817	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,550	474	0	1,089	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	559	20	0	198	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	991	454	0	891	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	364	77	0	216	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	165	77	0	46	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	199	0	0	170	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	308	328	0	288	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2,346	4,993	2,447	1,593	0	0	9,196	0

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	60	0	0	1,681	231	0	51,619
Petroleum Products	7,063	0	2,886	5,856	2,398	71,492	15,939
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	83	1	0	480
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,308	4,073	155	2,842	4,609
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	148	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,984	0	1,024	1,236	1,429	41,134	7,015
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	4,984	0	1,024	1,236	1,429	41,134	7,015
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	0	0	0	7	2	65
Jet Fuel	416	0	172	150	632	9,323	2,436
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	18	0	245	9
Kerosene-Type	416	0	172	132	632	9,078	2,427
Kerosene	89	0	12	0	0	650	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,572	0	222	303	174	17,541	1,334
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Total	7,123	0	2,886	7,537	2,629	71,492	67,558

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,371	1,489	0	3,797	0
Petroleum Products	0	2,022	1,622	958	1,593	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	104	141	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	639	817	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,350	474	0	1,089	0	0
Leaded	0	359	20	0	198	0	0
Unleaded	0	991	454	0	891	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	364	77	0	216	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	165	77	0	46	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	199	0	0	170	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	308	328	0	288	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2,022	4,993	2,447	1,593	3,797	0

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	0	0	0	161	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	70	10	0	1,659	922	0	14,379	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	346	0
Unfinished Oils	25	0	0	18	0	0	73	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	3	0	0	0	0	0	163	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	861	204	0	8,864	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	0	0	861	204	0	8,864	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	51	0	0	1,457	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	51	0	0	1,457	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	90	0	0	24	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	489	0	0	1,758	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	67	713	0	513	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	67	713	0	508	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	0
Lubricants	0	10	0	83	5	0	462	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	387	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0
Total	70	10	0	1,820	922	0	14,379	0

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,399
Petroleum Products	1,420	12,959	2,396	324	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	346	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	9	64	0	89	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	163	0	20	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	562	8,302	1,188	200	0	0	0
Leaded	0	0	0	200	0	0	0
Unleaded	562	8,302	1,188	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	5	89	10	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	1,457	270	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	1,457	270	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	184	1,574	576	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	47	466	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	42	466	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	143	36	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	355	107	257	35	0	0	0
Waxes	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	387	39	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,420	12,959	2,396	324	0	0	5,399

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	161	60	101	55,050	2,073	52,977
Petroleum Products	90,416	7,143	83,273	27,090	13,721	13,369
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	584	84	500
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,496	0	4,496	5,248	5,536	-288
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	414	2,551	-2,137
Propane/Propylene	4,131	0	4,131	3,015	2,286	729
Normal Butane/Butylene	365	0	365	1,093	611	482
Isobutane	0	0	0	726	88	638
Unfinished Oils	91	25	66	25	18	7
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	311	3	308	23	148	-125
Finished Motor Gasoline	51,883	4,984	46,899	13,661	4,754	8,907
Leaded	0	0	0	20	0	20
Unleaded	51,883	4,984	46,899	13,641	4,754	8,887
Finished Aviation Gasoline	96	2	94	77	7	70
Jet Fuel	11,003	416	10,587	3,199	1,005	2,194
Naphtha-Type	245	0	245	86	18	68
Kerosene-Type	10,758	416	10,342	3,113	987	2,126
Kerosene	776	89	687	89	102	-13
Distillate Fuel Oil	20,010	1,572	18,438	3,810	1,188	2,622
Residual Fuel Oil	580	0	580	0	780	-780
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	42	-42	42	0	42
Special Naphthas	143	0	143	36	0	36
Lubricants	545	10	535	257	88	169
Waxes	8	0	8	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	387	0	387	39	0	39
Miscellaneous Products	87	0	87	0	11	-11
Total	90,577	7,203	83,374	82,140	15,794	66,346

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	12,366	51,619	-39,253	231	4,860	-4,629	0	9,196	-9,196
Petroleum Products	7,746	106,552	-98,806	2,398	4,173	-1,775	3,939	0	3,939
Pentanes Plus	224	480	-256	1	245	-244	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,890	7,797	-2,907	155	1,456	-1,301	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	3,035	203	2,832	0	695	-695	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,370	5,972	-4,602	152	410	-258	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	328	999	-671	3	179	-176	0	0	0
Isobutane	157	623	-466	0	172	-172	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	162	-162	0	0	0	89	0	89
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	183	-183	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,440	59,751	-58,311	1,429	1,563	-134	2,639	0	2,639
Leaded	0	559	-559	0	218	-218	757	0	757
Unleaded	1,440	59,192	-57,752	1,429	1,345	84	1,882	0	1,882
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	171	-171	7	0	7	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	150	13,850	-13,700	632	293	339	580	0	580
Naphtha-Type	18	419	-401	0	123	-123	211	0	211
Kerosene-Type	132	13,431	-13,299	632	170	462	369	0	369
Kerosene	0	674	-674	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	303	21,517	-21,214	174	616	-442	596	0	596
Residual Fuel Oil	713	513	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	179	-179	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	15	754	-739	0	0	0	35	0	35
Waxes	0	8	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	426	-426	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	11	87	-76	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20,112	158,171	-138,059	2,629	9,033	-6,404	3,939	9,196	-5,257

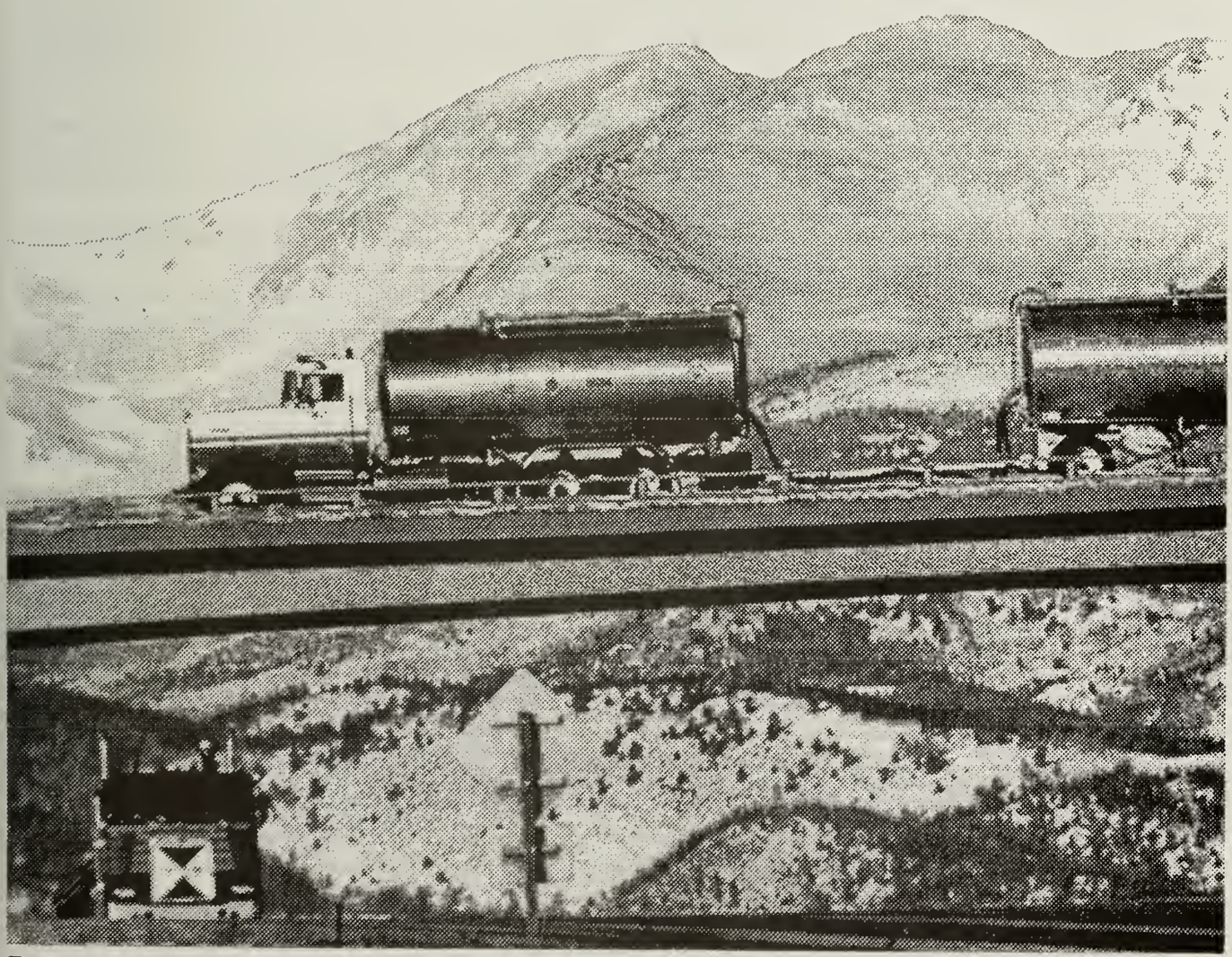
[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

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Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps



Tank trucks are used to distribute heating oil to remote areas.

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Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Central Atlantic: The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Lower Atlantic: The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

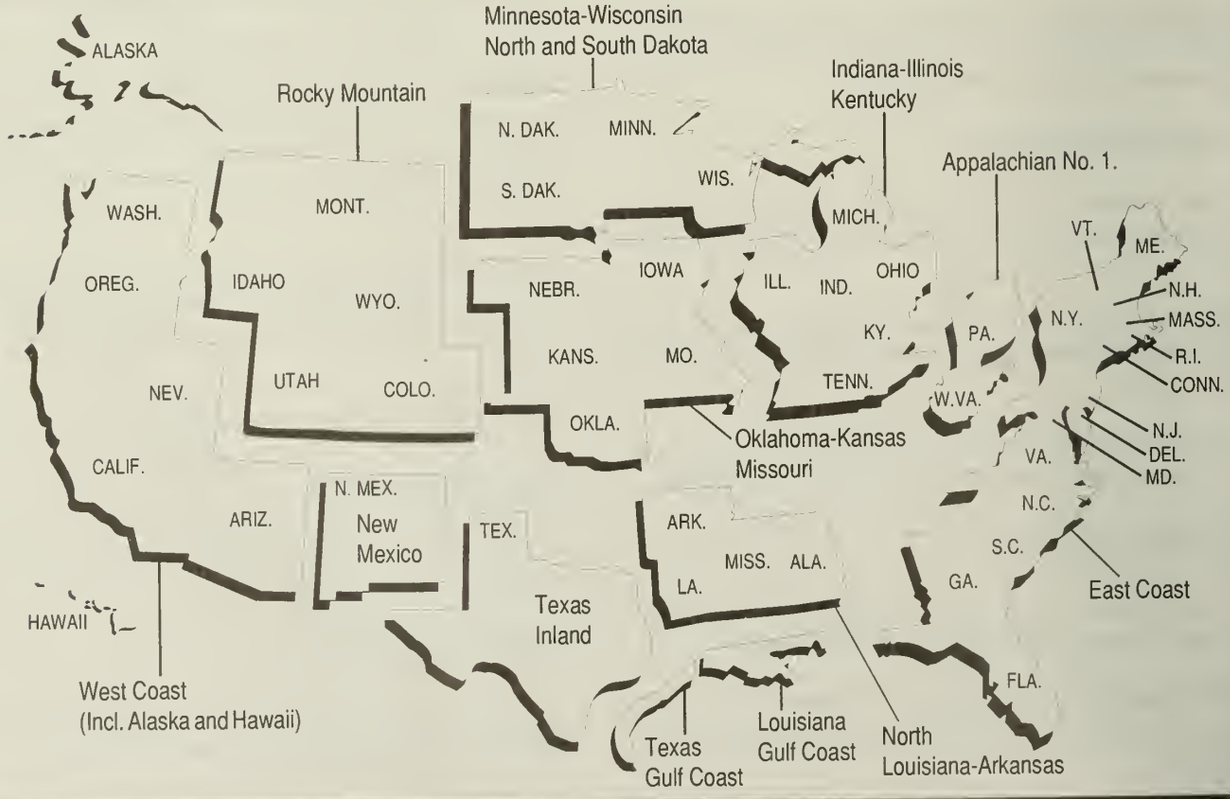
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

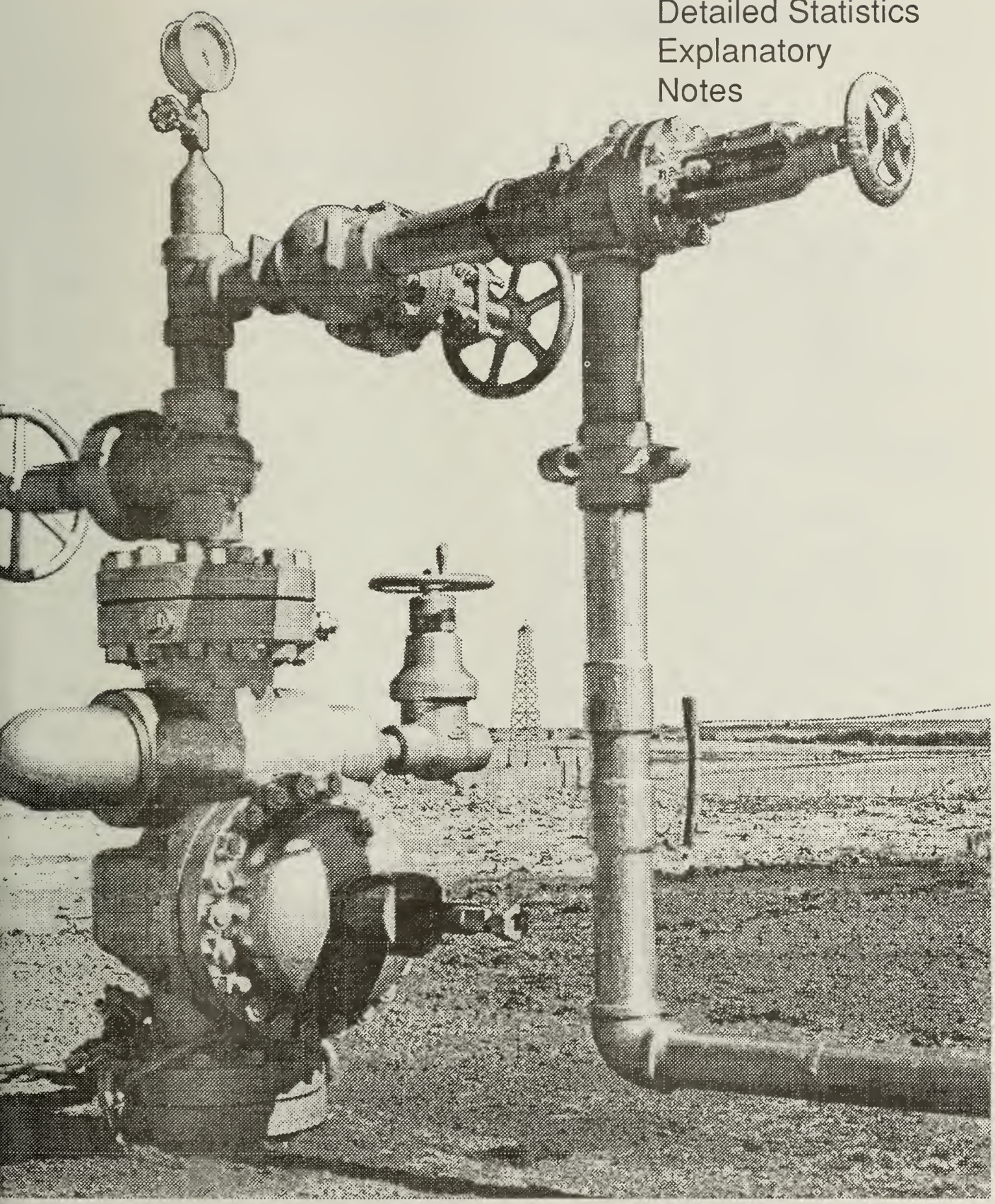


Refining Districts



Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes



The cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a "Christmas Tree."

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Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.*

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the Summary Statistics and the Detailed Statistics sections of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is found in the feature article in the *PSM* entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the April 1990 issue and dealt with the years 1985 through 1989. Subsequent updates to this article will be published in the April issue of this publication.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report" is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and refinery operable and storage capacity. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 350 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 170 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 860 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 800 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or

petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 35 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

Collection Methods

Survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided

by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The ending stock value of the previous month is used as the value for beginning and ending stocks for the current month. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the Energy Information Administration to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review, Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review.*

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins is suppressed on *PSM* Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding *PSA* table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Data on *PSM* Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State" and the corresponding *PSA* table are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed.

With the exception of Tables 29 and 52 in the *PSM* (and corresponding *PSA* tables), the tables are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, and other liquids.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by adding the stock change to the refinery inputs.

Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and alcohol, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and alcohol are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel

were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/alcohol and motor gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares a weekly crude oil production estimate, which is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. At the end of the production month, these weekly estimates are aggregated into an original estimate of monthly crude oil production. Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the State (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA es-

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil[a] Production Estimates and Reported States[b] Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91	8-91	9-91	10-91	11-91	12-91	1-92	2-92
Reported State Data[c]																		
11-14-90	1787	0																
12-14-90	4607	1963	0															
1-14-91	6644	2482	1763	0														
2-14-91	6712	6987	4494	1919	0													
3-14-91	7124	7010	6841	4648	1935	0												
4-14-91	7190	7508	6947	6880	4642	1930	0											
5-14-91	7212	7536	7395	7311	6848	2379	1961	0										
6-14-91	7218	7541	7405	7352	6926	6712	4400	1823	0									
7-14-91	7217	7540	7404	7351	7335	7033	6893	2720	1786	0								
8-14-91	7260	7582	7451	7397	7356	7486	6995	6907	2387	1822	0							
9-14-91	7262	7581	7452	7398	7363	7493	7429	6947	6826	2693	1848	0						
10-14-91	7262	7581	7452	7398	7365	7496	7412	7368	6860	6765	2563	1797	0					
11-14-91	7264	7580	7452	7400	7370	7499	7418	7374	7269	6786	6788	2599	1853	0				
12-14-91	7264	7580	7453	7400	7371	7501	7424	7374	7281	7194	7195	4862	2607	1905	0			
1-14-92	7264	7580	7453	7400	7370	7501	7424	7374	7283	7198	7221	6779	4851	2672	1786	0		
2-14-92	7264	7580	7453	7400	7372	7502	7425	7374	7285	7198	7224	7187	6832	4985	2589	1788	0	
3-14-92	7264	7580	7453	7400	7370	7502	7425	7375	7285	7201	7226	7192	7249	6913	4892	2674	1854	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production[d]																		
3-14-92	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	15	30	33
	Month of Production																	
	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91	8-91	9-91	10-91	11-91	12-91	1-92	2-92
Production Estimates																		
Original[e]	6991	7261	7187	7375	7411	7427	7392	7339	7310	7350	7360	7251	7301	7376	7302	7270	7344	7360
Interim[f]	7167	7454	7308	7282	7418	7548	7481	7467	7368	7282	7326	7272	7332	7409	7307	7281	7363	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	7146	7495	7333	7227	7332	7587	7482	7445	7402	7192	7219	7186	7263	7321	7119	7357	7171	
Revised	7147	7491	7349	7210	7345	7590	7468	7431	7396	7213	7235	7214	7265	7362	7242	7156		
Final[g]	7224	7542	7387	7338														

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.
[c] Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1990 (annual average of 90 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available.
[d] Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 4-14-91. Pennsylvania is counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after its annual report was received. These data are first reported as of 5-14-91.
[e] Original estimates, through October 1990, were made on the first of each month. As of November 1990, original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.
[f] Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.
[g] Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1990, DOE/EIA 0340(90)/2.

timates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. This original monthly estimate is used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.

- The interim estimate is used in the *PSM* Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.

- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual.*

- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

(1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

(2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The PSRS surveys have a very high response rate. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide a timely and accurate picture of petroleum industry activities. As part of this objective, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply" and in subsequent explanatory notes.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. The Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within three time frames: monthly, annually, and triennially. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership. Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814.

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts a comprehensive triennial frames investigation. These triennial evaluations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey.

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984 numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Table B2 displays the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels using the expanded coverage (new basis).

Table B2. New Basis Stocks[1] (Million Barrels)

Commodity	1974	1980	1982	1983
Crude Oil				
Total	NA	488	645	—
Other Primary	NA	380	351	—
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	1,121	1,425	1,461	—
Motor Gasoline				
Total	225	263	244	—
Finished	NA	214	202	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	224	205	186	—
Residual Fuel Oil	75	91	69	—
Jet Fuel				
Total	30	42	39	—
Kerosene-type	24	36	32	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	113	128	102	108
Other Petroleum Products	190	207	219	210

[1] Stocks as of December 31.

Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

The EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. Estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). Table B3 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Table B3. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[a]
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

[a] FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, *Estimate of Total Gasoline Use*, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from

distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B4 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Table B4. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in Table 2. Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Alaskan In-Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions were made consistent; frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and the survey processing system was redesigned and incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS).

Changes in Data Collection

Changes in data collection can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components).
- Aviation gasoline blending components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with distillate fuel oil.
- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category and is now reported as either "finished leaded motor gasoline" or "finished unleaded motor gasoline."
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and other-oils equal to or greater than 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.
- Data aggregation for Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) I was divided into three subdistricts on Forms EIA-812 and 817.
- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs is collected on Form EIA-810.

- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADD's, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.
- Reporting of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812, and 817.
- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.
- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.
- The four categories for unfinished oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.
- The five categories for sulfur content of residual fuel oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 817.
- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 816.
- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (bright stock, neutral, and other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Three subcategories of waxes (microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810 and 811.
- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.
- Natural Gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported for 5 components to be consistent with record keeping practices used by the industry. Table B5 shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Table B5. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures		•	•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

A fifth survey, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. Therefore, to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown

Table B6. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports
(Percent)

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The exports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense District of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of Entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of Processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are the following:

- Tables 6 through 10, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products."
  - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
  - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM).

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames: 2 motor gasoline blenders, 30 bulk terminal operators, 3 pipeline operators, 3 crude oil stock holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator. Table B7 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classification are:
  - Naphthas and lighter
  - Kerosene and light gas oils
  - Heavy gas oils
  - Residuum
- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.
- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table B7. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

Product	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks[a] (thousand barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

[a] Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

- Form EIA-815, "Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form EIA-814.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."
  - Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.
- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information.

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables 12 through 15, 24, 30, and 31.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in *PSM* statistics. The principal differences in the *PSM* data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1-percent increase in crude imports and a 3-percent decrease in product imports.

Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene)were added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and the EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.

- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were being made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *PSA* published in May 1989. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- Year-to-Date tables on Supply and Disposition by PAD District (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15) were added.

- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 15. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 43-46.

- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 6 through 15) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.

- Tables showing net imports by country for the current month and year-to-date (Tables 39 and 40) were added.

- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B8 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

- Table 17, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published in Table 24 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.

  - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.

- Table 19, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.

Table B8. Conversion Table for 1989 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	NA	9	12, 24	17	18, 33	25	19	33	24, 31	41
2	2	8	10	13	18	18, 33	26	19	34	25	42
3	3	NA	11	14, 30	19	18, 33	27	20	35	26	43
4	4	9	12	24, 31	20	18, 33	28	21	36	27	44
5	5	NA	13	15	21	18, 33	29	22	37	28, 32	45
6	6	10	14	34	22	19	30	23	38	29	46
NA	7	NA	15	16	23	19	31	NA	39		
7	8	11	16	17	24	19	32	NA	40		

NA = Not Applicable

  - Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.

  - Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 30, was added.

- Table 20, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 24.

  - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 31, were added.

- Tables 25 through 34, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."

  - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.

  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 33, were added.

- Tables 37 and 38, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."

  - Data for exports by destination previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.

- Table 41, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

  - Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Tables 17 and 20, respectively.

  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 31, were added.

Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with the May 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), stocks of propane/propylene were added to Table 42, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State." This change will be subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*(PSA).

Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes have been made to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System effective with the March issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). These changes were made to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication.

Changes in Publication Tables

Summary StatisticsTables

- A new table has been added to show jet fuel supply and disposition.

- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel

data is no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.

- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" has been expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.

- Time periods have been included in table titles.

Figures

- Annual graphs have been eliminated.

- Time periods have been included in figure titles.

- Sources are provided for each figure.

- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks have been replaced with line graphs.

Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section have been updated and are now located at the end of the Summary Statistics section.

Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1, "U.S. Petroleum Balance"
  - A line has been added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (lines 34 and 44, respectively).

- PAD District Supply and Disposition Tables
  - A year-to-date table in thousand barrels and a current month table in thousand barrels per day have been added for each PAD District.

- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories have been added.

- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin have been eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.
  - Separate daily average columns have been added for crude oil and petroleum products.

- Table numbers have been changed as a result of table additions. Table B9 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

Table B9. Conversion Table for 1991 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	N	11	13	21	21	31	31	41	41	51
2	2	N	12	14	22	22	32	32	42	42	52
3	3	9	13	N	23	23	33	33	43	43	53
4	4	10	14	N	24	24	34	34	44	44	54
5	5	N	15	15	25	25	35	35	45	45	55
6	6	N	16	16	26	26	36	36	46	46	56
N	7	11	17	17	27	27	37	37	47		
N	8	12	18	18	28	28	38	38	48		
7	9	N	19	19	29	29	39	39	49		
8	10	N	20	20	30	30	40	40	50		

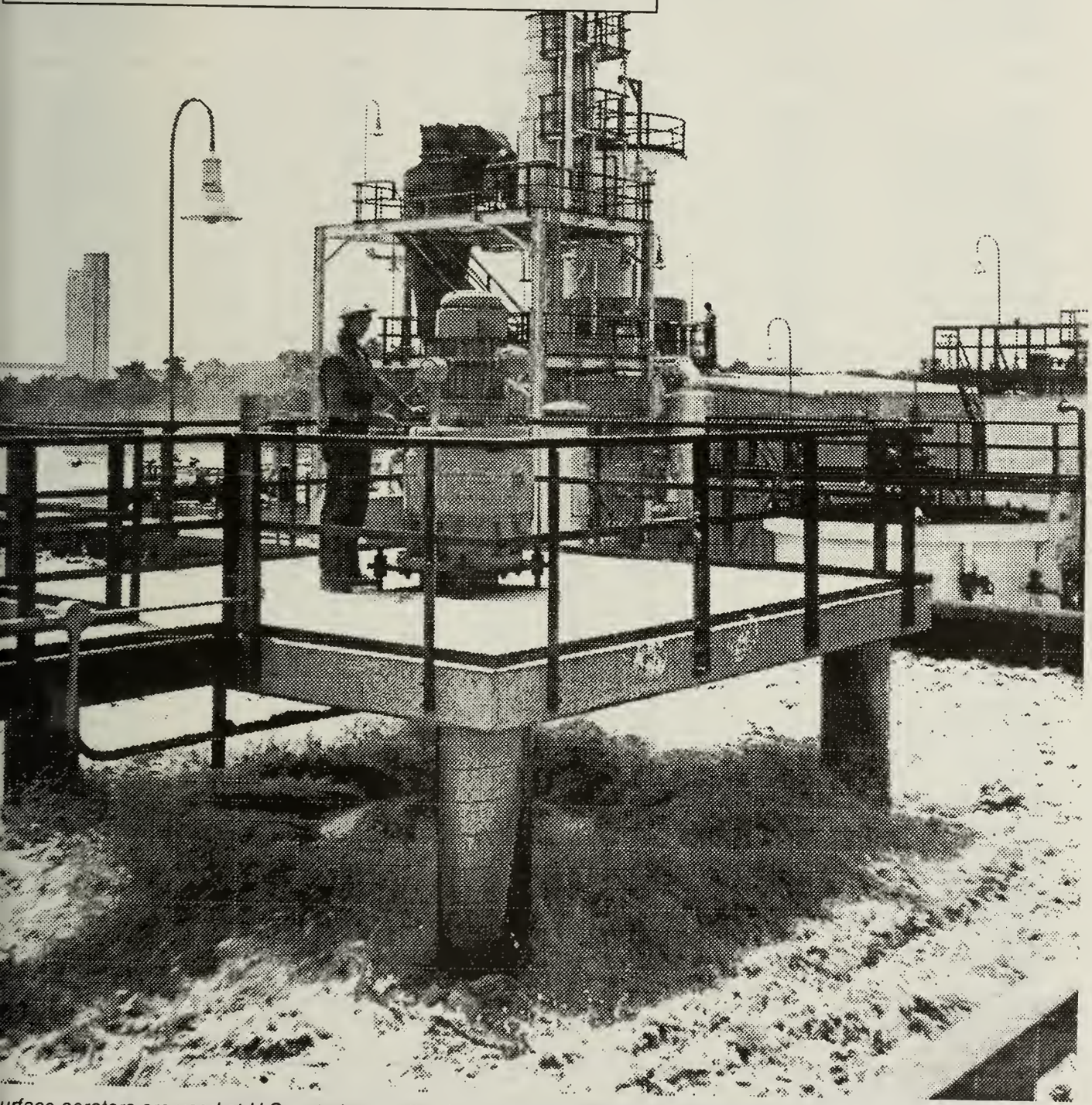
N = New Table

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991

This table contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms. The table shows the published value in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and the cumulative difference resulting from resubmissions for the major product series. The official published petroleum supply statistics are not changed to reflect revisions until publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), except in cases of catastrophic error.

This table is provided as a service to analysts who need to know the latest available statistics. It should be used with caution because resubmissions are received on an irregular basis and the impact on published data can change from month to month. In some cases, the pattern of revision caused by resubmissions during the year is a poor indicator of final statistics that will be published in the *PSA*.



urface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up the xidation process by beating air into water.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Inputs	**13,921**	5	**14,078**	**6**	**13,898**	**-4**	**14,050**	**-6**	**14,674**	**-12**	**15,256**	**-2**
Crude Oil	12,727	5	13,052	-4	12,832	9	13,037	5	13,533	9	13,915	
Pentanes Plus	187	1	171	1	169	0	162	(s)	166	3	173	(s
LPGs	359	-7	304	7	234	3	224	-2	221	3	238	-1
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(
Propane/Propylene	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s
Normal Butane/Butylene	230	(s)	166	16	88	17	60	15	58	14	67	1
Isobutane	129	-7	138	-9	146	-14	164	-17	163	-11	171	-1
Other Hydrocarbons	83	3	84	3	75	(s)	78	(s)	78	(s)	77	
Unfinished Oils	480	7	444	(s)	422	-14	399	-8	671	-22	806	-2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.	84	-3	22	-1	164	-2	151	-1	6	-5	48	
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	(s)	0	-2	
Production	**16,344**	**10**	**16,549**	**23**	**16,273**	**32**	**16,380**	**25**	**17,086**	**19**	**17,623**	**3**
Pentanes Plus	305	4	316	4	316	4	322	1	325	1	326	
LPGs	1,716	19	1,829	30	1,887	42	1,881	40	1,924	46	1,894	3
Ethane/Ethylene	540	10	571	8	564	10	547	9	540	12	532	1
Propane/Propylene	905	14	916	6	900	11	889	11	910	12	894	
Normal Butane/Butylene	127	3	185	17	261	31	285	31	290	33	292	3
Isobutane	145	-8	157	-1	162	-10	160	-11	184	-11	177	-1
Other Hydrocarbons	82	4	96	-1	73	-4	82	5	101	-14	78	
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,629	(s)	6,573	(s)	6,642	1	6,742	0	7,063	(s)	7,351	
Leaded	286	-1	235	(s)	238	(s)	263	0	275	(s)	288	
Unleaded	6,343	1	6,338	(s)	6,404	1	6,478	0	6,788	(s)	7,063	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	20	0	19	0	16	0	18	0	27	0	28	
Jet Fuel	1,508	1	1,548	(s)	1,299	(s)	1,286	0	1,365	1	1,473	
Naphtha-Type Jet	155	0	164	(s)	142	0	151	0	176	0	173	
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,353	1	1,384	(s)	1,157	(s)	1,135	0	1,190	1	1,300	
Kerosene	79	(s)	62	(s)	22	0	35	0	25	0	25	
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,851	-5	2,867	3	2,862	3	2,822	-3	2,924	5	2,940	
Residual Fuel Oil	1,000	1	1,049	1	997	-2	915	1	926	3	933	
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	151	-16	148	-12	133	-14	138	-14	134	-17	161	
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	270	-2	241	-2	231	-1	242	-6	257	-8	305	
Special Naphthas	50	0	54	(s)	48	1	67	-1	50	(s)	48	
Lubricants	167	0	160	0	162	0	152	0	160	-2	165	
Waxes	17	0	17	0	18	0	16	0	20	0	21	
Petroleum Coke	567	1	546	1	528	-1	551	0	569	3	567	
Asphalt and Road Oil	249	0	336	-2	366	1	404	2	473	2	531	
Still Gas	606	2	615	3	600	2	646	1	672	-2	710	
Miscellaneous Products	77	0	73	-2	71	(s)	61	(s)	72	(s)	66	
Imports	**7,066**	**37**	**6,844**	**21**	**6,550**	**96**	**7,373**	**44**	**8,496**	**22**	**8,177**	
Crude Oil	5,303	-7	5,498	-13	5,129	37	5,523	6	6,387	-24	6,317	
Pentanes Plus	3	16	11	17	9	31	9	16	5	15	11	
LPGs	137	11	119	6	81	10	149	4	127	1	143	
Ethane/Ethylene	10	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	
Propane/Propylene	97	7	88	3	54	2	99	2	89	1	78	
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	2	15	2	9	5	29	(s)	20	-8	35	
Isobutane	8	1	6	2	8	3	11	2	9	8	20	
Other Hydrocarbons	0	6	0	0	3	6	3	0	8	0	2	
Unfinished Oils	451	6	308	0	280	7	342	6	499	20	285	
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp.	57	0	37	0	45	0	60	0	48	0	37	
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Motor Gasoline	227	1	106	9	235	(s)	371	10	528	1	371	
Leaded	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	
Unleaded	227	1	106	9	235	(s)	371	10	528	1	371	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	
Jet Fuel	67	0	44	0	65	0	73	0	87	0	64	
Naphtha-Type Jet	20	0	15	0	12	0	13	0	15	0	7	
Kerosene-Type Jet	47	0	29	0	52	0	61	0	73	0	57	
Kerosene	9	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	10	0	6	
Distillate Fuel Oil	190	2	138	1	206	0	258	(s)	185	1	209	
Residual Fuel Oil	422	3	384	(s)	331	1	416	0	420	5	499	
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	20	(s)	14	0	9	0	32	0	34	0	43	
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	150	0	142	0	113	0	101	0	113	0	135	
Special Naphthas	6	(s)	9	(s)	13	(s)	5	(s)	7	(s)	9	
Lubricants	7	(s)	2	0	5	(s)	6	0	10	(s)	6	
Waxes	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	
Petroleum Coke	1	0	4	0	2	3	1	0	2	0	2	
Asphalt and Road Oil	14	(s)	23	(s)	19	(s)	16	(s)	20	1	35	
Miscellaneous Products	1	(s)	(s)	0	4	0	1	0	6	(s)	1	

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

able C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
puts	**15,028**	**-9**	**15,052**	**-3**	**14,802**	**-34**	**14,157**	**8**	**14,410**	**10**	—	—	**-5**
Crude Oil	13,701	3	13,789	12	13,691	3	12,894	2	12,926	2	—	—	5
Pentanes Plus	169	0	176	2	163	2	167	0	162	-6	—	—	(s)
LPGs	244	-10	244	-8	284	-12	323	2	389	9	—	—	-2
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	66	13	73	10	125	7	186	8	253	10	—	—	11
Isobutane	178	-23	172	-19	159	-19	137	-5	136	-1	—	—	-13
Other Hydrocarbons	74	1	84	1	73	1	79	1	84	1	—	—	1
Unfinished Oils	796	3	660	-1	590	1	594	(s)	814	1	—	—	-5
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	42	-6	98	-8	1	-28	100	3	33	3	—	—	-4
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	0
oduction	**17,455**	**34**	**17,476**	**11**	**17,224**	**-7**	**16,593**	**33**	**16,971**	**3**	—	—	**19**
Pentanes Plus	334	1	331	1	322	4	331	4	320	(s)	—	—	2
LPGs	1,851	40	1,844	32	1,782	15	1,768	23	1,781	(s)	—	—	30
Ethane/Ethylene	520	9	522	11	522	15	560	6	576	-1	—	—	9
Propane/Propylene	888	9	877	8	894	14	898	7	932	1	—	—	9
Normal Butane/Butylene	256	40	253	28	181	-1	150	11	118	7	—	—	21
Isobutane	188	-18	191	-15	185	-12	160	-1	155	-6	—	—	-10
Other Hydrocarbons	85	1	82	2	85	2	80	(s)	95	2	—	—	(s)
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,278	-4	7,257	-10	7,044	-14	6,746	3	7,018	(s)	—	—	-2
Leaded	290	1	263	0	265	(s)	226	0	166	0	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	6,988	-4	6,994	-10	6,778	-14	6,519	3	6,852	(s)	—	—	-2
Finished Aviation Gasoline	34	0	25	0	26	0	22	0	13	0	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	1,426	0	1,486	0	1,495	0	1,415	0	1,433	0	—	—	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet	172	0	170	0	173	0	162	0	156	0	—	—	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,255	0	1,316	0	1,322	0	1,253	0	1,276	0	—	—	(s)
Kerosene	24	0	14	0	28	0	37	0	55	-1	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,992	6	2,959	1	3,054	1	3,039	1	3,103	(s)	—	—	1
Residual Fuel Oil	870	1	925	(s)	838	(s)	813	(s)	896	(s)	—	—	1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	159	-14	151	-15	161	-16	123	0	108	0	—	—	-12
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	294	-2	273	-2	277	-2	287	0	311	0	—	—	-2
Special Naphthas	52	(s)	48	(s)	51	(s)	55	(s)	46	(s)	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	154	1	152	0	165	0	144	0	142	0	—	—	(s)
Waxes	17	(s)	20	0	17	0	17	(s)	19	0	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	571	1	577	1	568	1	565	(s)	584	1	—	—	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	548	1	569	2	562	1	464	1	353	1	—	—	1
Still Gas	699	1	695	(s)	680	-1	608	0	627	(s)	—	—	1
Miscellaneous Products	65	1	69	(s)	71	1	80	(s)	69	-1	—	—	(s)
ports	**7,714**	**41**	**8,622**	**47**	**7,745**	**70**	**7,395**	**72**	**7,559**	**22**	—	—	**49**
Crude Oil	5,949	5	6,667	-22	5,795	17	5,683	0	5,544	-17	—	—	(s)
Pentanes Plus	4	16	5	(s)	3	(s)	14	(s)	8	17	—	—	15
LPGs	146	4	137	5	143	4	163	71	150	5	—	—	12
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	5	8	0	—	—	(s)
Propane/Propylene	89	2	69	3	91	2	85	61	81	2	—	—	8
Normal Butane/Butylene	43	-4	41	1	41	(s)	66	2	53	2	—	—	(s)
Isobutane	14	6	19	1	4	2	11	2	8	2	—	—	3
Other Hydrocarbons	3	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	—	—	1
Unfinished Oils	515	11	403	15	533	0	413	-7	524	0	—	—	6
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp	28	0	35	0	13	0	6	7	30	0	—	—	1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	232	0	385	0	321	-8	236	(s)	318	0	—	—	(s)
Leaded	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	232	0	385	0	320	-8	236	(s)	318	0	—	—	(s)
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	67	0	72	16	65	27	59	0	37	15	—	—	5
Naphtha-Type Jet	7	0	14	0	7	0	8	0	7	0	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	60	0	57	16	59	27	51	0	30	15	—	—	5
Kerosene	3	0	1	0	1	0	15	0	45	0	—	—	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	153	2	167	1	221	16	206	(s)	245	0	—	—	2
Residual Fuel Oil	419	1	568	31	473	8	438	0	454	(s)	—	—	6
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	35	1	22	0	13	6	13	0	48	1	—	—	1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	98	0	107	0	100	0	98	0	118	0	—	—	0
Special Naphthas	3	0	14	0	4	(s)	5	0	6	0	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	12	0	7	0	4	0	7	0	7	0	—	—	(s)
Waxes	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—	—	0
Petroleum Coke	2	0	(s)	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	39	1	29	1	39	0	31	1	22	0	—	—	1
Miscellaneous Products	3	(s)	2	0	13	0	1	0	1	0	—	—	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	**1,001,047**	**-96**	**992,910**	**-1,551**	**990,395**	**-1,336**	**1,009,127**	**150**	**1,059,470**	**-2,167**	**1,065,100**	**-358**
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	320,078	568	331,193	20	336,772	71	338,716	-376	358,501	-2,630	347,588	-706
Pentanes Plus	5,862	-230	6,162	-215	6,550	-274	7,174	-309	8,037	-316	9,563	-306
LPGs	76,268	1,235	68,798	1,139	72,551	691	83,126	720	96,295	819	106,013	647
Ethane/Ethylene	18,358	801	18,081	588	18,350	389	19,724	400	20,902	290	21,048	217
Propane/Propylene	34,842	207	29,874	185	29,529	339	35,035	194	41,596	280	48,005	223
Normal Butane/Butylene	13,943	265	11,793	329	15,636	2	19,821	129	25,069	227	27,537	226
Isobutane	9,125	-38	9,050	37	9,036	-39	8,546	-3	8,728	22	9,423	-19
Other Hydrocarbons	1,194	466	1,538	353	1,568	413	1,799	562	2,743	124	2,829	125
Unfinished Oils	101,993	-115	104,511	23	106,699	-19	112,091	165	115,604	48	110,680	242
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	40,043	-180	41,023	-195	38,723	192	36,382	-418	37,471	39	37,838	-137
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	139	0	115	0	99	0	71	0	73	0	121	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	187,236	-1,584	180,837	-2,255	172,564	-1,295	170,258	-1,011	172,008	183	176,777	204
Leaded	10,038	-34	10,487	-1,374	8,010	-132	7,420	-24	7,203	-40	7,433	-46
Unleaded	177,198	-1,550	170,350	-881	164,554	-1,163	162,838	-987	164,805	223	169,344	250
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,888	0	1,914	0	1,799	0	1,668	0	1,729	0	1,736	15
Jet Fuel	50,491	-6	47,957	-491	44,576	-119	43,696	509	46,923	13	48,594	7
Naphtha-Type Jet	5,999	6	5,869	6	5,866	8	5,714	6	5,670	-7	5,509	-20
Kerosene-Type Jet	44,492	-12	42,088	-497	38,710	-127	37,982	503	41,253	20	43,085	27
Kerosene	5,455	-51	4,984	-47	4,233	57	4,265	21	4,241	3	4,676	9
Distillate Fuel Oil	112,111	-433	101,256	395	98,273	-108	102,177	644	107,005	-126	113,474	204
Residual Fuel Oil	47,600	153	44,645	608	42,941	-47	44,690	188	45,809	395	43,475	27
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,579	14	1,560	1	1,723	0	1,477	-20	1,504	-20	1,593	28
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	2,012	-91	1,660	-82	1,518	-61	1,773	-57	1,758	-59	2,011	-89
Special Naphthas	3,075	-28	3,147	-21	2,929	-30	2,521	-40	2,329	12	2,375	-16
Lubricants	12,468	137	13,302	0	13,711	-156	13,408	0	13,190	-151	13,169	-44
Waxes	956	0	956	0	1,033	0	993	0	1,053	0	1,137	0
Petroleum Coke	7,129	-2	8,398	0	8,954	-4	8,230	0	8,371	-1	8,712	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	21,497	-13	26,436	-596	30,925	-463	32,132	-267	32,336	-258	30,378	-348
Miscellaneous Products	1,973	64	2,518	-188	2,254	-184	2,480	-161	2,490	-242	2,361	-220
Product Supplied	**16,882**	**-11**	**16,284**	**79**	**16,100**	**98**	**16,103**	**8**	**16,098**	**88**	**16,764**	**110**
Crude Oil	23	0	17	0	18	0	21	0	15	0	16	0
Pentanes Plus	130	25	145	19	142	37	148	18	136	13	112	34
LPGs	2,139	-4	1,850	32	1,556	63	1,423	45	1,360	41	1,443	55
Ethane/Ethylene	604	-21	593	15	565	17	511	9	511	16	537	13
Propane/Propylene	1,393	27	1,141	9	921	7	780	18	756	10	736	11
Normal Butane/Butylene	95	-11	90	(s)	47	31	109	12	69	8	167	23
Isobutane	47	1	26	7	24	9	23	6	25	8	2	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	-117	-17	-227	-5	-212	22	-236	8	-285	47	-356	24
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	-52	1	-20	1	-46	-10	-13	22	7	-10	-23	-
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,643	2	6,806	33	7,047	-30	7,137	(s)	7,475	-38	7,465	-4
Leaded	281	-1	214	48	310	-40	278	-4	280	(s)	272	(s)
Unleaded	6,361	3	6,592	-15	6,737	10	6,860	4	7,195	-38	7,193	-4
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	18	0	20	0	22	0	25	0	28	-
Jet Fuel	1,548	7	1,523	18	1,433	-12	1,350	-21	1,314	17	1,468	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet	181	(s)	181	(s)	154	(s)	156	(s)	191	(s)	185	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,367	8	1,342	18	1,279	-12	1,195	-21	1,123	17	1,282	(s)
Kerosene	101	-9	56	(s)	46	-3	38	1	26	1	16	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,356	11	3,000	-25	2,966	19	2,869	-28	2,735	31	2,783	-1
Residual Fuel Oil	1,133	-2	1,239	-15	1,206	19	1,128	-7	1,010	1	1,265	2
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	167	-16	163	-12	137	-14	179	-13	166	-17	201	-1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	421	1	395	-2	349	-2	334	-6	371	-8	431	-
Special Naphthas	40	1	60	(s)	46	2	83	(s)	42	-1	31	-
Lubricants	155	-4	117	5	137	5	151	-5	156	3	153	-
Waxes	17	0	20	0	14	0	18	0	18	0	17	-
Petroleum Coke	293	-6	272	1	318	2	376	(s)	296	3	303	-
Asphalt and Road Oil	173	(s)	182	19	239	-3	375	-5	484	3	629	-
Still Gas	606	2	615	3	600	2	646	1	672	-2	710	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	90	-3	53	7	83	(s)	54	-1	77	3	72	-

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

able C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
ocks (Thousand Barrels)	**1,065,447**	**594**	**1,076,479**	**2,578**	**1,093,219**	**1,295**	**1,074,564**	**1,492**	**1,077,474**	**1,829**	—	—	**221**
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	342,529	-363	345,342	-15	341,055	-25	342,740	-30	344,099	-22	—	—	-319
Pentanes Plus	8,671	-319	9,293	-177	8,804	-270	8,402	-241	7,338	-10	—	—	-242
LPGs	111,624	1,502	116,375	2,080	115,466	950	115,850	1,584	105,761	1,746	—	—	1,192
Ethane/Ethylene	20,823	975	18,631	1,248	18,394	689	19,726	987	18,660	1,011	—	—	690
Propane/Propylene	50,434	229	51,551	251	51,192	467	52,010	750	50,843	783	—	—	355
Normal Butane/Butylene	31,356	322	36,261	558	36,028	-184	34,333	-135	27,276	-45	—	—	154
Isobutane	9,011	-24	9,932	23	9,852	-22	9,781	-18	8,982	-3	—	—	-8
Other Hydrocarbons	3,268	122	3,232	144	3,708	166	3,883	152	4,194	183	—	—	255
Unfinished Oils	109,938	18	107,656	142	110,899	103	110,108	86	107,431	12	—	—	64
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	37,275	-20	38,063	-880	39,191	-313	37,168	-368	35,866	-209	—	—	-226
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	83	0	67	0	79	0	76	0	70	0	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	171,411	75	171,086	638	177,385	193	166,547	84	173,347	73	—	—	-427
Leaded	7,285	-47	6,484	56	6,601	-4	5,983	25	5,531	13	—	—	-146
Unleaded	164,126	122	164,602	582	170,784	197	160,564	59	167,816	60	—	—	-281
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,125	-284	1,670	0	1,677	0	1,704	0	1,562	0	—	—	-24
Jet Fuel	47,078	53	47,713	46	49,606	0	47,761	2	48,172	-33	—	—	-2
Naphtha-Type Jet	5,728	27	5,286	-10	5,106	-10	4,882	-17	4,256	5	—	—	-1
Kerosene-Type Jet	41,350	26	42,427	56	44,500	10	42,879	19	43,916	-38	—	—	-1
Kerosene	5,059	36	4,936	71	5,606	77	6,387	0	5,920	-22	—	—	14
Distillate Fuel Oil	124,256	470	130,550	790	139,504	614	138,187	117	144,397	61	—	—	239
Residual Fuel Oil	43,357	12	45,595	-5	47,905	-6	48,124	-6	49,030	8	—	—	121
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,396	0	1,417	0	1,634	0	1,494	0	1,629	0	—	—	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	2,376	0	1,899	0	1,996	0	1,836	0	1,785	0	—	—	-40
Special Naphthas	2,321	-6	2,120	2	2,136	-7	1,928	164	1,888	120	—	—	14
Lubricants	12,625	0	12,673	12	12,737	0	12,222	0	12,053	1	—	—	-18
Waxes	1,098	-1	1,047	0	1,070	0	901	0	919	0	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	8,400	13	8,189	0	8,111	0	8,175	0	9,439	0	—	—	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	28,129	-498	24,902	33	22,003	15	18,427	11	19,893	13	—	—	-216
Miscellaneous Products	2,428	-216	2,654	-303	2,647	-202	2,644	-63	2,681	-92	—	—	-164
oduct Supplied	**16,910**	**62**	**17,133**	**42**	**16,704**	**126**	**16,894**	**92**	**16,674**	**24**	—	—	**65**
Crude Oil	15	0	13	0	16	0	22	0	22	0	—	—	0
Pentanes Plus	196	17	139	-5	178	6	190	3	201	16	—	—	17
LPGs	1,548	26	1,566	27	1,640	69	1,564	71	1,838	-9	—	—	38
Ethane/Ethylene	527	-16	600	2	537	33	517	1	619	-2	—	—	6
Propane/Propylene	883	10	897	11	982	9	939	59	1,032	1	—	—	16
Normal Butane/Butylene	101	21	59	11	89	17	72	4	133	-5	—	—	10
Isobutane	37	11	9	3	32	10	36	7	54	-3	—	—	6
Other Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Unfinished Oils	-257	15	-184	12	-165	1	-156	-6	-201	1	—	—	9
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	5	2	-89	36	-26	9	-28	6	40	-8	—	—	4
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,561	(s)	7,555	-28	7,091	-8	7,273	7	7,005	(s)	—	—	-7
Leaded	290	1	283	-3	253	2	244	-1	178	(s)	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	7,271	(s)	7,271	-25	6,838	-10	7,030	8	6,827	(s)	—	—	-7
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	10	40	-9	26	0	21	0	18	0	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	1,511	-1	1,527	17	1,488	28	1,483	(s)	1,452	16	—	—	6
Naphtha-Type Jet	167	-2	199	1	186	0	170	(s)	185	-1	—	—	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,344	(s)	1,328	15	1,302	28	1,313	(s)	1,267	17	—	—	6
Kerosene	14	-1	18	-1	5	(s)	24	2	114	0	—	—	-1
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,649	-1	2,779	-8	2,840	23	3,029	17	2,916	2	—	—	3
Residual Fuel Oil	1,118	3	1,205	31	1,066	8	1,028	(s)	1,132	(s)	—	—	6
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	200	-11	172	-15	167	-10	141	0	152	1	—	—	-11
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	381	-5	396	-2	374	-2	390	0	431	0	—	—	-2
Special Naphthas	13	(s)	66	(s)	34	1	66	-5	44	2	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	166	-1	138	(s)	150	(s)	150	0	136	(s)	—	—	(s)
Waxes	18	(s)	20	(s)	14	0	20	(s)	18	0	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	332	1	319	2	350	1	382	(s)	339	1	—	—	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	654	7	696	-14	693	2	605	2	322	1	—	—	1
till Gas	699	1	695	(s)	680	-1	608	0	627	(s)	—	—	1
liscellaneous Products	65	1	63	2	84	-2	81	-4	69	(s)	—	—	(s)

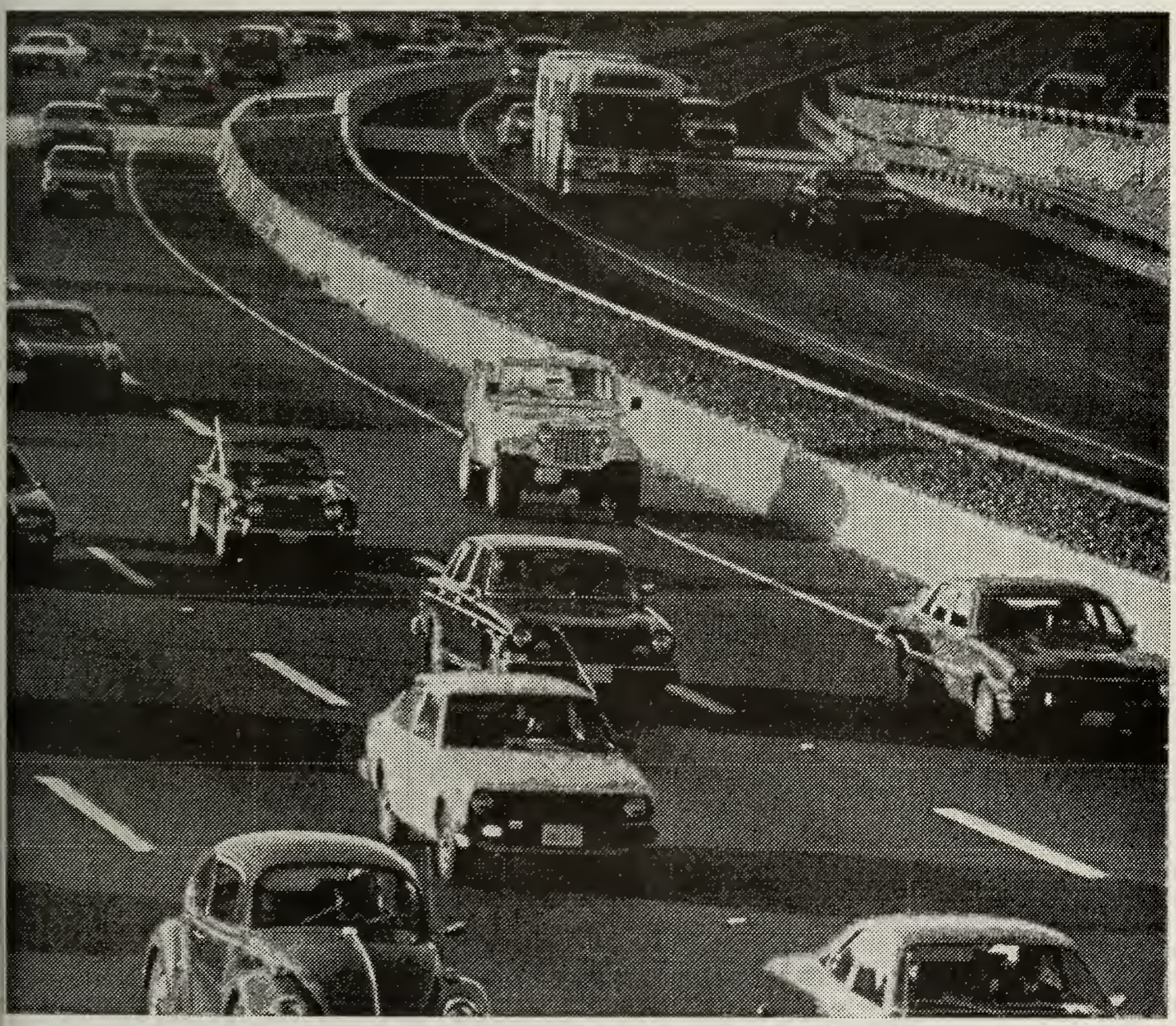
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

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Appendix D

EIA 819 Monthly Oxygenate Report



The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 include provisions intended to reduce toxic vehicle emissions.

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Oxygenate Summary

Beginning with the March 1992 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, results of the Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" will be presented. Information regarding this survey is provided in the "Explanatory Notes" which follow the detailed tables in Appendix D. The first issue contains data for both January and February 1992. These data will also be published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* starting with the week ending March 20, 1992 issue.

Highlights

- As of February 29, 1992, U.S. stocks of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) were 8,505 thousand barrels.
- As a result of additional production capacity coming on stream, U.S. production of MTBE showed substantial growth between 1990 and the beginning of 1992.

Production of MTBE during January and February 1992, at 100 and 97 thousand barrels per day (MBD) respectively, represented a significant increase over the previously published 1990 average production of 71 MBD. This increase was the result of start-ups of additional MTBE units. As of February 29, 1992, U.S. stocks of MTBE at 8,505 thousand barrels (MB) were 4,906 MB higher than at the end of December 1990.

As of February 29, 1992, U.S. stocks of fuel ethanol at 1,149 MB were 210 MB above the January 31, 1992 level. Stocks were also 388 MB above the December 31, 1991 level of 761 MB, and 284 MB below the revised December 31, 1990 level of 1,433 MB. Production of fuel ethanol during February 1992 was 71 MBD.

Table D1. U.S. Summary Table, February 1992

Products	February 1992		January 1992		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production	2,064	71	2,424	78	4,488	75
Stocks	1,149	—	939	—	1,149	—
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W
Blended into Motor Gasoline[a]	1,966	68	2,284	74	4,250	71
Stock Change[b]	210	7	178	6	389	6
MTBE						
Production	2,819	97	3,109	100	5,928	99
Stocks	8,505	—	8,398	—	8,505	—
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W
Blended into Motor Gasoline	1,459	50	1,647	53	3,106	52
Stock Change[b]	107	4	1,012	33	1,119	19
All Other Oxygenates[c]						
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W
Stocks	W	W	W	W	W	W
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W
Blended into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Stock Change[b]	W	W	W	W	W	W

[a] Quantities of fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline are calculated by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). This quantity is equal to production plus imports, minus stock change.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[c] Includes ETBE, TAME, TBA, and other oxygenates; see EIA-819 definitions.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by Petroleum Administration fo Defense Districts (PADD), 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production	2424	2064										
Stocks	939	1149										
Imports	W	W										
Blended Into Motor Gasoline[a]	2284	1966										
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production	W	W										
Stocks	60	72										
Imports	W	W										
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production	2254	1929										
Stocks	443	558										
Imports	W	W										
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production	W	W										
Stocks	248	340										
Imports	W	W										
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production	W	W										
Stocks	9	9										
Imports	W	W										
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production	W	W										
Stocks	179	171										
Imports	W	W										

[a] Quantities of fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline are calculated by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). This quantity is equal to production pl imports, minus stock change.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD), 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production	3109	2819										
Stocks	8398	8505										
Imports	W	W										
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	1647	1459										
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production	W	W										
Stocks	1839	1512										
Imports	W	W										
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	204	163										
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production	W	W										
Stocks	W	W										
Imports	W	W										
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W										
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production	2722	2375										
Stocks	2985	3406										
Imports	W	W										
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	744	703										
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production	W	W										
Stocks	W	W										
Imports	W	W										
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	133	89										
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production	W	W										
Stocks	3201	3247										
Imports	W	W										
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	426	401										

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D4. Monthly Methanol Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD), 1992

(Thousand Barrels)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production	2883	2376										
Stocks	3348	2913										
Imports	512	456										
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	45	34										
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production	W	W										
Stocks	389	354										
Imports	W	W										
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W										
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production	W	W										
Stocks	340	342										
Imports	W	W										
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W										
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production	2639	2185										
Stocks	2539	2169										
Imports	W	W										
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W										
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production	W	W										
Stocks	W	W										
Imports	W	W										
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W										
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production	W	W										
Stocks	W	W										
Imports	W	W										
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W										

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D5. Monthly All Other Oxygenates Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD), 1992 [a]

(Thousand Barrels)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production	W	W										
Stocks	W	W										
Imports	W	W										
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W										
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production	W	W										
Stocks	W	W										
Imports	W	W										
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W										
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production	W	W										
Stocks	W	W										
Imports	W	W										
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W										
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production	W	W										
Stocks	W	W										
Imports	W	W										
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W										
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production	W	W										
Stocks	W	W										
Imports	W	W										
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W										
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production	W	W										
Stocks	W	W										
Imports	W	W										
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W										

[a] Includes ETBE, TAME, TBA, and other oxygenates; see EIA-819 definitions.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Form EIA-819 Monthly Oxygenate Report Explanatory Notes

Background

Beginning no later than November 1992, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 require that all gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas have an oxygen content of 2.7 percent (by weight) during winter months. Beginning in 1995 further requirements are that only reformulated gasoline having an average oxygen content of 2.0 percent be sold in the nine worst ozone nonattainment areas.

In 1991, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) conducted a frame identifier survey of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. The purpose of this survey was to (1) identify all U.S. producers, blenders, storers, and importers of oxygenates; and (2) collect supply and blending data for 1990 and end of 1990 inventory data on those oxygenates blended into motor gasoline. A summary of the results from the identification survey were published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* dated February 21, 1992.

Overview

In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, the EIA has begun a new oxygenate data collection program. The Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" collects information on oxygenate production, imports, stocks and blending into motor gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADDs). Data are aggregated and presented on Tables D1-D5 of this appendix as follows:

Table D1. U.S. Summary Table, Current Month

Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by PADD, 1992

Table D3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by PADD, 1992

Table D4. Monthly Methanol Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by PADD, 1992

Table D5. Monthly All Other Oxygenates Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by PADD, 1992

All data are displayed in thousand barrels (42 U.S. Gallons per Barrel) or thousand barrels per day.

Collection Methods

Data for the EIA-819 survey are collected beginning on the fifth working day of each month. Information is solicited by telephone or can be transmitted to the EIA by facsimile. Receipt of the data is monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Additional follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report on the Form EIA-819 was selected from the universe of companies that reported on the Form EIA-822A/D, "Oxygenate Operations Identification Survey". The universe consisted of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other non-refinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenates; and (4) importers of oxygenates (importer of record) located in or importing oxygenates into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey form EIA-819 is the cut-off method and was performed using software developed by the EIA's Office of Statistical Standards. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (oxygenate production, oxygenate stocks, oxygenate imports, and oxygenates used in the blending of motor gasoline) during 1990. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate item and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V) for which data may be published.

Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the frames survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within two time frames: monthly and annually. Monthly frames maintenance procedures for the EIA-819 focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership.

To supplement monthly frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts an annual frames investigation. This annual evaluation results in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame.

Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

Response Rate

The response rate is usually 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone or in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. Entries on Tables D1-D5 of this appendix will be marked with an "R" to indicate that data have been revised.

Data Imputation and Estimation

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The EIA-819 has a very high response rate. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data.

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for production, imports, stocks, and blending by each geographic region. Estimation factors, which were derived from 1990 reported data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any other Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in the determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

EIA-819 Definitions

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH_3-$(CH_2)_n$-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bulk Station. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of less than 50,000 barrels and receives its petroleum products by tank car or truck.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Ending Stocks. Stocks of oxygenates held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month.

ETBE (ethyl tertiary butyl ether) $(CH_3)_3COC_2H_5$. An oxygenate blend stock. It is formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Fuel Ethanol (C_2H_5OH). An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol. Eligible for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Methanol (CH_3OH). A light volatile alcohol. Eligible for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether) $(CH_3)_3COCH_3$. An ether eligible for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Motor Gasoline Blending of Oxygenates. Blending of gasoline and oxygenates under the Environmental Protection Agency's "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rule (56 FR (February 11, 1991)).

Other Oxygenates. Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers eligible for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

Oxygenates. Any substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend.

Through a series of waivers and interpretive rules, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined the allowable limits for oxygenates in unleaded gasoline. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules (56 FR (February 11, 1991)) allows blends of aliphatic alcohols other than methanol and aliphatic ethers, provided the oxygen content does not exceed 2.7 percent by weight.

The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules also provide for blends of methanol up to 0.3 percent by volume exclusive of other oxygenates, and butanol or alcohols of a higher molecular weight up to 2.75 percent by weight.

Individual waivers pertaining to the use of oxygenates in unleaded gasoline have been issued by the EPA. They include:

Fuel Ethanol. Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol (200 proof) (commonly referred to as the "gasohol waiver").

Methanol. Blends of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) such that the total oxygen content does not exceed 3.5 percent by weight and the ratio of methanol to GTBA is less than or equal to 1. It is also specified that this blended fuel must meet ASTM volatility specifications (commonly referred to as the "ARCO" waiver).

Blends of up to 5.0 percent by volume methanol with a minimum of 2.5 percent by volume co-solvent al-

cohols having a carbon number of 4 or less (i.e., ethanol, propanol, butanol, and/or GTBA). The total oxygen must not exceed 3.7 percent by weight, and the blend must meet ASTM volatility specifications as well as phase separation and alcohol purity specifications (commonly referred to as the "DuPont" waiver).

MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether). Blends up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications. Blenders must take precautions that the blends are not used as base gasolines for other oxygenated blends (commonly referred to as the "Sun" waiver).

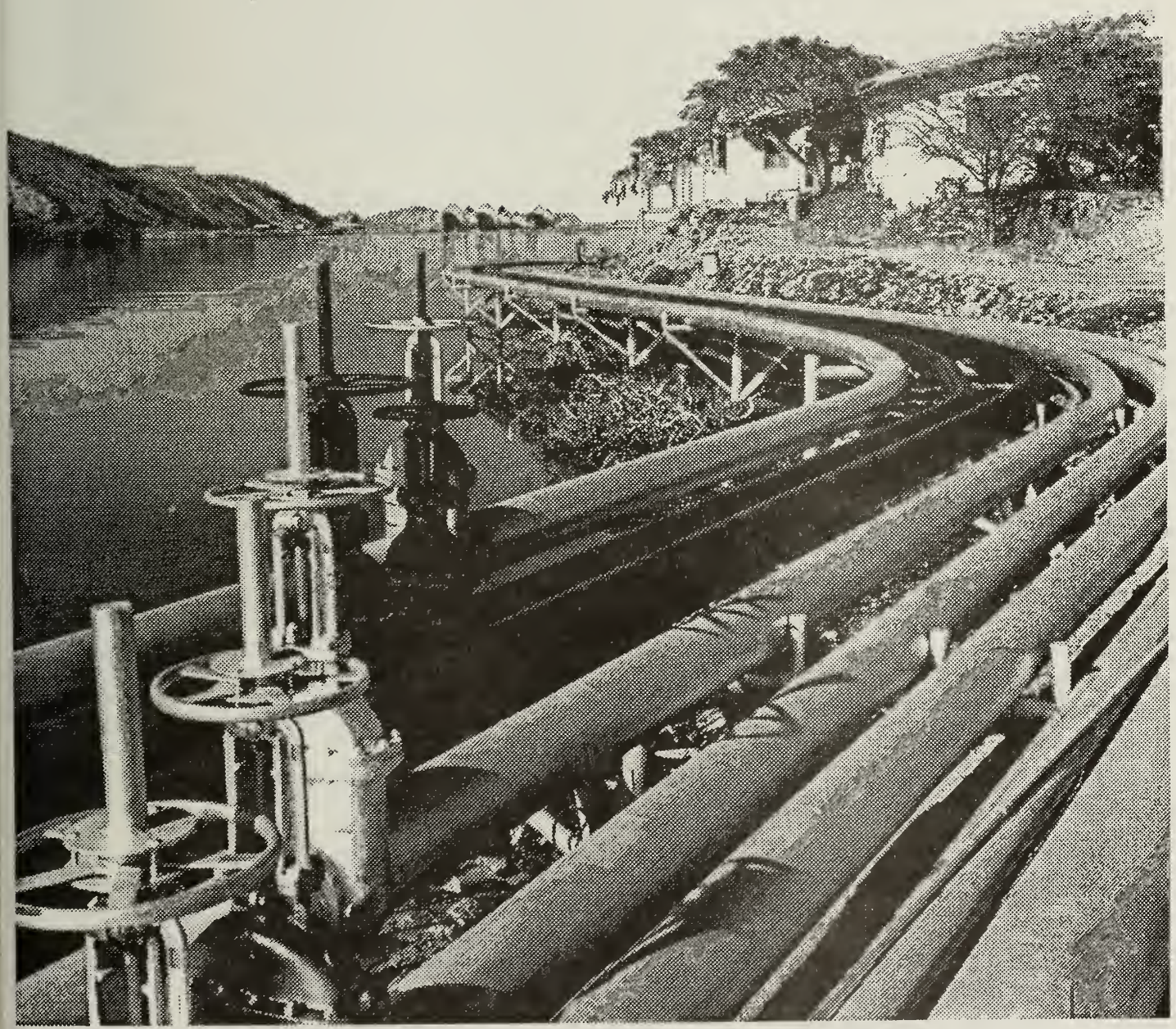
Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, alcohol and oxygenates.

TAME (tertiary amyl methyl ether) $(CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)COCH_3$. An oxygenate blend stock with an octane number of 104.5 (R+M)/2. It is formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylene with methanol.

TBA (tertiary butyl alcohol) $(CH_3)_3COH$. An alcohol primarily used as a chemical feedstock, a solvent or feedstock for isobutylene production for MTBE; produced as a co-product of propylene oxide production or by direct hydration of isobutylene.

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Glossary



Pipelines carry natural gas across geographic regions.

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Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH_3-(CH_2)n-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr.}60^\circ\text{F}/60^\circ\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas and aromatics which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene (C_6H_6). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, and a basic building block of

the petrochemical industry. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel milling coking production and olefin operations. It is found in motor gasoline and is used as a solvent, and in organic synthesis.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

> ***Isobutane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.
>
> ***Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

> ***Fresh Feeds.*** Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.
>
> ***Recycled Feeds.*** Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

> ***Low Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.
>
> ***High Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip

gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Crude Oil Used Directly. Represents the amount of crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery, and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Ethane (C_2H_6). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C_2H_4). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

(1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.

(2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent volume of alcohol. Gasohol is included in finished leaded and unleaded motor gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons (such as shale oil, tar sands oils, gilsonite, etc.).

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid

hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isohexane (C_6H_{14}). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5) and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. **See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.**

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

> ***Paraffinic.*** Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.
>
> ***Naphthenic.*** Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.
>
> ***Note:*** The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.
>
> ***Exceptions:*** Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.
>
> Example:
>
> (1) Unextracted pariffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor

gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122° to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365° to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, oxygenates, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Oxygenates. Alcohols and ethers (e.g., ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether, methanol, methyl tertiary butyl ether, tertiary amyl methyl ether, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

> ***Naphtha Less Than 401° F.*** A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.
>
> ***Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.*** Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which was established in 1942.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

> ***Marketable Coke.*** Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.
>
> ***Catalyst Coke.*** In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline. Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6.000 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month.

A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A nonmetallic element of lemon-yellow color, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. In this publication, data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene ($C_6H_5CH_3$). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, similar to benzene but less volatile. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending compound, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

> ***Microcrystalline Wax.*** Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.
>
> ***Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax.*** A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.
>
> ***Crystalline-Other Wax.*** A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$). One of the aromatic compounds commonly referred to as BTXs. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending component, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

* U.S. G.P.O.:1992-311-991:40011

U.S. Postal Service

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

Required by 39 U.S.C. 3685)

1A. Title of Publication	1B. PUBLICATION NO.	2. Date of Filing
Petroleum Supply Monthly	7 3 3 - 0 5 5 3	09-13-91
3. Frequency of Issue	**3A. No. of Issues Published Annually**	**3B. Annual Subscription Price**
Monthly	12	Domestic $78.00 Foreign $97.50

4. Complete Mailing Address of Known Office of Publication *(Street, City, County, State and ZIP+4 Code) (Not printers)*
U. S. Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

5. Complete Mailing Address of the Headquarters of General Business Offices of the Publisher *(Not printer)*
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Energy Information Administration
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

6. Full Names and Complete Mailing Address of Publisher, Editor, and Managing Editor *(This item MUST NOT be blank)*

Publisher *(Name and Complete Mailing Address)*
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Energy Information Administration
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

Editor *(Name and Complete Mailing Address)*
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U. S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
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Managing Editor *(Name and Complete Mailing Address)*
Patricia Jacobus
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1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

7. Owner *(If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual must be given. If the publication is published by a nonprofit organization, its name and address must be stated.) (Item must be completed.)*

Full Name	Complete Mailing Address
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9. For Completion by Nonprofit Organizations Authorized To Mail at Special Rates *(DMM Section 423.12 only)*
The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for Federal income tax purposes *(Check one)*

[X] (1) Has Not Changed During Preceding 12 Months
[ ] (2) Has Changed During Preceding 12 Months
(If changed, publisher must submit explanation of change with this statement.)

10. Extent and Nature of Circulation *(See instructions on reverse side)*	Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	Actual No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date
A. Total No. Copies *(Net Press Run)*	1700	1682
B. Paid and/or Requested Circulation 1. Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales	650	667
2. Mail Subscription *(Paid and/or requested)*	750	734
C. Total Paid and/or Requested Circulation *(Sum of 10B1 and 10B2)*	1400	1401
D. Free Distribution by Mail, Carrier or Other Means Samples, Complimentary, and Other Free Copies	300	281
E. Total Distribution *(Sum of C and D)*	1700	1682
F. Copies Not Distributed 1. Office use, left over, unaccounted, spoiled after printing	0	0
2. Return from News Agents	0	0
G. TOTAL *(Sum of E, F1 and 2—should equal net press run shown in A)*	1700	1682

11. I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete

Signature and Title of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager, or Owner
Inez E. Allen
Management Analyst
Inez E. Allen

PS Form 3526, Dec 1987 *(See Instructions on reverse)*

1991 SEP 11 PM 3:57

NOTICE

18 U.S.C. 1722 Provides as follows:

Whoever knowingly submits to the Postal Service or to any officer or employee of the Postal Service, any false evidence relative to any publication for the purpose of securing the admission thereof at the Second-Class rate, for transportation in the mails, shall be fined not more than $500.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PUBLISHERS

1. Complete and file one copy of this form with your postmaster on or before October 1. A copy of the completed form should be retained for your records.

2. Include in items 7 and 8, page 1, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting. Also, include in items 7 and 8 the names and addresses of individuals who are stockholders of the corporation which itself is a stockholder or holder of bonds, mortgages or other securities of the publishing corporation when the interests of such individuals are equivalent to 1 percent or more of the total amount of the stock or securities of the publishing corporation.

3. Be sure to furnish all information called for in item 10, page 1, regarding circulation. Show requested circulation in item 10.B. and C. for requestor (DMM section 422.6) publications ONLY. Free circulation of other second-class publications must be shown in item 10.D.

4. Item 11 must be signed.

5. If the publication has second-class entry under the provisions of DMM section 422.2 or 422.6, the Statement of Ownership, Management and Circulation must be published; it must be printed in the second issue nearest to the date Form 3526 is filed.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

1. Furnish each publisher not less than 10 days prior to October 1 at least 2 copies of Form 3526 for each of his publications having an original second-class entry at your office.

2. Examine each statement to see that it contains all of the information required by law.

3. Verify that the known office of publication is at address indicated in item 4, page 1 (DMM section 421.3).

4. Compare the information furnished in item 10&2 with information furnished on applicable Form 3541, Statement of Mailing-2nd-Class Pubs Except Requester Publications (DMM 482), or Form 3541-A, Statement of Mailing-Second-Class/Requester Publications (DMM 482), if publication has no additional entry offices. If the publication has additional entry offices, compare information in item 10&2 with the findings of your verification of the publisher's records (DMM section 447.4). Report discrepancies to the Rates and Classification Center (RCC) (See DMM 132).

5. Return incomplete or incorrect statements to the publishers and obtain from them complete and correct statements.

6. The completed form MUST be retained at your office.

7. Obtain a copy of the issue of each publication in which the required statement is published, and verify the correctness of the published statement. File the copy. DO NOT forward it to the RCC. Promptly report to the RCC any instance where a publisher fails to publish a statement, if required.

8. Indicate in blocks below information concerning the conditions of second-class entry shown on second-class authorization on file at your office.

9. Verify that a Form 3526 is filed for every second-class publication which has its office of original entry at your office.

1. The information shown by the publisher in item 1, 3 and 4 on page 1 agrees with the second-class authorization records of this office

☐ YES ☐ NO (If "NO," take appropriate action to reconcile discrepancies.)

2. Authorized Under Section	3. Rates Applicable	4. Advertising Authorized	5. Ownership statement
(3) ☐ DMM 422.2	(1) ☐ In County DMM 411.32	(1) ☐ Publisher's Only	(1) ☐ File Only
(4) ☐ DMM 422.3	(2) ☐ Special DMM 411.33	(2) ☒ General	(2) ☒ File and Publish
(5) ☐ DMM 422.4	(3) ☐ Classroom DMM 411.34	(3) ☐ No Advertising	
(6) ☐ DMM 422.5	(4) ☐ Science of Agriculture DMM 411.35		
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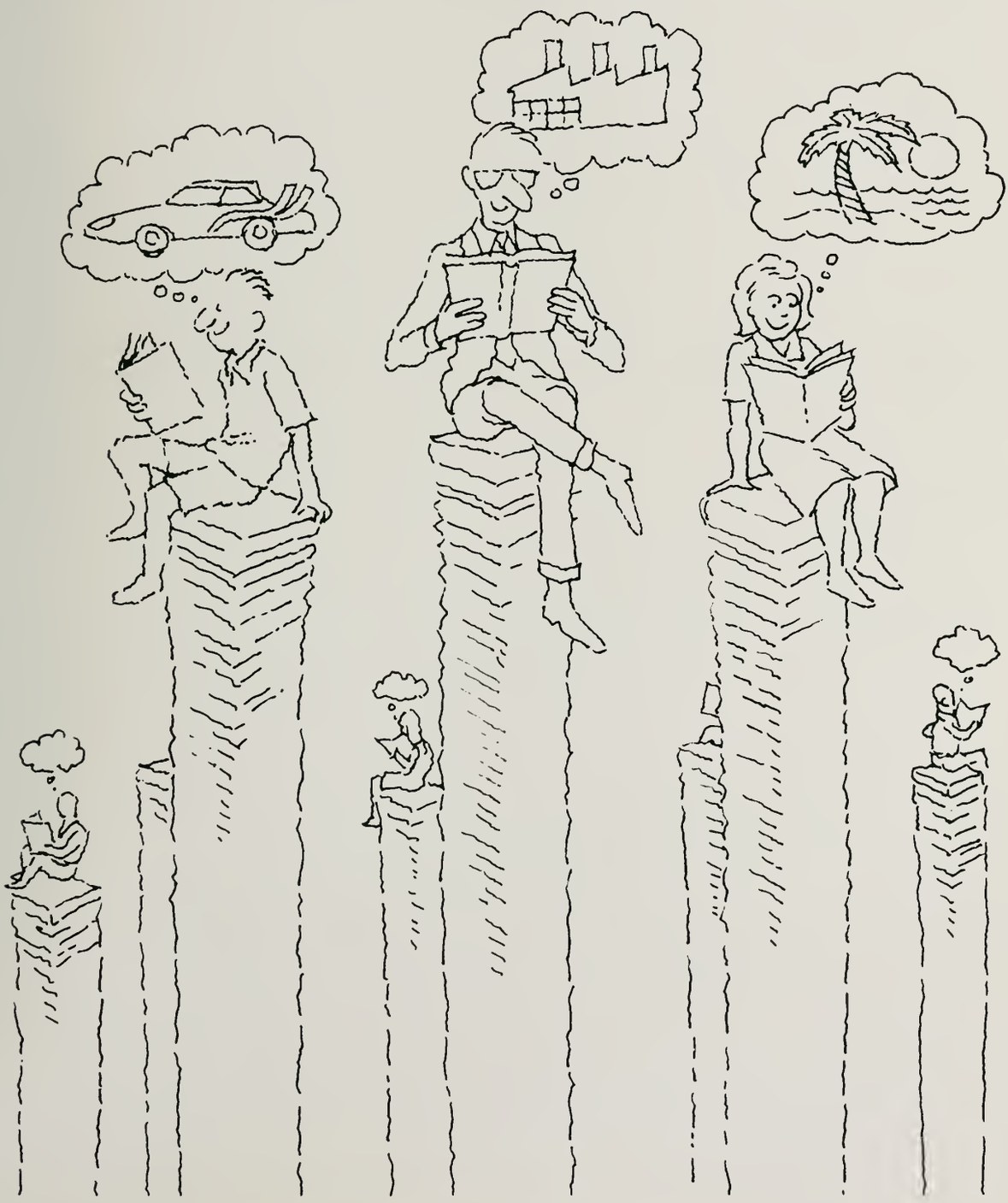
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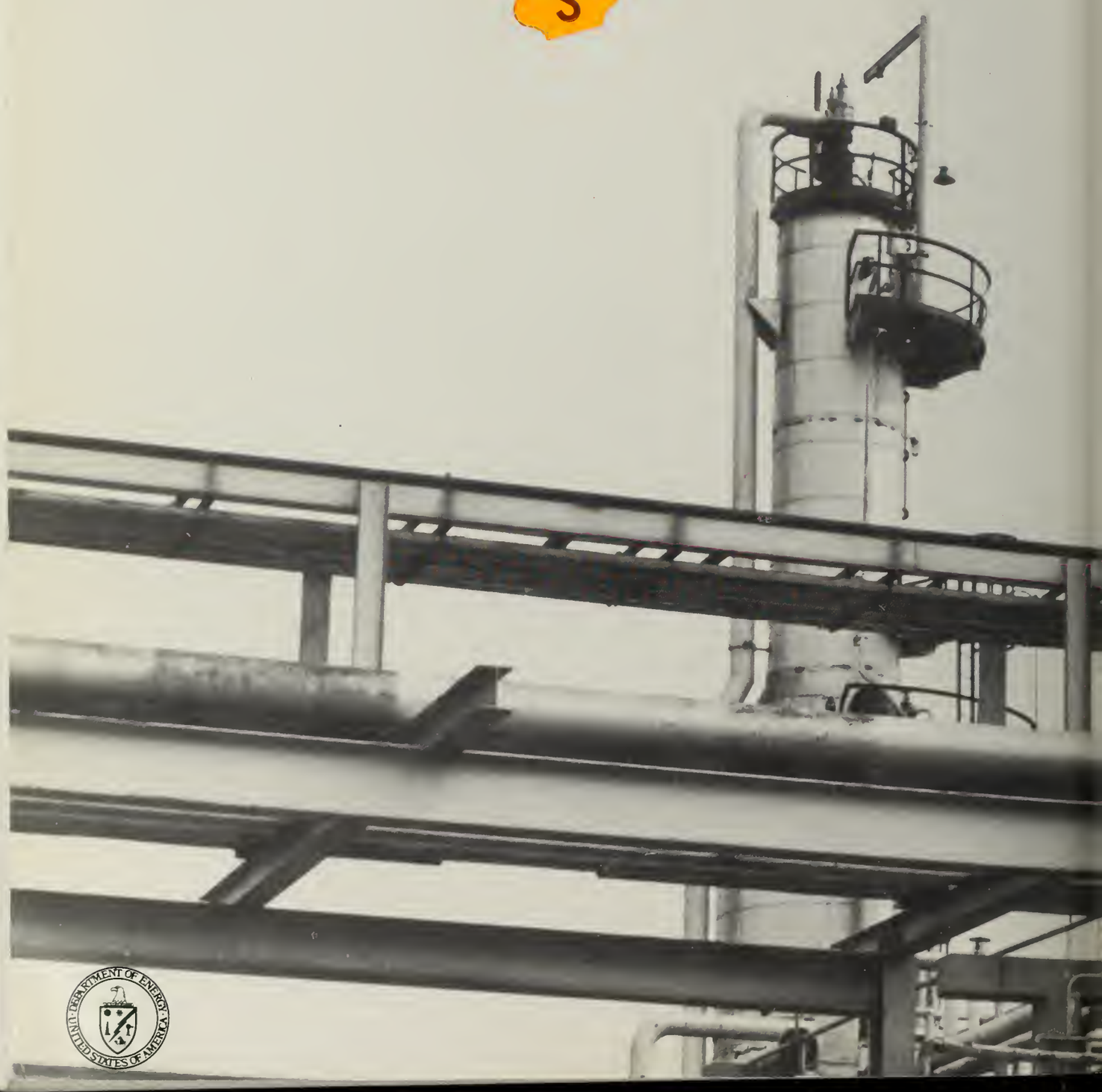
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